"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; fair tomorrow; light to moderate variable winds.
Full weather report on Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,898. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RIGGS BANK IN SUIT ATTACKS TREASURY HEADS

McAdoo and Williams Accused of Conspiring to Wreck Washington Institution.

RESORT TO AN INJUNCTION

Washington Court, Asked to Adjust Dispute Over Fines, Grants Temporary Order.

YEAR'S HECTORING ALLEGED

Withdrawal of Government Deposits in Panic Times Ascribed to Personal Malice.

CONTROLLER'S ACID REPLY

Accuses Bank of Persistent Violations of Law and Says Department of Justice Has Case.

CALLED A BROKERAGE SHOP

Officers Charged with Promoting "Cat-and-Dog" Stock Speculation on "Dummy" Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Sensational charges of abuse of official power on account of personal vindictiveness in a persistent effort to ruin the Riggs National Bank of Washington are contained in a bill in equity filed by the bank today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction against John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency; William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States.

The object of the suit is to restrain the defendants from covering into the Treasury interest payments due on bonds owned by the bank and alleged to have been unlawfully withheld to penalize the bank. The thirty-seven counts contained in the bill of particulars comprise an amazing story relating to other matters, including accusations that Controller Williams especially caused the withdrawal of heavy deposits from the bank, deluged it with demands for information, accused its officers of reprehensible conduct, assessed ruinous penalties, and put the bank to heavy expense to prepare reports required by the Controller.

The bill of complaint alleges that Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams combined and conspired to wreck the bank. Temporary and permanent injunctions to halt the alleged conspiracy and to prevent the Controller from making what the bank charges are unlawful demands for special reports of various kinds are sought from the court.

Associate Justice McCoy of the District Supreme Court late this afternoon granted a temporary injunction restraining Messrs. McAdoo, Williams, and Burke from covering the $5,000 in interest money into the Treasury, and issued an order requiring the defendants to show cause by April 16 why all the other prayers of the bank should not be granted. The injunction went into effect immediately.

Controller Williams Replies.

Controller Williams replied to his accusers in a statement of about 3,500 words issued shortly before 10 o'clock tonight. The Controller said that he had placed the Riggs bank case in the hands of the Department of Justice three weeks ago, and that Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who achieved national prominence in the first railroad rate increase case as counsel for shippers, *had been engaged as special counsel.* Mr. Williams said that he would not have carried the matter into the newspapers but for an attempt by the Riggs bank to create the impression that it has been made a martyr.

The Controller alleges that but for his action in limiting certain activities on the part of the Riggs bank the results to the bank's depositors would have been serious. He says that the only purpose of his office has been to compel the bank to end unlawful practices.

Mr. Williams contributes extracts from letters sent to the bank from his office. He charges the Riggs bank, in one of these letters, with running a brokerage shop, with a private wire to New York and two private telephones into local brokerage offices. He charges that large sums were loaned by the Riggs bank on speculative securities to officers of the bank and to clerks. Among collateral held for one loan of $63,500 the Controller lists St. Louis & San Francisco common and preferred stock, Rock Island common and preferred, Missouri Pacific, Inspiration Copper, Inter-Continental Rubber, and American Can.

The Controller alleges that the Riggs bank executed orders for women, young men, clerks, and others who were induced to enter into stock speculation for the sake of the commissions realized by the bank. He says that nearly $1,000,000 was loaned to women on stocks and other securities, many of them highly speculative. He cites the case of a man who paid $27,000 for Rock Island issues, on which he lost $25,000.

Williams Explains a Delay.

Controller Williams was asked tonight after his formal statement had been issued for an explanation of the charge

Continued on Page 4.

MUSEUM WON'T TAKE PAY FROM J. P. MORGAN

Declines His Offer to Defray Expense of Installing His Father's Collection.

J. P. Morgan's offer to meet the expenses—amounting to some $1,000,000—incurred when the paintings and other art objects of his father were installed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has been declined by the Executive Committee. Three letters which passed between him and Edward Robinson, a Director of the museum, were made public yesterday, and Mr. Morgan's offer, together with the steady removal from the museum of items of the loan exhibition given by his father, are taken to mean that Mr. Morgan does not contemplate making a gift to the museum of any part of the big collection.

The museum declined to permit Mr. Morgan to defray any of the expenses previously incurred on the ground that much money went for cases which, being of standard size, may be used again and that the decorations of a special wing of the building may still be used in the same galleries for other displays.

Mr. Robertson said yesterday that great disappointment had been felt because the Morgan collection was not to stay permanently in the museum as many had hoped, though he knew nothing about the arrangements which the late J. Pierpont Morgan had made with the museum authorities or how long he had proposed to keep his collection on public view.

EXONERATES JUDGE LINDSEY

Denver Grand Jury Indicts One of His Accusers.

DENVER, April 12.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court was exonerated of all charges of misconduct in a report of the County Grand Jury, filed late today. Frank L. Rose was indicted on a charge of criminal libel in connection with affidavits reflecting upon the character of Judge Lindsey.

Gov. George A. Carlson announced at noon that he would veto the bill designed to transfer the authority and duties of the Juvenile Court to the District Court of Denver County.

The Governor stated his veto message would take the position that the electors of Denver have ample means of displacing Judge Ben B. Lindsey through the recall, and that it is a local matter in which the State has no concern.

MRS. CHAPMAN A PAUPER.

Once a Famous Literary Hostess, Now in a British Workhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 12.—Great interest and no little indignation have been aroused in literary circles by the news that Mrs. John Chapman, the 82-year-old widow of Dr. Chapman, who founded and for many years edited The Westminster Review, herself, but in fortunes, is declined until the editorial offices became a single back room in a tenement house in the Philistine neighborhood of Shepherd's Bush.

In her earlier days Mrs. Chapman was a famous literary hostess, among her guests being Herbert Spencer, James Anthony Froude, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, and George Eliot, the last of whom lived with the Chapmans for two years and met George Henry Lewes at their house.

An appeal has been made on Mrs. Chapman's behalf to the Royal Literary Fund, and meanwhile arrangements are being made privately to remove her from her pauper surroundings.

TAFT-ROOSEVELT MEETING.

Both to Act as Pallbearers at Professor Lounsbury's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 12.—Two of the pallbearers at the funeral of Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury tomorrow afternoon will be ex-Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, who, it is believed, have not been together in five years. They last met, it is thought, at the home of the late Henry C. White in this city, when Colonel Roosevelt came from Oyster Bay to try to correct misunderstandings that had arisen with Mr. Taft midway in the latter's administration. The attempt failed.

Another pallbearer at the funeral will be ex-Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, whom Colonel Roosevelt called "a non-progressive Judge." Judge Baldwin later refused to attend the New Haven Chamber of Commerce dinner at which Colonel Roosevelt was the chief speaker.

Mr. Taft will act as pall bearer tomorrow representing the Yale Faculty. Colonel Roosevelt and Professor Brander Matthews will represent the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

REBUKE OHIO GOVERNOR.

State Officials Refuse His Request for Their Resignations.

COLUMBUS, April 12.—The political turmoil created last week by Governor Willis's demand for the resignations of fourteen members of State commissions was increased today by transmission to the Governor of a sharp letter from Charles H. Bryson, Civil Service Commissioner. Bryson announced his intention of not resigning and asserted in definite terms that "the Governor has no business interfering with the administration of the civil service."

Only one official had sent in his resignation today. He was C. G. Williams, Agricultural Commissioner. Most of the others were preparing to fight the Governor's demand. The Civil Service Commission announced it would institute an investigation of the Governor's alleged dictation of appointments under the merit system.

Mr. Bryson told the Governor the civil service work "is as distinct an arm of the Government as is the Supreme Court and is intended, under the law, to be as free from domination by the Governor in discharge of its duties."

ALBERT MEDAL TO MARCONI.

Inventor Is Honored by the Royal Society of Arts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was presented to William Marconi yesterday. The medal was instituted in 1863 when the Prince Consort was President of the society.

The medal is awarded annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce."

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS New York, at Liverpool, April 12. SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, April 10.

Be Easy, Comfortable, Youthful & Stylish! SPENCER'S improved Kryptok or Toric Eyeglasses, with "Ilkit" guards. 7 Maiden Lane. —Advt.

GEN. HUERTA HERE; HAS 'BOMB' SCARE

Mysterious Box Given to Him at Pier Is Sent to Police and Found Harmless.

SALUTES AMERICAN PEOPLE

Ex-Dictator, to Stay "Thirty Days," Promises to Tell the Public His Plans.

PLOT IN YUCATAN CHARGED

Carranzista Agent Protests at Ex-President's Landing—Talks of Revolt in View.

General Victoriano Huerta, the last of Mexico's many dictators to flee his own country, arrived here shortly after 6 o'clock last evening on the Spanish liner Antonio Lopez from Spain. He escaped the crowd of countrymen gathered to meet him on Pier 8 East River, at Coenties Slip, as quickly as he could and took a taxicab to the Hotel Ansonia.

On the way Huerta carried a small parcel like a two-pound candy box, which had been thrust into the hands of one of his party by a messenger boy on the pier. It was addressed to "The Hon. President Victoriano Huerta, Personal," and General Huerta thought nothing of it until he settled himself in the suite at the Ansonia once occupied by William J. Cummings, wrecker of the Carnegie Trust Company.

The ex-dictator began to think the box looked remarkably like a bomb and telephoned the office so. The clerk sent a house detective, John Lavelle, to the General's rooms. Lavelle did not like the looks of the box any more than Huerta did, but remembered that Russell Hastings Millward, an explorer and expert on explosives, lived in the Ansonia. Mr. Millward wanted to open the package, but Huerta would not let him, so he carried it to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Investigation at Police Station.

Inspector Dwyer did not care any more about the package than had the others, but he consented to let Mr. Millward open it, which he did while every one held his breath. After several minutes Mr. Millward drew out a roll of manuscript, apparently the writings of some crazy person. One article was addressed "To the Great Honorable and Exalted Patriot of America, Charles Francis Murphy, Leader of Tammany Hall," and there was a sealed letter addressed to Bourke Cockran. Huerta accepted the lot when Mr. Millward took them back to him.

General Huerta expects to stay in the United States for at least thirty days, and perhaps longer. He is still the same picturesque old warrior, a bit saddened in feature, perhaps, but just as alert mentally and physically as in the days when he was supreme in Mexico City.

The Antonio Lopez arrived at Quarantine shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There the newspapermen, flanked by a regiment of moving and still camera men, boarded the liner. On the promenade deck, his eyes focused on the city of skyscrapers in the distance, stood the famous Mexican. He wore a plain blue sack suit, a brown fedora hat and tan shoes. In a ribbonlike, black satin four-in-hand glistened a huge solitaire diamond.

The moving picture platoon advanced and inquired if Señor General Huerta would stand for the "movies" and he smilingly announced that he was prepared to stand for most anything for the time being. So they escorted him to the broad lower deck, where the steerage passengers get their sun baths. They caught him alone and with his friend and with the newspapermen. He appeared to enjoy it immensely. The Antonio Lopez was opposite the Statue of Liberty before the eagle-eyed Mexican caught his first glimpse of that famous beacon.

"Great Statue of Liberty."

"The great Statue of Liberty," he murmured, as he glanced toward the bronze goddess.

In General Huerta's party were José C. Delgado, his private Secretary, and Abraham C. Ratner, one of his business advisers. *Mr. Ratner has been a business intimate for a quarter of a century* and as he has lived in New York he has constituted himself the guardian of the former Mexican President during his sojourn in this country.

As Mr. Ratner speaks English fluently he did most of the talking on the way up the Bay. He said that one rumor he wanted to spike was that General Huerta intended to meet General Aureliano Blanquette, his former War Minister, in New York. This meeting would not take place, he added, for the good reason that General Blanquette was now in Madrid. He also said that General Huerta had not seen General Porfirio Diaz in Spain.

"Will General Huerta go to Washington?" Mr. Ratner was asked.

"Perhaps he will," was the answer, but when the ex-dictator was asked if he would try to see President Wilson he replied that was a question he could not answer.

At this point Mr. Delgado told General Huerta that Immigration Inspector Charles English desired to see him. Followed by the camera brigade, the newspapermen, and all the passengers, General Huerta proceeded at once to the saloon dining room, where Mr. English awaited him.

Examination of Huerta.

"What is your name?" Mr. English asked.

"Victoriano Huerta," was the quick answer.

"What is your age?"

"Fifty-eight years."

"What is the reason that has brought you to the United States?"

"For the purposes of pleasure and travel."

"Is there any business connected with your coming?"

"Perhaps a little personal business and also some family business. I have established my family in Spain, contrary to my wishes, and I am trying to win a victory in the last campaign."

Continued on Page 6.

The British Empire and the War

A consideration of the changes in the empire's inter-relations which may result from the war, with the views of Premier Borden of Canada and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been written by Edward W. Thomson, F. R. S. L., F. R. S. C. The article will be

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

FIX ON $15,000,000 FOR THE STATE TAX

Whitman and Legislative Leaders Determine on Levy in Conference.

AGREE ON OUSTER BILLS

Labor Leader Lynch to Go—Compensation Commission Doomed—A New Department Is Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—After a conference between Gov. Whitman and the Republican leaders in the Legislature, it was announced tonight that $15,000,000 would be raised this year by direct taxation throughout the State. Taxpayers in New York City will be called upon to provide approximately 75 per cent. of this levy.

The Democratic leaders of the Legislature were not taken into the confidence of their colleagues in the majority with regard to the taxation plans. As soon as Mr. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, heard of what was coming he prepared an amendment to the State highway law providing that State aid to local and town roads shall be withheld in years when the financial condition of the State makes recourse to a direct tax necessary. At the session tonight the bill was introduced. In urging the immediate advancement of the bill to the order of third reading Senator Wagner made a speech in which he assailed the Republicans for a policy of preying upon New York City. This evoked an angry retort from Senator Elon R. Brown, the majority leader.

At the conference between Gov. Whitman and the Republican leaders the legislative program for the remaining ten days of the present session was considered, and an agreement was reached upon several pressing matters which have Gov. Whitman's approval.

The Governor acquiesced in a plan to abolish the Labor Department and Workmen's Compensation Commission and to substitute a State Industrial Commission of three members. A bill introduced by Senator Spring of Cattaraugus, before the Legislature for several weeks, but not until now regarded as an administrative measure, was reported from the Committee on Labor and Industries in the Senate tonight and advanced to the order of third reading. It is expected that it will be placed on order of final passage and put through in both houses under an emergency message before the end of the present week.

The passage of the Spring bill would oust James M. Lynch from his present $10,000 job as State Labor Commissioner, and would also make the places of the five Workmen's Compensation Commissioners vacant after Oct. 1. Much opposition from labor leaders as well as from civic organizations to this plan has been manifested since the bill was introduced, and the blunt announcement by Senator Brown tonight that the measure had been approved by the Governor aroused speculation and surprise.

The future of the Public Service Commissions also was considered in the conference. There also was discussion of the proposed amendments to the election law, including the proposal for a referendum on the question of the State Convention. No conclusion was reached as to these matters.

Senator Thompson will have a conference with the Governor tomorrow at which the proposed Public Service law amendments will be discussed. The Thompson Committee, which investigated the affairs of the Public Service Commissions, according to Senator Thompson, in all probability will not hand its final report to the Legislature until the end of this week or the beginning of next.

The discussion over the bill introduced by Senator Wagner occupied the whole first hour of the night session in the upper house.

"The present law," said Senator Wagner, "imposes a large and unjust burden upon the City of New York. The *City of New York is compelled to pay* out more money each year for the repair and improvement of local and town roads in up-State townships than it expends for the repair and maintenance of its highways in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"This year the City of New York will contribute $1,410,000 for the repair to up-State town roads for the convenience of up-State townships. This sum is in addition to the city's share of the cost of the State and county highway system.

"Even if the State aid law were strictly obeyed, the injustice so far as the City of New York is concerned is apparent, but the up-State townships have in some instances twisted the law so that the State in general and the City of New York in particular not only pay for the repair and improvement of the local roads but even pay one-half of the cost of expensive road machinery."

The Senator is trying to crowd the issue of tax-ridden New York, and is seeking to have it appear that the city is bearing all of the burden for the benefit of the rest of the State," interjected Senate Leader Brown. "That is far from the truth, nor is it right to say that New York City pays most of the taxes of the State of New York. Of the excise tax, New York City pays 90 per cent., against the 40 per cent. furnished by the rest of the State, and New York City gets one-half of its share back. It pays 60, not the 75 or 80, per cent. Senator Wagner would have us believe.

"I supposed until tonight that New York City was part of the State of New York and that its citizens took some pride in the development of our great State. It is a result of the vote cast in the City of New York on referendum questions that the State has been compelled to embark upon various great undertakings, such as the $101,000,000 barge canal. Now we are about to issue $25,000,000 more for barge canal purposes to meet a shortage which was kept under cover while the Democrats were trying to win a victory in the last campaign."

CONVICT BOMB MEN IN CATHEDRAL PLOT

Jury, Out Six Hours, Returns with Plea of Mercy for the Young Conspirators.

POLICE SPY IS JUSTIFIED

Court Rules That He Was Not a Party to the Crime, as He Was Engaged in Exposing It.

Carmine Carbone and Frank Abarno, the anarchists accused of placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral during mass on the morning of March 2, were both found guilty at midnight last night by the jury which heard their case before Judge Nott in General Sessions.

With the verdict of guilty the jurors made a recommendation to Judge Nott that he extend mercy to the two men. Judge Nott, who had remained in the Criminal Courts Building for six hours awaiting the verdict, thanked the jurors in dismissing them for the fair spirit in which they listened to the evidence. He announced that he would pass sentence a week from next Friday, and would hear motions for an appeal or a retrial at that time. Conviction carries with it a penalty of imprisonment for twelve and one-half to twenty-five years.

In the courtroom when the verdict of guilty was rendered were a dozen or more anarchists, headed by Ben Reitman and members of several other radical groups. They had consoled themselves through the long evening while the jurors deliberated with the hope, which grew constantly stronger as the time passed without any decision, that the jury would disagree.

It was known that the father of George E. Woods, Juror No. 2, had died during the day at Cincinnati, and that his fellow jurors were anxious to close the case as quickly as possible in order that Mr. Woods might leave for Cincinnati to attend the funeral.

Defense Blames Polignani.

For this reason it was expected that the jurors would bring in a verdict within a few minutes after they retired at 6 o'clock, if their minds should turn out to be at all definitely made up by the evidence. An hour passed without any word from the jury room.

The jurors then asked that they be permitted to go to dinner, and men familiar with the habits of General Sessions juries began to predict a long seige and a probable disagreement, and there was a general note of surprise in the comments following the midnight agreement.

Emma Goldman, after waiting for the verdict until 11:30 o'clock, left the court room with a number of her women adherents, making remarks disparaging to the way the defense had been conducted.

The case of the defense, as it went to the jury, was a plea for the acquittal of Carbone and Abarno on the ground that Detective Amadeo Polignani, the star witness for the prosecution, who gained the confidence of the bomb-plotters, really was the engineer of the plot. The defense claimed that the defendants were "fools" who played into the police spy's hand, and that Polignani really ought to be arrested as an accomplice and chief plotter.

Lawyer Pollock for the defense insisted that it had been proven at the trial and admitted by the prosecution that the police spy bought the bomb materials, hired the room in which the bomb was built, mixed the materials he had bought, kept the key to the room, and led the expedition to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Jury Asks for Instructions.

For the prosecution, Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train rested his case with a full admission that Detective Polignani did all of the things alleged by the defense in obtaining the bomb materials and helping to prepare them. But Mr. Train insisted that Polignani, in buying and mixing the materials, merely acted as a supposed tool of Carbone, who, the prosecution charged, was the real engineer of the plot, and only bought such bomb materials as Carbone sent him for.

The matter of Detective Polignani's interest in the case *seemed to bother* the jurors more than any other item of the testimony. At 11:20 o'clock, after they had been deliberating for over five hours the jurors sent word to Judge Nott that they wished to receive more complete instructions.

When Judge Nott agreed to receive the jurors, they submitted in writing this question:

"We request to be informed whether Detective Polignani was justified as an agent of the police in co-operating with the defendants to the extent of purchasing bomb materials."

Judge Nott, in replying, said that the law did not consider a police officer guilty of a crime who co-operated with criminals in the consumation of the crime, because the intent of the criminals was to break the law, while the intent of the policeman was to obtain information about the plan to break the law and to prevent and thwart the plan.

ROCKEFELLER FIGHTS TAX.

Attorneys Centre Cleveland Contest on Question of Domicile.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Attorneys for the State and for John D. Rockefeller appeared today before Judge John H. Clarke of the Federal Court, when argument was heard on the application of Mr. Rockefeller for an injunction forbidding the County Treasurer to collect a tax of $1,250,000 on $311,000,000 of Mr. Rockefeller's personal property. There was much discussion of the question of domicile.

According to William B. Sanders, one of Mr. Rockefeller's attorneys, a domicile is a matter of individual choice. A man having once made his choice that place, he said, was his domicile until he elected to establish another.

"Mr. Rockefeller has not had his domicile in Cleveland since 1884," said Mr. Sanders. "Although he was physically present in Ohio more than six months before tax day last year, he was domiciled in New York."

Judge Clarke gave the attorneys one week in which to file their briefs.

SUBMARINE PERIL SOLVED BY EDISON

His Latest Batteries to Enable the U. S. L-8 to Remain Submerged 100 Days.

UNDER-SEA RANGE 150 MILES

Potash Solution, Replacing Sulphuric Acid, Obviates Danger of Chlorine Gas Poison.

SOUGHT BY WARRING POWER

Invention Will Be Installed on Vessel Soon to be Launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The United States Government is building at its navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., a submarine of a type that will excel any boat of the kind in existence in the matter of under sea radius, and which will be equipped with apparatus designed and built by Thomas A. Edison that will enable its crew to live for a period of 100 days at the bottom of the sea if the craft should meet with an accident similar to that which disabled the F-4 in Honolulu Harbor.

This announcement was made last night by Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer and personal representative of Mr. Edison.

It is asserted that the new Edison batteries will give the submarine an under-sea cruising range of 150 miles, more than a third longer than that of any present submarine, and will eliminate the dangers to the crew of chlorine and sulphuric acid gas poisoning.

Mrs. Sloane to Name L-8.

Mr. Edison and his staff are now working on the batteries for the new submarine, the L-8, and it was announced, yesterday that Mrs. John Eyre Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edison, had accepted the invitation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels to name the vessel This is the only submarine which the Government has attempted to build in one of its own yards.

An agent of one of the powers at war had visited the Edison laboratories yesterday to negotiate for the purchase of a supply of the new batteries. Since the war began practically all of the belligerents have sought to equip submarines with Edison batteries, but the inventor has refused to deliver any until they should have proved that they could stand all of the most severe tests to which they could be subjected.

Mr. Edison has been experimenting on submarine batteries since 1910. One of the European powers now at war began three years ago to attempt to obtain batteries for its submarines from him. Mr. Hutchison said last night that the inventor had begun work on the submarine batteries for humanitarian reasons, hoping to protect crews from the risk of being killed by poisonous gases. He added that all navies would be allowed to use the batteries for their submarines.

Before the L-8 is launched at Portsmouth another United States submarine will be equipped with the Edison batteries. This is the E-2, whose crew suffered severely from poisoning by chlorine gas when their craft was submerged near Newport last summer. When the E-2 was laid up after that accident it was decided to install the Edison batteries, and the E-2 probably will return to the water equipped with them in a few weeks.

Danger of Chlorine Poisoning.

"One of the greatest difficulties with submarines has been the danger from chlorine poisoning," Mr. Hutchison said. "The batteries at present contain sulphuric acid. If it is able to escape through the lead lining and the hard-rubber jars, as frequently occurs at present, it eats its way into the inner steel skin of the submarine. If it makes a hole through this skin into the chamber into which salt water is admitted when the submarine goes under water the acid and the salt water produce the chlorine.

"The new Edison battery contains a potash solution and the only metal in it is steel and nickel. The submarine is of steel and it floats in an alkaline solution of saltwater. Our new batteries are of steel and contain an alkaline solution—so the principle is steel within steel and alkali within alkali. The cause of the generation of poisonous gases does not exist.

"The Edison submarine batteries will furnish power on which the submarine can cruise under water at the rate of between four and five knots for 150 miles.

"The L-8 will have a cruising range on its surface engines of 2,500 miles and *a total range of 2,650. It will carry six torpedoes*, making a 32-knot speed, with a range of between 4,500 and 5,000 yards.

"The Edison battery will eliminate the sulphuric acid gas, which causes a good deal of suffering on all submarines. It has another great advantage. Potash absorbs carbonic acid gas. The L-8 will be equipped with pumps that will run the gas-laden air, which descends to the bottom of the boat, through the cells filled with the potash solution. There is enough of the potash solution on board the submarine to purify the air for 100 days. With a little food and water the crew would be able to live that length of time under water provided there was no hole through the outer skin. Potash is a preservative of steel, so that, if any should leak, it would not be dangerous, as the sulphuric acid is.

Appeal of Naval Officers.

"Mr. Edison became interested in this problem on July 10, 1910, when four young submarine officers came to see him. They were Lieut. Fred C. McNair, Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, Lieut. Alfred G. Miles, and Lieut. Lee Pettit Warren. They represented forcibly to Mr. Edison the risks of the submarine boats and how far they thought these hazards might be prevented.

"Mr. Edison spent the next two and a half years in experimenting on submarine batteries. By then he had the batteries in such shape that he might have allowed them to be used, but he insisted on a two-year laboratory test first. The batteries were deluged with sea water and then sensitive paper was held at the outlet of the batteries to detect the presence of chlorine, but none was found.

"The batteries were placed in boxes without packing, tumbled end over end innumerable times, and thrown off freight cars to find out how they could stand jars, and they were in as good condition after such tests as before. Such ordeals would have smashed to bits the hard rubber jars in which submarine batteries are now incased. To test them for vibration, we arranged an apparatus which dropped them 1,500,000 times a distance of half an inch to a pan of concrete. They did not sustain the slightest harm."

EXPLOSION IN LERWICK BRITISH NAVAL STATION

Brief Bulletin Says Many Lives Were Lost in Capital of the Shetlands.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Tuesday, April 13.—The Free Press publishes this telegram from Lerwick:

"A terrible explosion has occurred. Harbor Street was wrecked and many lives were lost."

No details are obtainable yet.

Lerwick is the capital of Shetland and has a little more than 4,000 inhabitants. It lies on the east shore of Mainland, about twenty miles north of Lumburgh Head. It is a famous centre of the herring fishing industry and one of the chief stations in Scotland for the royal naval reserve.

WAR NOW INEVITABLE, SAYS ITALIAN LEADER

Giolitti, Opposed to Conflict, Predicts It—Milan Paper Says Time Is Near.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail).—I hear tonight that Signor Giolitti, the ex-Premier, who is against Italy's participation in war, on his arrival at Turin on Friday met some intimate friends at the station with the remark, "War is inevitable."

Today The Corriere della Sera publishes articles, based as I happen to know, on good information, stating that the hour of Italy's supreme decision, but that there is no alternative to war.

I learn tonight that provision has already been made for lodging the general staff in a certain town at the commencement of the war.

A well-known Florentine politician, visiting Milan today, said it was rumored that the general mobilization would take place this week. He believed the report was prematur, but he thought that an early mobilization was probable with a view to ending the collisions between neutralist and interventionist demonstrators.

GERMAN REPRISALS ON BRITISH CAPTIVES

Thirty-nine Officers Suffer for England's Treatment of Submarine Crews.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The German Government has decided to make reprisals against British officer prisoners for the treatment that is being accorded the prisoners of German submarine boats in England. For each prisoner of a submarine crew and for the duration of his harsh treatment, which, it is contended, is contrary to international law, it has been resolved by Germany to treat likewise a British officer, without distinction of person.

"Accordingly today thirty-nine British officers were imprisoned in the military detention barracks."

DRIVES OFF AVIATORS WITH OLD STYLE RIFLE

British Skipper Damages Aeroplane From Which Bombs Were Dropped at His Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—While in the vicinity of the North Hinder Lightship yesterday after noon the steamer Scrula of the Cork Steamship Company, from Liverpool to Rotterdam, was attacked by two German aeroplanes. Capt. Semple Sharp, who had on the bridge an old Martini Henri rifle for the purpose of exploding mines, fired at the assailants, one of whom ultimately cleared off with a damaged wing.

Although the Captain does not claim that this was due to his rifle, he is certain that his firing caused the aviators to keep at a higher altitude and that he disturbed their aim, for not one of the twenty-five bombs which were launched hit his ship, although most of them fell perilously near. Capt. Sharp said:

"About 3:50 we saw a German aeroplane coming up astern. It drew up toward us and then steered right across the ship, dropping six bombs in quick succession. Three fell on one side of the ship and three on the other, the nearest being about fifteen feet away. Then another aeroplane came up and circled around us. I ordered a rocket fired. They didn't like it, as it burst around them like shrapnel. The airmen didn't relish this at all.

"I picked up my old Martini Henri and fired at the second aeroplane, but this did not stop him from dropping six bombs, but his aim was bad and all missed the ship, with a good bit to spare. Again the aeroplane came at us and I fired once more. Six more bombs were dropped, but all missed.

"It was then that I noticed that the left wing of the aeroplane was hanging down, and soon after the machine disappeared in a southwesterly direction. I wish they would give us a magazine rifle or a machine gun, which would come in more useful still."

MORE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Another List Brings Neuve Chapelle Losses Up to 7,244.

LONDON, April 12.—Six hundred and eighty-three names, including those of twenty-three men who were killed, were added today to the casualty lists of the losses in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle last month.

This list brings the total casualties in this engagement to 7,244. Of this number 2,074 were killed.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER for the case of six glass stoppered bottles —Advt.

BRITISH REJECT PEACE TALK NOW

Feel That Germany Is Weakening, While Allies Are Steadily Growing Stronger.

SUSPECT MOVE BY KAISER

Believe His Influence Was Used to Bring Peace Plea from the Pope.

SPEEDY VICTORY PREDICTED

One English General Expects to See the Germans Forced Out of Belgium Before July.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Sir Edward Grey's return today to the Foreign Office, where the American Ambassador was among his earliest callers, did much to dispose of the myth which has represented the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as conducting secret negotiations at some inconspicuous place on the Continent, preferably supposed to be Padua or Bologna. Rome was, of course, not a place wherein a personality like Sir Edward could hope to hide his identity, and (in the stories) was therefore avoided by him, though Italy was primarily concerned in the secret negotiations which, according to these mysterious reports, were to bring about the secession of Austria from Germany and the conclusion of a separate peace.

Father Ledochowski, the General of the Jesuits, was playing a dark role in the diplomatic conspiracy, which depended for its success upon guarantees being given by Russia, France, and Great Britain that Italy should receive her due reward for her readiness to fly, in the oft-quoted words of Ambassador Camdon, "to the succor of the conquerors in this war."

But behind all these extraordinary reports there is a certain amount of fact. The suggestion that Sir Edward is concerned in such negotiations may be dismissed except that, now that he is back on duty, he is an interested spectator of what are here believed to be the German, and particularly the Austrian, endeavors to ascertain whether peace is possible at the present stage, and on what sort of terms.

Activities of the Black Pope.

There is reason to believe that Father Ledochowski has been pulling certain strings, or at least has been utilised by the wire-pullers. The Vatican's denials of the Pope having been appealed to by Austria for assistance in making peace were technically correct, but in the opinion of authorities here who are in touch with official sources of information, Benedict XV. certainly acted under outside influences in issuing a prayer for peace over the signature of Karl von Wiegand.

It is pointed out that the Papal interview obtained by the American correspondent was published simultaneously in The Kölnische Zeitung and appeared also in Austrian papers, if not the day before, at least the same day as it appeared in The New York World. In well-informed quarters here it is asserted that von Wiegand's interview with the Pope was apparently arranged for him in Berlin before he left the German capital.

So far as I can gather from various sources of information, the present is not a well chosen moment for overtures for peace, so far as the Allies are concerned. Premier Asquith's phrase that talk of peace at this juncture is like the twittering of sparrows in a tempest is recalled. Germany, it is held, reached the limit of her offensive long ago, while the Allies are now only beginning to attain the height of their power of counter attack. A statement made to me today on high authority ran much as follows:

"Great Britain no more than France or Russia can think of peace, after all that Germany has done in the course of this relentless war, until Germany is decisively beaten and her powers of future aggression reduced to limits which will not depend on 'scraps of paper.' The only terms on which the Allies can discuss peace are the complete disarmament of Germany and full indemnity for the violation of Belgium and the devastation of France. It is quite correct to say, as THE NEW YORK TIMES editorially says in an article, by the way, widely quoted here, that the Allies do not want a policy of blood and destruction, but there is unfortunately no ground for believing that Germany would at present accept terms which the Allies consider possible as reparation for the past and protection for the future."

To this it may be added that there exists no belief in well informed quarters here that action of any kind whatever on the part of the American Government or people will develop out of the Papal appeal which is believed to have been engineered by German and Austrian diplomacy, and, furthermore, is looked upon as meaning if it means anything—that the central powers recognise that they are on the eve of defeat and are feeling around for a way out of a bad place.

Germans Looking for a New War.

In the words of the Westminster Gazette, which has never shown any indication of a desire for a revengeful continuation of the war:

"If we are obliged to say in reference to the peace rumors which are being set in circulation that we see no chance of successful intervention, it is not because we have political or territorial ambitions beyond the doing of justice to our Allies, but because, so long as the present German state of mind, with its animosities and excesses, lasts, we can see no prospect of the kind of peace which alone is worth having—a peace which would end these animosities and deliver us and our children from the perpetual menace of this arrogant German notion of getting out on easy terms from a drawn war so that, as many of her publicists openly avow, she may be free to prepare for a next war in which the advantages will be in her favor, must be completely disposed of before any

thought of peace can be entertained by the Allies.

"It is noteworthy circumstance, which need only be recorded as symptomatic, that in some circles—and particularly in military circles—there exists a strong conviction that the task of defeating Germany will not prove so difficult or the struggle so long drawn out as used to be thought. THE NEW YORK TIMES statement that to drive the Germans out of their trenches in Belgium and France and force them back along their own line of defences along the Rhine will cost perhaps 1,000,000 men, besides the expenditure of billions of money, reflects what was only a short time ago the general opinion here. For instance, at the time Jacob H. Schiff predicted that the war would end in a stalemate, the predominant view was that, although Great Britain particularly could never afford to have an indecisive conclusion of the war, it might take the three years which Lord Kitchener was understood to be preparing for to settle the contest.

Predicts German Collapse by June.

"Nowadays a much more optimistic view is taken. I have been assured that in the highest quarters the idea of three years of war has been abandoned, and that confidence in the successful termination of operations before another Winter comes is absolute. I have seen a letter from a British General, not intended for publication, predicting that the Germans would be driven out of Belgium before the end of June. The writer didn't offer to back his prognostication in terms of cash. His optimism is perhaps, an extreme case, but it may be said emphatically that, rightly or wrongly, the preponderant opinion in many quarters here is that the German resistance will undergo something not far removed from a collapse when the long-awaited general offensive of the Allies on the Western front is ordered. With this sentiment prevailing, it is comprehensible how the talk of peace at the present juncture is suspect in English ears.

"I may add that I have been officially informed that no move has been made by the American Government in the direction of proffering mediation, and also that none is expected. The opinion prevails that in due time the good offices of the United States will be exerted to bring about peace; but the *Washington Government, it is understood here,* realizes that premature action would vitiate the potentialities for its effective action in the future.

GERARD ON PEACE RUMORS.

Vienna Paper Quotes Him as Expressing Skepticism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The Neues Wiener Journal quotes an interview which a Berlin correspondent is alleged to have had with Ambassador Gerard in regard to the visit to Germany of Colonel Edward M. House of New York. Mr. Gerard is quoted as follows:

"After a visit of ten days Colonel House has left Berlin. He conferred with various German personages, among them the Imperial Chancellor. President Wilson's best friend did not see the Kaiser. The Colonel during his conversations with German statesmen also discussed the possibility of peace mediation by America. Without going into details it can be said with definiteness that there is no prospect of peace in the near future. The mission of Colonel House was not official; but I repeat that he is President Wilson's best friend. Colonel House has also latterly been in other European capitals. Nothing is known to me of any peace efforts of recent date. I have heard of a group of American pacifists who desire to work for peace in the various belligerent capitals; but, according to my information, they have no prospect of even being received by Government officials, certainly not in London or Berlin, either."

THE POPE AND PEACE.

London Times Says Allies, Too, Want Peace, but a Just One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13.—Under the title, "The Pope Interviewed," The Times today says in an editorial:

"That the Pope, whom millions of Christians all over the globe regard as the vicar of Him who is Prince of Peace, should pray and labor for the speedy end of the most frightful war which has ever afflicted mankind is but in accordance with the greatest traditions and the most sacred obligations of his exalted office. Peace—a just and abiding peace—is the goal of the Allies no less than of the sovereign Pontiff. When the Allies drew the sword they drew it in the name of every principle of just and right which Christianity has taught the world for well nigh two thousand years, and they desire peace soon.

"It cannot come too quickly for their wishes, but they are even more determined after the exhibition which Germany has given of what the ratification of her ambitions would mean to mankind, than at the beginning of the war that when they sign a peace it treaty it shall be one which will prevent Germany from renewing this struggle for generations. Never again, they are resolved, shall Christendom witness such another awful spectacle of pitiless wrongdoing. The massacre of Roman Catholic priests in Poland and in Belgium, the violation of nuns, the destruction of churches have deeply moved Protestant England. She sees in these things the fruits of a civilization which has ceased to be Christian save in name and of a philosophy which is avowedly heathen.

"The Pope, who has great nmbers of his spiritual children engaged upon both sides in the war, naturally does not refer to these deeds in his speeches but the Cardinals and Bishops of his church in the countries which have fallen prey to the invaders must keep him well informed of them, and we doubt not that they constantly afflict his heart. We should be the last to take exception to the manner in which the Pope interprets his duties for the discharge of which he is not answerable to any human judge. We are confident that no Christian, to whatever communion he may belong, can work for peace or pray for peace until wrong has been righted, until wrongdoers have been punished and until mankind has obtained securities that the wrong will not be renewed. In this sense we can sincerely welcome the words attributed to His Holiness. They can but courage the Allies for the Allies are striving to shorten the war in the only way in which it can be shortened by securing the complete and permanent triumph of the cause of justice and of right."

MUNICIPAL WORKERS PUT ON WAR SUPPLIES

British Take Radical Action—French Wants to Use Shells to Save Men.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13.—The Government's search for men to make munitions of war took on a new phase yesterday. A Government inspector visited the offices of the municipal authorities at Surbiton and examined the lists of all the workmen employed by the municipality, eighteen of whom will receive communications from the War Office indicating that they have been transferred to work on munitions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The Earl of Durham, addressing a recruiting meeting today, said that three weeks ago, when he visited the British Headquarters in France, Sir John French said to him:

"I know what our troops can do. I know that individually our men are superior to the Germans. I know that when the time comes for us to make our great move we can break through the Germans.

"But I know what we want and must have, and that is more and more munitions. I want to pound the enemy, and go on pounding them regardless of expense, regardless of the number of shells I use, because by doing so I am saving the lives of our gallant men. The more ammunition the less danger are our men incurring in making these advances."

Another distinguished General said:

"The ball is at our feet, and we can kick it if we have the munitions."

ENGLAND IS TO BUY WILHELMINA CARGO

Government Also Agrees to Reimburse Shippers and Owners of Vessel for Her Delay.

PRIZE COURT CASE FAILS

Authorities Unable to Prove That Goods Were Destined for Use of Germany's Armed Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The State Department has been notified by Ambassador Page from London that the contentions of the owners of the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina, detained at Falmouth, England, have been accepted as a basis for the settlement of the Wilhelmina case by the British Government.

Under the basis of settlement now agreed upon the Wilhelmina's cargo will be requisitioned by the British Government and the owners of both ship and cargo will be reimbursed for the delay occasioned by the action of the British authorities in sending the case before the prize court. The prize court proceedings, which were originally instituted in an effort to prove that the cargo of the Wilhelmina was destined for the armed forces of Germany, have been virtually abandoned.

The British Government found itself unable to prove that the Wilhelmina's cargo was going to the enemy's forces, but, being unwilling to permit the cargo to go to Germany, has resorted to the old law of Angaria, which dates back to *feudal days, and under which goods* within belligerent territory may be requisitioned for the use of the Government and paid for by that Government.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of New York City, of counsel in the Wilhelmina case, called at the State Department today for a conference regarding the case, and it is understood a final understanding was reached as to the disposition of the Wilhelmina's cargo.

To Be Relief Ship.

The arrangement agreed upon contemplates only the requisitioning of the cargo. The steamer Wilhelmina, it is understood, is now to be used in the work of the International Belgian Relief Commission. Invoking the old law of angaria for the settlement of the case, the British Government has agreed to drop the prize court proceedings against the vessel and her cargo, and will requisition the cargo just as if no question had been raised as to its destination. The Wilhelmina was not captured by a British warship and taken into port. She put into Falmouth on the afternoon of Feb. 9, badly damaged by reason of storms in crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and was found in a British port when ordered before a prize court on Feb. 27.

The law of angaria permits goods that are found in a belligerent country to be requisitioned for military purposes under plea of military necessity. The leading case in modern times of the invocation of this law is that growing out of the sinking of six British coal barges in the Franco-Prussian War of forty years ago. These barges were sunk by the Germans at the mouth of the Seine River, so as to block the channel and make it impossible for French gunboats to get into the river and go to the defense of Paris. The action of the Germans was justified under the law of angaria, and on the ground that the coal barges, though belonging to the British, were liable to requisition and use for military purposes and could be taken and paid for by the German Government.

Two distinct questions were involved in the Wilhelmina case. The first was whether the cargo of wheat, bran, oats, beef, pork and other products valued at $202,285 was of contraband character —that is, whether it was destined for the use of the armed forces of the German Government. The second question was whether England, regardless of the character and destination of the shipment, had a right to prevent its reaching Germany. The British Government indicated its willingness early in the proceedings to indemnify owners, and after considering the memorandum in regard to the Wilhelmina's cargo filed by the W. L. Green Commission Company of St. Louis, who chartered the steamer for the shipment of the cargo to Hamburg, the British Government declared it was aware of the equities.

But the owners of the cargo insisted that such a settlement would not be sufficient, and that a mere indemnity would not measure the extent of the loss to the shippers through the interference of the British Government with the Wilhelmina's shipment. Counsel for the owners of the cargo finally obtained a recognition of this point by the British Government and a recognition of the principle that the profits involved in the shipment, as well as damage sustained, would have to be met in addition to the payment of an indemnity.

The British Government was positive in its refusal to permit the cargo to be shipped through Germany.

Government's Case Failed.

It had instituted prize court proceedings on the theory that the character and destination of the cargo must be determined by proof. However, it could not be proved that the cargo would reach the armed forces of the enemy. Yet if the British Government had gone through with the proceedings as originally instituted, the prize court would have been compelled to pass on the point whether the Wilhelmina's cargo was conditional contraband. If it turned out to be contraband, it might be confiscated, otherwise it could not be touched. The contention of the owners that the cargo could not be shown to be contraband had to be accepted, in the absence of proof.

This situation forced the British authorities to change their attitude toward the case in their effort to prevent the shipment reaching Germany. Instead of proceedings with the attempt to condemn the cargo as conditional contraband, the crown authorities, at the beginning of April, moved before the prize court that the cargo be requisitioned by the Admiralty. In order to do this, they acted under Rule 29 of the Orders Governing Proceedings Before British Prize Courts. This rule, based on the so-called law of angaria, governs the courts in all requisitioning made by the Admiralty.

AMERICAN SKIPPERS APPEAL.

Ask Our Embassy at London to Obtain the Release of Three Ships.

LONDON, April 12.—The American steamers Navajo and Joseph W. Fordney, and the American tank steamer Llama, under detention by the British marine authorities at Kirkwall, have appealed to the American Embassy here to procure their release.

The Captain of the Joseph W. Fordney has advised the Embassy that a British prize crew took charge of his ship off the Norwegian coast.

The Navajo, from Galveston to Bremen, has on board a cargo of cotton. She has been ordered to a prize court under the Order-in-Council, cutting off all trade to and from Germany. She was taken into Kirkwall on April 7.

The Joseph W. Fordney left New York March 20 for Malmoe, Sweden. She was taken into Kirkwall April 8.

The Llama sailed from New York March 19 for Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Moved by the appeals for relief from the owners of American ships and cargoes now held in British ports, the State Department is preparing further representations to the British Government requesting a speeding up of the machinery of the prize courts. So far, not a single American ship or cargo has passed through the British prize courts, although many of those held were seised months ago.

THE IDZUMO AT HONOLULU.

Japanese Warship Stops There to Bury a Sailor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The arrival of the Japanese cruiser Idzumo and the collier Kamakura Maru at Honolulu today is reported in a cablegram received by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Idzumo asked permission by wireless to land men to bury a sailor.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

France.

PARIS.—(*Day Report*)—There is little to add this afternoon to the communication given out last night. During April 11 engagements continued the whole day in Belgium in the region of Albert, also in France, between the Oise and the Aisne, and in the Champagne district.

In view of the fact that no engagements took place between the Meuse and Moselle after our success of April 8, we have devoted ourselves to reorganizing the positions won during the course of that fighting.

On the western fringe of the Forest of Le Prêtre we repelled two violent German counter attacks which failed completely under the fire of our infantry and artillery.

We took five machine guns and a bomb-thrower April 10 in the Forests of Ailly and Le Prêtre.

[The night report is printed in another column.]

Germany.

BERLIN.—Sunday was comparatively quiet on the western front. French attacks in the Argonne, against the Combres position, in the Ailly Forest, and in the Forest of Le Prêtre, were all repulsed.

Inasmuch as an attack by the enemy resulted in the killing with bombs of three women in the open town of Muelheim, German bombs were dropped on the central group of fortifications at Nancy.

French officers who have been taken prisoners have informed the German authorities that the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, the galleries of the Louvre, and the Hotel des Invalids are buildings being used for military purposes. They are equipped with searchlights, wireless apparatus, and machine guns.

In the German advance to the east from Mariampol, nine Russian officers and 1,350 soldiers were taken prisoners. Four machine guns also were captured. To the northeast of Lomza, the Russians threw bombs which did not explode, but which developed asphyxiating gases.

The Russian authorities officially have circulated a report concerning the mutilation of Russian non-commissioned officers in the presence of German officers. This is an absurd falsehood, and unworthy of discussion.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—To the west of the Middle Niemen there were isolated engagements yesterday. Near Ossowetz and in the region of Edvabno, and between the Pissa and Omulett Rivers, there were artillery duels. An attack by the Germans against the village of Szafranki failed.

In the Carpathians, in the direction of Rostoki, on April 10 we repulsed by our fire at short range large forces of the enemy which were repeatedly attacking us. We made some progress, and in so doing developed a violent battle in the region of Uszok Pass, which the enemy still holds. We captured here three guns and about 700 prisoners.

In the direction of the Stryi River we repulsed attacks on the Roschacz-Oravoni-Kosicuwkas Rosanka front, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy. The enemy has held Height 902 since April 9, but Kosicuwka and the adjoining positions remain in our hands.

In the other sectors there has been no essential change.

Austria.

VIENNA.—The general situation is without change. In Russian Poland and in Western Galicia there have been artillery engagements. In the Carpathians, especially in the district east of the Uszok Pass, several Russian attacks have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. We took 830 prisoners. In Southeast Galicia and in Bukowina there have been some heavy artillery engagements.

GERMANS RESUME LES EPARGES FIGHT

Attack the Hill Seized by French Troops, but Are Repulsed, According to Paris.

ARTILLERY DUELS VIOLENT

Kaiser's Lines Reinforced and Berlin Tells of Futile French Assaults on Sunday.

LONDON, April 12.—Operations are being renewed in the Woevre district after two days of comparative quiet, but this time it is the Germans who are taking the offensive, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office.

Les Eparges was attacked by the Kaiser's forces early this morning after a violent cannonade, but the assailants were repulsed. In the forest of Le Prêtre, also, they have been hurled back. Severe artillery engagements are proceeding at several points in the Meuse-Moselle region.

The War Office bulletin says:

At Les Eparges, during the night of April 11-12, after a somewhat severe cannonade and rifle fire, the Germans at 4:30 o'clock this morning delivered a counter attack, but were repulsed.

In the wood of Ailly and in the region of Flirey there were violent artillery actions, but no infantry engagements.

In the forest of Le Prêtre, at about 8 o'clock last evening, an attempted attack by the enemy on the northwestern part of the "quart en reserve" was easily repulsed.

In Courton Wood we were the Germans from a section of a trench line which they had previously captured, and in which they had succeeded in holding their ground.

During the night of April 11-12, about 4:30 o'clock in the morning, a German dirigible airship dropped seven bombs on Nancy. One of these fell near the civilian hospital and another near a school. Two fires were caused by the bombs, but they were promptly extinguished.

In the day bulletin the French War Office told of the repulse of two violent attacks in the forest of Le Prêtre, and chronicled the fact that engagements were in progress all day Sunday in Belgium, in the region of Albert, also between the Oise and the Aisne, and in the Champagne district.

Tells of Repulses of French.

Berlin's official report of the fighting east and southeast of Verdun asserts that the French made attacks on Sunday and were repulsed. It says on this point:

Between the Meuse and the Moselle Sunday was comparatively quiet. In the evening hours the French commenced an attack on Combres hills, but after the hours of fighting the attack was repulsed.

In the Forest of Ailly and in the Bois le Prêtre fighting took place at close quarters during the day, in which we retained the upper hand. A renewed attack during the night was repulsed by us.

The bulletin adds that the air bombardment of Nancy by German aviators was in "retaliation for the bombardment by French aviators on April 5 of the open town of Muelheim, which is situated outside the zone of operations, resulting in the killing of three women."

Reinforcements from Germany.

Interest here now centres on the next move of General Joffre, the French commander, in his effort to compel the Germans to release their hold on St. Mihiel. The capture of Les Eparges, according to British military critics, was a long step in the direction desired by the Allies, but they put even more importance on the advance from Regniéville toward Thiaucourt, as a railway centre from which the force at St. Mihiel draws its supplies.

This battle has not yet proved the prelude to a general offensive in the west, as was expected. This is probably due to the fact that instead of moving troops from other points along the line to assist the army of the Woevre, the Germans have brought reinforcements from the interior of Germany, or perhaps from the eastern front.

GERMANS POUND AT ALBERT.

Suffer Terrible Losses from Six Miles of French Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, April 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German attack near Albert on Saturday and Sunday was undoubtedly intended as a counter-stroke to the French successes in the Argonne and at Les Eparges, which carries with it a menace to the great fortress of Metz itself.

The battle opened Saturday with the blowing up of some of the French trenches by German mines, more particularly in the wood of Thiepval, which is situated some four miles north of Albert. Toward nightfall several encounters with the bayonet took place, in which the Germans left many dead on the field.

All through Saturday night and particularly from 12:45 to 4 o'clock in the morning the battle raged in earnest. The cannonading was the most violent that had been experienced in this sector since the fighting at La Boiselle two months ago. So tremendous was the firing of guns that it merged into a continuous thunder. In this artillery duel the powerful French guns prevented the German reinforcements from pushing forward en masse.

As always, the German attacking troops showed magnificent courage. Again and again in shoulder-to-shoulder work the men were launched forward, their "Hochs," as they charged, sounding like the roar of some ferocious beast of prey, but their cheering was soon drowned in the deafening rattle of French rifles and machine guns, which, favored by the clearness of the night, poured an accurate and devastating fire into their ranks.

BUY RUSSIAN GRAIN FOR $250,000,000

Terms of Anglo-French Agreement to Finance Their Ally Disclosed by Czar's Minister.

CALLS WAR BOON TO RUSSIA

State Grant and Prohibition Bring Unexampled Prosperity to Peasantry—Trade Chance for Us.

PETROGRAD, April 12.—Russia is to draw upon Great Britain and France for war funds to the extent of $250,000,000, one-half of this sum to be furnished by each nation, for which they are to receive the equivalent in grain. This is one of the results of the agreement reached recently in Paris by the Finance Ministers of the three Allies to pool all the expenses of the war, as revealed by Pierre L. Bark, Minister of Finance, in an interview he granted today to a correspondent of The Associated Press.

"It is an excellent arrangement for all concerned," said the Minister, "for while Russia has enormous resources, she is in need of immediate capital, and our allies, on the other hand, have more capital than supplies. I have already arranged a credit of 625,000,000 francs ($125,000,000) in France and of £25,000,000 ($125,000,000) in England, which Russia is to use at any time the occasion requires. We are on the point of making use of part of the French credit."

M. Bark expressed the opinion that, economically considered, the war had been a blessing to the people of this country. He said:

"Notwithstanding the depressing and paralyzing effect of the war, the Russian peasant class is happier and richer than at any previous time in the history of the country. It is not difficult to account for this unusual prosperity. By virtue of the allowance made by the Government to the families of soldiers, which exceeds the earning power of the soldiers, the total income of these families is greater than in times of peace. Thus, instead of feeling any privation as the result of the absence of the men and the loss of their services, the people are beginning to regard the war as a peculiar sort of Godsend which is putting money into their pockets."

"What about vodka?" was asked of the Minister.

"It is the prohibition of the sale of vodka which is primarily responsible for the ameliorated condition of the peasant," he responded. "The sieve through which all the available earnings formerly disappeared has now been closed and the money is either spent for present necessities or saved for future wants.

"It is not necessary to invent theories to explain why the Russian people should be more prosperous, for the actual fact that this prosperity is everywhere noticeable. Before the war the average yearly savings deposited amounted to 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 rubles ($15,000,000 to $20,000,000,) while in the month of January about 60,000,000 rubles ($30,000,000,) was deposited."

"What about the crops?" was the next question.

"The farmers have been very fortunate in being compelled to hold their supply of grain on account of the difficulties of transportation, for grain is now at the highest price of the year. There is every reason to believe the farmers will soon be able to dispose of their grain in foreign markets, and at a great advantage."

In response to a question regarding the recent increase of 30 per cent. in the tariff, M. Bark said:

"That is only a temporary affair, designed partly to make up for the loss in revenue from the vodka traffic. I do not believe that this temporary increase in the tariff will discourage foreign trade with Russia.

"In fact, Russia looks for a tremendous increase in her trade with the United States and her allies, to replace the German trade existing before the war. I am not an authority as to what kind of trade treaties will be formed at the end of the war, but I am sure everything will be done to open the Russian market to these countries, and not permit it to slip back to Germany.

"There is now a particular opportunity for the United States, for she of all the countries to which we look for trade is not crippled by the war."

M. Bark was asked what means were being employed to replace the revenues formerly derived from vodka.

"Some of this revenue exceeded 900,000,00 rubles, ($450,000,000)," he replied. "This is being replaced in a diversity of ways, including a special war tax on railroad transportation, matches, sugar, and most ordinary commodities."

AID TURKS BY SMUGGLING.

German and Austrian Official Couriers Took Explosives and Guns.

PARIS, April 12.—The charge that explosives and spare parts of guns are being carried into Turkey through Rumania by German and Austrian diplomatic couriers is made in a dispatch to the Journal from Bucharest. It is said that the size and increasing number of parcels carried by these couriers recently attracted the attention of Rumanian customs officials.

These embassy "pouches," which are exempt from customs examinations, the dispatch says, sometimes weigh as much as 8,000 pounds and never less than 5,000 pounds. The number of couriers also is considerably larger than usual.

A discreet inquiry is reported to have revealed the nature of the contents of the "pouches." It is believed that by this method a considerable quantity of ammunition and material has been smuggled into Turkey in the past few weeks.

Severe measures have been taken by the Rumanian Government to put an end to the practice.

REPLY IS DRAFTED TO BERNSTORFF NOTE

Wilson and Bryan Conferred Last Night on Answer to Memorandum on Arms and Food.

OFFICIALS ARE IRRITATED

German Embassy Explains That the Note Was Presented Under Instructions from Berlin.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were considering tonight a draft of the reply to be made to the memorandum of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, relative to the question of preventing shipments of arms to the Allies unless foodstuffs were permitted to reach Germany's civilian population.

"We have the whole subject under consideration, and I am not prepared to discuss it," was all Secretary Bryan would say. The Secretary stated that, although the German memorandum bore date of April 4, he had never seen its text until he read it in a newspaper this morning while returning from Asheville, N. C.

Although not discussing the matter for publication, officials of the State Department did not hesitate to express to diplomatic representatives their feeling of irritation over the course of the German Ambassador in giving such a communication to the press.

Secretary Bryan declined to say today whether he had asked Ambassador Gerard to inquire of the German Government whether it was responsible for the sentiments expressed in the note and for the action of Count von Bernstorff in giving its contents to the press. Nor would he say whether he had communicated with Count von Bernstorff concerning the publication of the memorandum.

This reticence was construed in some quarters to mean that officials were considering the advisability of making an issue over the publication of a diplomatic document that indulged in criticism of the President. Officials, however, realize that such a course would probably be unwise at this time, in view of the resentment felt in Germany over the shipment of arms from this country to the Allies.

The German Embassy officials stated today that Count von Bernstorff acted under instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office in presenting the memorandum to the State Department.

"DESIGNED TO IRRITATE."

London Daily News Comments on von Bernstorff's "Insult."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—In an editorial, headed "Insult to Injury," The Daily News says:

Count Bernstorff's memorandum to the United States Government has caused an explosion somewhat different in character to that provoked by his previous indiscretions. On more than one occasion his foolishness has been the subject of angry comment in the American press, which for reasons sufficiently apparent to all the world outside of central Europe is not very sympathetic, to put it mildly, to the arrogant assertions of German representatives.

"The peculiarity of his latest effort appears to be that it is expressly designed to irritate and humiliate the American Government as distinct from the American people. The steadfast aim of the Wilson Administration, persisted in through good and evil report, has been to maintain and defend American neutrality. The least return to be expected from Germany being regard to the fact that there is no doubt at all on which side the United States would enter the struggle if forced to do so, was courtesy and recognition of the difficulty and delicacy of the American Government's position.

"Instead Germany appears to lose no opportunity of making that position more difficult. Count von Bernstorff's impudent lecture on the unneutral conduct of the United States in not counteracting the effect of British seapower by forbidding the export of arms to the Allies is only an insult, added to such injuries as the sinking of the William P. Frye and the murder of Thrasher.

"President Wilson has shown that he knows well how to keep his temper under provocation, but there is a limit to any patience, so persistently and insolently traded upon."

LONDON RED CROSS SALE NETS $19,275

Fashion Throngs Christie's as Gifts of Royal Collectors Are Offered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The most memorable auction in the history of the famous firm of Christie opened today, when a start was made with the catalogue of valuable gifts for the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

There was a crowd of fashionable purchasers and connoisseurs. People surged into the auction rooms as soon as the doors opened, and when the seats were occupied they were content with the barest possible standing space. Outside there was a line of motors and taxicabs half a mile long. Most of them displayed the Red Cross flag, indicating that their owners were on a mission of charity. The sale, which will extend over twelve days, comprises 1,867 lots. The appeal for gifts has been universally responded to. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra set an early example, and hundreds of people well known in society and artistic circles followed it nobly in sacrificing artistic treasures in order to help the fund for sick and wounded soldiers.

The first lots were English porcelain and pottery. The bidding started briskly with $50 for a Spode writing set presented by Lady Wernher. This item was sold for $1,050.

In the Continental porcelain section a charming Sèvres porringer which Leopold Rothschild had sent fetched $787, and a set of three Sèvres porcelain vases, presented by Sir George Donaldson, brought $1,837.

Lot 82 raised some excitement. This was a wheel-lock sporting rifle, dated 1646, made for Frederick William, Duke of Saxony, and presented by King George. The bidding started at $525, and reached $1,262 in three more bids, but stopped at $1,500. The auctioneer then quietly remarked that this was a royal gift for the sake of the sick and wounded, a reminder which proved effective, for the gun was sold for $1,750.

There were 143 lots in today's sale, and the proceeds were $19,275.

RELIEF CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED.

American Belgian Fund to Seek Contributions for Ten Days.

Members and patrons of the American Belgian Relief and Unemployment Fund met at the Hotel Plaza last night to start a campaign for raising as much money as possible within the next ten days. In companies of ten persons, with a leader, the men and women who have placed 1,000 unemployed men, women, and girls in self-supporting places and have provided work for more than 400 women and girls in the manufacture of garments for the war sufferers, will take up the work heretofore carried on by the several committees.

RUSSIANS MAY FORCE A GENERAL RETREAT

Movement Toward the Plains of Hungary Menaces Austrians' Entire Line.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13.—With the capture by the Russians of almost all the main chain of mounts, the battle of the Carpathians, which has lasted upward of eighty days, is apparently reaching a termination over one extensive front. And the Russians are said to be moving at various points by railways and roads and along the rivers and streams down the southern slopes toward the plains of Hungary.

The Austro-Germans still hold the Uzsok pass, but a violent battle on Saturday in the region south of the pass with the Russians, according to last night's official bulletin issued in Petrograd, resulted in the capture of 700 prisoners and 3 guns.

This movement toward the plains, if it continues successfully, will, in the view of the Russian military authorities, compel the retirement, with little or no fighting, of the Austrians and Germans who are still north of the Carpathians, to the east of Uzsok Pass and in Eastern Galicia and Bukowina.

The battle, which has been thus successfully conducted by the Russians was, from all accounts, one of the fiercest of the war, and the manner in which the Russians overcame the difficulties of mountain fighting in midwinter has been the subject of praise by those who witnessed the operations or are acquainted with the country traversed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is not now that the crisis in Hungary's campaign will burst before any of the great decisive battles of the Spring campaign elsewhere in Europe have time to develop. This calamity for Austro-German strategy is immediately due to the astonishing mastery and tactical ability of the Russian brigade leaders under General Broussiloff.

The Russians have now crossed the entire crest of the enemy's position in the Carpathians from Ondava to Uzsok. Separate small armies moving below, a forty-mile ride westward of Uzsok, have overcome what hitherto has been believed to be an absolutely insuperable obstacle so early in the year. They are moving slowly, and when not fighting have to dig a way through narrow glens blocked by heavy wet masses of snow which have fallen from precipitous hillsides and often are 10 feet deep. They frequently find mountain guns and machine guns intact, hidden or abandoned by the Austrians.

BAYONET WON CARPATHIANS.

Guns Available Only Occasionally in Restricted Numbers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The fighting which has finally brought the vast Russian armies upon the easy southern slopes of the tremendous Carpathian barrier has been of a character unprecedented in history. A three months' desperate conflict in midwinter across several parallel ranges of mountain heights makes an entirely new chapter in the military history of the world.

Cavalry was almost useless and guns were available only occasionally in very restricted numbers. The most important part of this arduous mountain work has been done with the bayonet, but the Russians have not been slow at inventing various unconventional devices to suit special circumstances. Snow is the easiest of all media for constructing shelter from rifle fire, and the Russians were quite at home with it, knowing how to keep comfortably warm in any temperature provided there was plenty of snow. Unhappily, the past Winter has been exceptional for the frequency and intensity of terrible blizzards, in which both sides occasionally attempted to steal a little advantage, sometimes at heavy cost.

Five hundred German prisoners were marched through Petrograd Saturday afternoon from the Warsaw railway terminus to Nikolay Station for dispatch to the interior. Not a score looked drilled soldiers, and the most part were undersized. There were a great many boys 16 to 17 years of age. Only one was wounded, and he was carrying his left arm in a sling with the forefinger in splints.

Very few wore their pickelhaubes, this German headgear falling off with less cause than any other known pattern of military helmet. A dozen Austrians marching together still had their own khaki-covered coffee pot-shaped headgear and carried themselves like soldiers. For the most part, the men were wearing Russian military great coats and a variety of Russian caps. They looked healthy, strong men, except the very young ones, and all were a little finely drawn, like athletes in hard training.

Russians in tens of thousands crowded the streets along the route, but I saw not a single sign of the slightest demonstration, nor was there a word spoken aloud, but as I drove back along the route there was a satisfied smile broadening over many miles of streets.

The Russian armies in the Carpathians on a front which now extends nearly a hundred and twenty miles, continue steadily to advance, and strenuous efforts are being prepared by the combined forces of the enemy to check this fateful movement. Strategically the Russian advance is admirably placed.

PLAGUED BY REFUGEES.

Hungary to Expel Galicians and Austria to Care for Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, April 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Austrian and Hungarian Governments after a few weeks' negotiations have made arrangements regarding the Galician refugees who are scattered over Hungary in hundreds of thousands, and have become such a nuisance that the Hungarian Government has deemed it necessary to get rid of them. According to the arrangements made the Hungarian Government will simply expel them from the country as undesirable aliens, and the Austrian Government will install them in concentration camps erected for that purpose.

Count Tisza recognized this question as of grave importance, and went to Vienna a few days ago with this special problem in mind. I am informed that he made the Austrian Government understand that it would have to look after the Galician refugees, for if no satisfactory arrangements were reached he would expel them. There can be no question of the sentiment with regard to the Galicians, whose sojourn in the country has raised the criminal statistics 300 per cent. in the last half year. In fact, the behavior of these people cannot be imagined. They not only practiced extortion and forced the prices of foodstuffs to an artificial height, but their frauds and other crimes against property are so innumerable and impudent that the Jewish population of Hungary and the keenest Pro-Semites are all applauding the Government's decision to expel them.

BRITISH STEAMER HIT BY MINE OR TORPEDO

The Wayfarer, in Special Government Service, Torn by Explosion off Scilly Islands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FALMOUTH, England, April 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The collier Newlyn this afternoon landed 120 men from the liner Wayfarer, which was injured by an explosion when about 60 miles off the Scilly Islands. The Wayfarer was not sunk and was taken in tow for Queenstown. It is not known if there is any loss of life.

"We had just had dinner and were about to commence lifeboat practice when it happened," said one of the survivors. "There was no warning and no sign of a submarine. All work was going along quite smoothly when there was a sudden explosion, the force of which smashed our wireless apparatus, making it impossible to call for help. It was soon seen that the explosion had caused great damage and the vessel began to take so decided a list that the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered. There was a rather rough sea running, but the work of lowering the boats was carried out safely, though one of them capsized soon after reaching the water.

"There was no vessel in sight, and the Wayfarer being in a sinking condition, the Captain ordered us to make for the nearest land. We pulled hard for two hours, and then sighted a collier, which took us aboard. When we made known the facts to the skipper of the collier he steamed in the direction of the Wayfarer, which was still afloat. On our way we fell in with the Newlyn, to which we were transferred, and the collier then took the Wayfarer in tow to Queenstown."

The British steamer Wayfarer was 505 feet long and registered 6,222 tons. She was built in Belfast in 1903 and was owned in Liverpool. She left Galveston Jan. 27 for Liverpool, where she arrived Feb. 17. She was requisitioned by the Government on March 15 and was "on special service."

ALBERT THANKS WILSON.

Acknowledges President's Felicitations on His Birthday.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Wilson today received the following cablegram from King Albert of Belgium:

"I thank you heartily for the greetings of friendship you sent me on the occasion of my birthday."

The Law And the Spirit of Trusteeship

Seldom is the close personal or family friend who understands the spirit of a trust fund or a bequest, also qualified in his knowledge of the law and the limitations it sets in these matters.

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NO MORE WILLING RECRUITS.

British Army Officer Says Conscription May Be Necessary.

LONDON, March 29, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"There are virtually no willing eligible men left to be recruited in those parts of the country which I have visited," writes an army recruiting officer to The Times. Those who remain, he says, are either in the employ of the State, doing work which is essential for the defense of the State; under binding obligation to parents, wives, children, employers, or employes, or religious principles, from which the State alone can release them; earning so much money that they are deaf to all other considerations; ignorant or skulkers.

The officer believes that if any considerable additional number of men is required conscription will be necessary.

Discussing the men who decline to enlist because they are earning too much money, the officers says:

"There are many small towns which for several months have been full to overflowing with troops billeted there. Tradesmen and householders have been making more money than ever in their lives before. Artisans and laborers have been able to get employment at greatly enhanced wages. Labor is nowhere to be had. In these towns it is the question of profit that largely keeps the eligible men from coming forward.

In the agricultural districts, the writer adds:

"Farmers at first encouraged their men to enlist to an extent which has seriously hampered their business. Now they can no longer spare a single man, because it is impossible to replace him. They express, also, considerable resentment over the unfair competition for their employes by the Government and local authorities. Why should the Government continue to hire young and active men as policemen, postmen, and for other minor offices? The farmer bitterly resents having his helpers lured away by offers of double or triple wages for Government contract work."

KRONPRINZ ADOPTS EITEL'S TACTICS

German Captain Says He Must Put His Ship in Shape and Take Her on Another Raid.

BUT FAILS TO SET TIME

Converted Liner Still Out of Drydock — British Seamen Are Set Free.

RACE WITH ALLIED CRUISERS

Old and New Codes Barred Wireless Talk Between the Two German Raiders.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 12.—The German merchant raider Kronprinz Wilhelm will not be permitted to go into dry dock at the shipyards here until Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder, her commander, makes formal request for time to complete such repairs as he deems necessary to make his vessel seaworthy. Capt. Thierfelder told Collector Hamilton tonight that he could not do so before tomorrow.

Experts from Newport News who examined the ship today found her leaking slightly and her boilers in bad condition. Unofficially it was ascertained that the vessel would require extensive repairs. That was taken to indicate that the ship eventually would be forced to intern. The German Captain, however, is insistent that he must hasten to repair his ship and return upon his work as a merchant raider. Today he discharged officers and men of the British ships Tamar and Coleby, whom he brought here, and they were transferred to the British steamer Cassandra, which sailed tonight for England.

That the escape of the Wilhelm from the allied warships off the capes was a narrow one was attested to tonight by Capt. Thierfelder, in describing his experiences after destroying the Coleby on March 27. He said:

"We started north from the equator short of coal and provisions. We also had sick sailors aboard, afflicted because of too much rice diet and lack of fresh vegetables. When we started north we hoped and had planned to meet German supply ships. Unfortunately for us, none turned up. What became of them I don't know, except that we saw from the shelter of overhanging clouds one collier that we had expected. She was being chased by two British cruisers which could not sight us.

Heard Foes Talking.

"On our trip north through the mid-Atlantic we did not meet any merchant ships from which we could get coal and supplies. In this situation it was necessary for us to get to port and also to a dry dock.

"As we came up we continually heard the British warships talking to each other by wireless. It seemed on some days and nights that there were as many as eight warships within a radius of a few hundred miles. But we kept on due north, running as rapidly as we could with our ship darkened at night.

"One night we heard the exchange of news about the Prinz Eitel Friedrich being at Newport News. Thereafter we heard information about the Eitel every night, and a few nights ago we got the news from the British wireless that the Prinz Eitel had been interned. Immediately thereafter all talking between the British warships ceased. We presumed that the fleet was breaking up, and on Saturday night we decided to bolt in for the Virginia Capes.

"With all we started at top speed, but had not gone far when we again picked up the wireless of the allied warships. However, we kept on. As we got nearer the coast it seemed to us from the signals that there were as many as three British warships and one French ship with distances varying from three to fifty miles of us. One ship seemed dangerously near as we approached the Capes.

"One night on our way up we were to have met a German collier, and made for her. There were low, overhanging clouds about us, but in the distance a brilliant moonlight showed us our ship, and there were two British warships after her. The clouds protected us, and we escaped. We never heard of the collier again."

Probably the Macedonia.

From other sources it was ascertained the collier was believed to have been the Macedonia, which was reported to have put out from Las Palmas about two weeks ago.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm's departure from New York last August, ostensibly for Bremen, is being investigated. Officers of the ship said she was ordered to Bremen with reservists, but that she suddenly was overtaken by the Karlsruhe, and the order was changed after she had been on her course for Bremen for three days.

Ten more cases of scurvy were reported aboard the Wilhelm today, making a total of 110. None of the men will be removed from the ship at present.

Capt. Lucas of the British ship Berwindmoor, who followed the Wilhelm into the Capes, said today that when she passed within the three-mile limit he saw her stern reflected by a searchlight and that he afterward discovered the light had been thrown from afar by a French cruiser.

At noon today as a tug raced down the river to the British ship Cassandra with the officers and men of the Tamar and the Coleby aboard, the harbor was lined with British merchant ships, and hundreds of British sailors lined the decks of their ships and cheered.

When the liberated British tars reached the Cassandra's dock, they tossed the remnants of their luggage aboard and danced around like schoolboys in anticipation of the trip to their native land, joyous that they had escaped death by the guns of their own country's warships on Saturday night.

"Did we see British warships Saturday night?" Said W. J. Gow, chief engineer of the steamer Coleby. "We certainly saw one and heard others. I saw one about midnight way off on the horizon, and she was chasing us from midnight on until we reached safety in the Virginia capes about 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

"Of course we were all put below every night at 6 o'clock, but I could see the dark outlines of the warship five or six miles distant after midnight. The Wilhelm seemed to be the faster ship, for as time went on the lines of the warship grew dimmer and dimmer until she disappeared in the distance.

WILHELM LIKELY TO INTERN.

Belief at Washington That She Will Follow the Eitel's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The customary application has been made by Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder for an allowance of time in which to determine how long the Kronprinz Wilhelm will need for repairs before she must depart from Newport News or intern for the remainder of the war. The Treasury Department has granted the customary twenty-four hours for an inspection, and at the end of that time customs officers, acting in conjunction with the Navy Department, will announce to her commander the time at his disposal.

It is believed that despite the Kronprinz Wilhelm's unusual speed and her good mechanical condition, she will follow the precedent set by the Eitel Friedrich, and after keeping the warships of the Allies on guard as long as possible will intern. Her armament is not sufficient to enable her to meet a warship in a running fight, and it is not expected that the British and French cruisers will allow themselves to be hoodwinked.

The question as to whether the Kronprinz Wilhelm was guilty of leaving New York Harbor after filing false clearance papers, in which her destination was given as Bremen, has not been taken up with Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department, and he would not discuss that phase of the case today.

THE WAR SITUATION.

There are phases of the present situation on both the Western and the Eastern fronts that are extremely difficult to understand. Consequently to one who follows the war closely there is in these phases an interesting and quite fertile field for conjecture. Their meaning does not necessarily depend on the movements of troops, on their disposition, their location or numbers. It may be something much more serious.

At the present moment, as for several days, France is expending tremendous energy, and using up a large number of seasoned troops in a most important action—an effort to crash in the German salient at St. Mihiel. Every available force that can be mustered at the point of attack without weakening the rest of the front is being used. She is irrevocably committed to this attack, and failure will have a far-reaching effect, not only on the troops engaged, but on the rest of the line and on Paris as well. It will be an admission that the German line is practically impregnable.

Where is Lord Kitchener's army of nearly a million men, which is now on the Continent—the large Spring levy, recently landed which has not yet been on the firing line? Somewhere back of the line they are ready for the front, but are waiting.

Why are they not assisting France in her prolonged effort against the German wedge? The Allies may be using the same combination as at Champagne and Neuve Chapelle. Knowing that Germany cannot readily throw reinforcements into the salient without drawing from somewhere else on the line the English troops may be waiting until their air scouts discover the point that is weakened when they will strike with all the strength they possess.

They may be waiting until the Germanic Allies in the Carpathians become so sorely pressed that Germany will be forced to draw from their western front to send aid, and then strike south of Ypres in an effort to break through and force a German retirement from the Yser.

Or, they may be short of artillery ammunition. The amount of ammunition used in such an attack as the French are now making is almost beyond belief. And it may well be that the Allies find it necessary to conserve their supply. Rumors have been ripe that such shortage exists, and the conduct of affairs on both fronts points to the possibility of such a condition. The Spring has just begun, it is true, but the only action of moment since the fight at Neuve Chapelle, in fact, is that now in progress around St. Mihiel.

The same general condition exists on the eastern front. Russia has a strong force along the Marjampol-Kalvarja-Suvalki-Augustowo front, which has remained there, almost wholly inactive since the battle in the Carpathians began. As not more than 1,500,000 Russian troops are engaged in this latter battle, why has there not been a simultaneous attack on the East Prussian frontier by a part of the remaining force that Russia has under arms? Russia, as has been known for some time, has not had all the ammunition she could use. It is, therefore, entirely possible that all that can be spared is being sent to the Carpathian front in the tremendous effort to crush Austria. If ammunition were plentiful it would seem a most opportune time for a determined effort to cross the East Prussian border.

Germany, it is worth noting, has appeared loth to take the offensive. Is she, too, short of ammunition, or is she conserving her resources for a gigantic forward movement after a part at least of the allied force has been expended? The answers to these questions may possibly be found in Lloyd's recent speculation that the war will end by September.

* * *

Russia cannot but view with uneasiness the fact that Germany is not, as far as can be ascertained, sending a great deal of help to the Austrians in the Carpathians. It may portend serious developments, as Russia advances down the mountain slopes toward the plains. At present, in addition to the Germans facing the Russian trenches near East Prussia, there has for months been a strong German line in front of Warsaw, and another, in which there is a strong Austrian contingent, northeast of Cracow, running from Tomkesof across the Dunajec River, just west of Sarnof. To supply her troops, as she advances further into Hungary, Russia will need all the railroads running south from Premysl and Lemberg through Lupkow, Uzsok, and even Vereczke passes.

Should Germany, instead of sending aid to Austria, be concentrating her forces in the neighborhood of Cracow, she will be in an excellent position to strike the Russian lines of communications north of the Carpathians. Russia's predicament would then be serious. A retreat would be necessary, with the Austrian Army in their rear and the German Army in front. Russia's protection against this will be based on the fact that she outnumbers the combined Austrian and German forces. Moreover, once the passes are forced, all of the men who are now engaged in that effort will not be needed for the invasion of Hungary.

Quite a large number of them could be withdrawn to Permysl and Jaroslaw to reinforce the troops there and prevent a German advance. The possession of these two towns, both strongly fortified, would be necessary to Germany before a move against the Russian communications could be successful, as they control the roads running through two of the three passes named above. Nevertheless such a move on the part of Germany would cause Russia a great deal of alarm, and possibly force a retreat through fear that it might be successful. The risk would be too great for Russia to run.

OLD CODE BALKED WILHELM.

Could Not Understand the Eitel's Wireless Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 12.—Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder of the Kropprinz Wilhelm and Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich both flatly denied today that there had been any exchange of wireless messages between their ships, either before or after the Prinz Eitel entered this port. Their statements were made as a result of an investigation by Collector Hamilton of the report from New York that the Prinz Eitel had advised the Kronprinz Wilhelm that the allied fleet off the Virginia capes had dispersed, and it would be safe to attempt to enter Hampton Roads.

Commander Thierichens, with a considerable display of indignation, emphatically denied that he had used or attempted to use his wireless to communicate with the Wilhelm. With his head erect, his shoulders thrown back, and with his face showing displeasure which he did not attempt to conceal, the commander of the Eitel said in his best English:

"I have given my parole to the United States Government, which is the word of honor of a man and German officer, and I think that should be enough. I have nothing more to say."

Capt. Thierfelder took a different view of the matter and explained at some length why it was impossible for his vessel to communicate with the Eitel.

"We tried repeatedly to gain communication with the Prinz Eitel from the time we began our career as a war ship a few days after leaving New York until a few days before we reached a position off the Virginia coast," he said. "Before we left the Karlsruhe the commander of that ship gave us a copy of the naval code, but it was an old one. You know when the war broke out the naval code was changed because it was feared that the British might have got hold of a copy of the old one and would be able to decipher our messages. The Prinz Eitel, before she left China, was supplied with a copy of the new code. Therefore, when she called us at sea we were not able to read it. So you see that the statement that we exchanged messages cannot be true."

Thierichens's statement that he had been expecting relief was at first regarded here as pure "bluff." But it is now thought possible that he was advised to await developments by the German Naval Department, and that last week's reported fighting in the North Sea was the outcome of a plan for a German squadron to slip out into the Atlantic and make a dash for the American coast, where it would have a chance to smash the British cruisers waiting for the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

"The fact that the Kronprinz Wilhelm turned up in the same neighborhood is looked upon as partial confirmation of these speculations. Thierichens's request for internment would about coincide with the date of the first reports of a naval engagement in the North Sea, and it is suggested that the German Admiralty, finding that its plans for a fast squadron slipping into the Atlantic undetected by the British patrol had failed, recognized that the game was up and ordered Thierichens to take the only course possible.

"In view of the silence so far observed by the British Admiralty in regard to the reports of a North Sea battle, it is hardly necessary to say that these speculations have no official authority."

DASH FOR OUR SHORES?

London Rumor That Germans Hoped to Assemble Squadron Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—According to suggestions here, they may have been some connection between the reports of a naval battle in the North Sea and the German armed liners which ended their career at Newport News. Commander

REJECTS JAPANESE DEMANDS

China Refuses Fukien Concessions and Munitions Monopoly.

TIENT-TSIN, April 11 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The Japanese are applying pressure to prevent the Chinese from giving out the reports of the conferences on the demands made on China. Yesterday's conference discussed those relating to the Province of Fukien and the purchase of munitions from Japan, and touched on the question of the Yang-tse Valley Railways. China flatly refused to accede to the Fukien demands, urging that they were contrary to her obligations to other powers, rejected the munitions demands, pointing out that when munitions were purchased abroad Japan would receive the same treatment as other sellers, and opposed the Yang-tse Valley demands as violating existing undertakings.

I am informed that China will comply with the Fukien and Yang-tse demands on the understanding that Japan will negotiate with the powers whose interests will be affected. The Manchurian land tenure question seems to have been temporarily shelved.

Post in Russia for Herr Aronson.

The Jewish daily Warheit prints this morning a special cable from Berlin announcing that Herr Aronson, the well-known member of the Prussian Diet, has been appointed Civil Commissioner for the Russian provinces occupied by the Germans. Herr Aronson is a well-known Jewish public worker of liberal tendencies.

3-DAY TOURS TO
WASHINGTON
April 15, May 13, 20 and 27
$13.50 $15.00 $16.00
(According to Hotel Selected.)
All necessary expenses from New York. Proportionate fares from other points.
Descriptive folder on request to O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, (Cor. 29th St.) New York, N. Y., or nearest Ticket Agent.
Tour to Pacific Coast via Attractive Scenic Routes August 7.
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3000 RUGS
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC, Offered
REGARDLESS OF COST
The Rug Department of the
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WILL OFFER TUESDAY, APRIL 13th
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Near Fifth Ave.

DENY ANY SHARE IN A HARBOR PLOT

F. B. Dalzell Says His Tugs Didn't Take Supplies to British Cruisers.

MEANS TELLS OF HIS WORK

Hired by "Peace Society" to Get the Facts—Hammerling Doesn't Know Boy-Ed.

Frederick B. Dalzell, head of the Dalzell Towing Company of 70 South Street said yesterday that there was not the slightest foundation for the charges made by the Washington correspondent of The Providence Journal, which were published in THE TIMES yesterday, that his tugboats had been employed in carrying provisions to the British cruisers outside this port.

"I wish to deny absolutely," Mr. Dalzell said, "that our tug, the G. H. Dalzell, or any other tugs belonging to the company ever conveyed a pound of provisions to the British cruisers outside of Sandy Hook.

"The statements which have been made from various sources charging the tugboat owners of this port with violating the neutrality laws of the United States have done them a great injustice. I do not believe that there is a word of truth in the entire report emanating from the Washington office of The Providence Journal.

"With regard to the statement that the Hamburg-American agents had made a report to Collector Malone that stores had been delivered to the G. H. Dalzell at the Booth Line pier, East River, I asked Mr. Julius P. Meyer, General Manager of the line, about it today, and he said that his company had never made any such report, nor had they been connected with any plot charging the British cruisers with making New York the base for supplies."

Louis A. Hammerling of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, whose advertisement in the newspapers appealing for the prohibition of the trade in war munitions has been much commented upon, says he never heard of Capt. Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché. Mr. Hammerling sent this statement to THE TIMES yesterday:

My attention has been called to the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning, quoting from The Providence Journal, to the effect that the full page advertisement urging that the sale of munitions of war should cease, which appeared in various newspapers last week signed by publishers and editors of papers printed in foreign languages in this country, emanated from one Capt. Boy-Ed, an attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, who, it is said, was in constant consultation with me before the appeal was made public. This statement from first to last is absolutely false. I have never had any communication of any character, directly or indirectly, with Capt. Boy-Ed, nor have I ever met him or had the slightest acquaintance with him; in fact, I never knew that such a man existed. Still further, I have no acquaintance with any officer, attaché, or other person connected with the German Embassy in this country. Naturally, therefore, the statement that the German Naval Attaché passed on the draft of the appeal, and through his secretary, designated the list of newspapers to receive the advertising is utterly untrue. The appeal was prepared by myself, assisted by many others, without any suggestion from any other source. The list of newspapers in which the appeal was to appear was also selected by myself.

THE TIMES also received the following letter from the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper you printed an article under heading of "Lays Harbor 'Plot' to German Embassy," wherein you referred to under "quotations" to certain purchases having been made from us by Harry Hunt, which were loaded on tugboat G. H. Dalzell, from Booth Line Pier No. 7, East River. This statement is not based on facts, as we made no such sales or deliveries.

We will, therefore, thank you to retract article, in so far as we are concerned.

Respectfully yours,
T. P. KIDD,
General Manager.

Collector Dudley Field Malone said yesterday that he did not believe the report that Capt. Garden of the Coast Guard ship Mohawk ever gave permission to William M. McElwee, Captain and owner of the tugboat Peerless, to carry provisions out to the British warships, as stated by some of the men engaged ty G. B. Means.

"I have inquired into the matter," the Collector said, "and find that McElwee did ask Capt. Garden if such a thing would be permitted, and was told that it was against the law. That ended the matter."

James Flannery of the Flannery Towing Company of 32 Coenties Slip said yesterday that to the best of his knowledge no tugboats from this harbor had been out to the British cruisers with provisions.

"When Mr. Means sent for me in March," he said, "about doing some work for him he told me that he wished to engage tugboats to carry food to the British warships regularly on receipt of wireless messages from the commanders, but only wanted to hire men who had already done the work. I said that our tugboats had never been out to them, and I had made inquiries among tugboat Captains in the harbor and could not find any that had. He was positive that such a thing had been done, and among other boats mentioned was the Peerless. I have known Capt. McElwee, who is the owner and pilot of the boat, for many years, and am certain that he would not do anything to violate the United States neutrality laws.

"Mr. Means and his assistants, who had the rooms at the Eastern Hotel, South Ferry, gave out the story that the Government at Washington would look indulgently upon anything done for the Allies in this port, but after consulting with my attorney I told them that I would have nothing to do with it."

Capt. McElwee was out cruising off Sandy Hook for a tow yesterday and could not be reached.

Mr. Means said to a TIMES reporter last night in his apartment at the Hotel Manhattan that he did not represent any detective agency and was not employed by any Government or administration. He said:

"While not wishing to make a definite statement regarding the interests for whom I am acting in New York, I wish to say that the money that is being spent investigating the neutrality condition at this port and that has been spent in other ports in the United States has been furnished by a society whose sole aim is peace.

"It was my object when I came here to run down the rumors that had been current for some weeks regarding the violation of neutrality by tugboats that were in the habit of taking provisions to the British cruisers outside Sandy Hook.

"In order to get at the truth of this matter, it was necessary for me to employ men to get hold of tugboat Captains who had made definite statements that they had furnished these stores. I used the methods that I considered best suited to the case and after my men had collected several of these documents I proceeded to investigate. Had I found any flagrant cases of violations of the neutrality laws in the Port of New York I should have gone quietly to the man whose duty it is to see that these practices were stopped. I mean by this Collector Malone, whose province it is to see that the United States laws are properly carried out.

"I did not go to the Collector until his statement had been published in the New York newspapers that the neutrality laws had been broken. I did not give any interviews to the newspapers, and if Collector Malone had not seen fit to make the matter public nothing would have been published from me.

"It is not right that this country should wait to be told either by the German Ambassador, the British Ambassador, or any other Ambassador at Washington that its neutrality laws were being broken. In my opinion it is the duty of the United States Government, through its officials, to see that these laws are strictly enforced.

"The interests that I represent do not believe that arms, ammunition, equipment, or food supplies of any kind whatever should be shipped from this country to the belligerent nations. If, however, the laws of the United States permit ordnance manufacturers to supply arms to the European powers, then there is nothing to stop the business man from selling them. The objection the society which I represent makes to the manufacturer is that he puts the money he receives for selling death-dealing instruments in one pocket and takes $5,000 from the other pocket to give to the Red Cross Society to heal the wounded. This, we claim, is hypocritical."

Mr. Means said he had dropped his investigations regarding the Port of New York for the present.

NEUTRAL IN HALTING RIOTS.

Italian Police Checked Pro-War and Pro-Peace Demonstrations.

ROME, April 11, via Paris, April 12.—Notwithstanding orders issued by the police attempts were made today by persons favoring and opposing intervention by Italy in the war, to hold public meetings in all parts of the country.

The crowds which gathered were charged and dispersed in nearly every instance by carabineers and troops, but few persons were wounded, although some arrests were made.

The central sections of Rome were occupied until late tonight by troops, who guarded the approaches to the Villa Malta, residence of the German Ambassador, Prince von Bülow, and the Quirinal. The building most strongly defended, however, was the Austrian Embassy, where troops and mounted carabineers charged the demonstrators, who showed by their shouts their animosity for Austria and their desire for Italy to begin hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 12.— The pro-neutral papers have apparently given up the hope of persuading the Government and the majority of the people that Italy should be satisfied with whatever Austria consents to give to keep this nation neutral, and are now beginning to warn the Government against too swift agreement with the Allies. Their argument is that some of the Allies hold places that are just as Italian as are Trent and Trieste, and that as much should be done to recover them.

The Messaggero, speaking of Italy's future, says while an understanding with Austria would merely perpetuate a paradox and Austria would be determined to regain whatever she was forced to cede, an alliance with the Triple Entente would mean a new policy, durable and peaceable, with an Italo-Slav understanding. Only thus, it says, can Italy hope to avoid isolation.

STILL A BELGIAN SUBJECT.

Austrian Court Holds That a Citizen of Ghent Is Not German.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, April 12. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In the trial of Henri Dubois, a Belgian, before the Vienna Landesgericht on a charge of graud the point was raised whether the accused, as a native of Ghent, should be considered as a German or a Belgian subject.

The court held that, despite the German occupation of Belgium, the accused had not lost his Belgian citizenship.

Style's Skyline From A Submarine

THERE'S more to a submarine than appears on the surface. You only see the periscope. It's just like that with a Suit. You only see the top.

The on-top style of a Stein-Bloch Suit comes from the under-cover tailoring. It's put in with ten fingers, not "goosed" in with an iron.

The soft, smart, simple lines of a Stein-Bloch cannot be erased by the hardest wear.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 to $45.00
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Burglaries

Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not refer to one or more serious burglaries that have been committed the night before. Reports verify the statement that in New York City there are more burglaries than there are fires.

Considering conditions the rates for burglary insurance in New York are very reasonable. We shall be glad to have a representative call upon those seeking this protection, or, they may address their own broker for information in connection with our burglary insurance protection. The *best* is the *cheapest:* therefore, specify the National Surety Company to your broker.

National Surety Company
115 BROADWAY
Brokers' Branch: 71 William Street
"America's Leading Surety Company"
WM. B. JOYCE, President

RUSSIAN FAIR OPENED BY SOCIETY LEADERS

71st Regiment Drill Hall Made to Represent a Typical Native Village.

ART TREASURES FOR SALE

Proceeds Will Be Devoted to Relief of Wounded Russians—Will Last a Week.

The Russian Bazaar, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the war sufferers in Russia, was opened in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, last night. A distinguished assemblage witnessed the inauguration of the big charity undertaking which will last throughout the week.

The bazaar is under the patronage of Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States. Others who have interested themselves in the affair are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the Princess Paul Troubetzkoy, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Charles L. Parmalee, and Miss Isabel F. Hapgood.

Present yesterday afternoon or last night in addition to those mentioned were the Russian Ambassador, M. Bakhmeteff; Colonel Nicolai Golejewski, the Russian Military Attaché; M. M. Oustinoff, the Russian Consul General in this city; Mme. Scherbatowsky, wife of the counsellor of the Russian Embassy, and Professor Charles Johnson of Columbia University.

The Bazaar was formally opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with an impressive religious service conducted by Archbishop Alexander of the Greek Orthodox Church, who was assisted by several Russian priests and the choir of the Russian Cathedral. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Russian national anthem was rendered.

At the head of the big hall is a kiosk, with enclosure, presided over by Mme. Bakhmeteff, and where in attendance were the Russian Ambassador, Colonel Golajewsky, and Gregory Wilenkin, the financial agent of the Russian Government. Mme. Bakhmeteff is selling a large stock of Russian peasant wares, which have been collected in Russia by about 300 women and sent to New York expressly for the bazaar. There is hardly an object in the collection that does not look odd to American eyes.

PAU RETURNS TO PARIS.

Crowds Cheer the General Who Visited Russia and the Balkans.

PARIS, April 12.—General Gerald Pau, who has recently been traveling in Russia, the Balkan States, and Italy on a political mission, arrived at the Lyons Railroad Station at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

An immense crowd of people inside and outside the station gave the General a warm welcome. He was recognized also by a detachment of young recruits, who cheered him. Replying to this greeting the General waved his hat and cried: "Long live the class of 1916!"

The General was in civilian attire. He was received at the station by his son, who is a Lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Chasseurs and a representative of the Ministry of War.

KAISER ON OUR PRESS.

Once Described to Bishop New Yorker Reading En Route to Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The Star publishes an account by the Rev. Dr. Bury, Anglican Bishop of North and Central Europe, of a conversation with the Kaiser at Homburg in 1911. The Bishop says:

"The Emperor's words on the press of the different countries, showing how carefully he had informed himself about it, impressed me greatly, especially what he said about that of the United States.

"The inimitable way in which he described an American reading paper after paper on his way down to Wall Street or Broadway in the morning and yet keeping his own opinion entirely uninfluenced except by the bare facts and events of which he had read and not in the least by the leaders, made one feel that he might himself have regularly traveled by elevated or underground from Brooklyn or some other suburb to New York City."

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REDUCED RENTALS
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120 Liberty St.
Sunny, Attractive Rooms
$180 PER YEAR
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Building Modernized
Good Service—Efficient Man'g't
Convenient to Hudson Tubes & All Transportation Lines
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THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands—10c a copy, $4 year. Send 10c postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

The Taxidermist or the Tailor

YOU know the difference between the taxidermist and the tailor?

* *

The taxidermist is a stuffer—the tailor is a draper.

* *

Some ready-to-wear clothes are the work of a taxidermist.

They are stiffened and stuffed with haircloth and canvas until they will fit anybody who has the three dimensions — height, breadth and thickness.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner clothes present their compliments and their *claims on the score that* they COME NEAREST being the well draped clothes of an expensive New York tailor, of any ready-made clothes ever offered in New York.

* *

They are TAILORED clothes—the result of the same methods and workmanship.

* *

If you want to be the stuffing for a taxidermist suit, we cannot supply you.

* *

Our Spring assortments of fashionably draped, softly tailored suits are in great variety—$20 to $40.

* *

Spring Manhattan Shirts and seasonable new haberdashery in complete array.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42d and 5th Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1175 B'way, 44th-B'way, 42d-5th Av.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Good Judges Drink
Sanderson's
MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH
Why?
Because they ARE good judges

RIGGS BANK ATTACKS TREASURY HEADS

Continued from Page 1.

by the Riggs Bank officials that, although he had been constantly finding fault for a year with their conduct of the bank and had been asked by the bank to instruct it as to changes he desired, he had made no constructive suggestions for improvement. He was asked also why, in view of the charges against the bank, an investigation looking to prosecutions had not been initiated until recently.

"My letters show that I was constantly pointing out evidences of mismanagement to the bank," said Mr. Williams. "The practices complained of have extended over a long period, and our investigation has only recently been completed. I put the evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice several weeks ago."

While the sensational story told by the bank in its bill of complaint dates back only to an incident in Secretary McAdoo's office in December, 1913, talk in Washington has embraced earlier events as having had something to do with the differences between the Riggs bank and the Controller of the Currency.

A Williams-Ailes Feud.

It has been recalled that when Controller Williams, then a banker of Richmond, Va., resigned from the directorate of the Seaboard Air Line, controlled by Thomas Fortune Ryan, he was succeeded by Milton E. Ailes, Vice President of the Riggs National Bank, who went into the directorate to represent the Seaboard interests of the National City Bank of New York, which holds stock in the Riggs bank, also represented by Vice President Ailes. Mr. Ailes appeared before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Williams's nomination as Controller of the Currency, and it was suggested by him in his testimony that he may have incurred the enmity of Mr. Williams through the fact of Mr. Ailes's election to the Seaboard directorate.

It is recalled also that the first important statement to the press issued by Mr. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury was a virtual accusation that the National City Bank had attempted to obtain a foothold in the Controller of the Currency's office through a young woman who was employed by the National City to copy the public reports of national banks made in response to calls of the Controller.

The documents in the case include many letters from the Controller of the Currency to the Riggs Bank and the bank's responses, making more than 500 printed pages, among them a letter sent by the bank to Controller Williams on March 9 in which he is accused of "a deliberate purpose to wreck this bank, if possible." In this letter Controller Williams is charged with favoring another bank, name not given, while pursuing the Riggs bank. The allegation is made that Secretary McAdoo said "it is my purpose to withdraw all Government funds from the Riggs National Bank," and that, in addition to carrying out this intention, he caused the withdrawal of the American Red Cross deposits and the bank's share of the tax collections of the District of Columbia.

One feature of the bill of complaint is a reference to a newspaper clipping telling of the suicide of a bank cashier which Controller Williams included in a letter to the Riggs bank complaining about its alleged practices, pointing to the clipping as evidence that "such practices are sometimes attended with dire consequences to employes as well as to the bank whose funds are thus jeopardized."

"Hatred or a Graver Cause."

Concerning a letter from Controller Williams to the bank, dated March 9, the bank's bill of complaint says:

"It abounds in italics and capitals, with exclamation points interpolated. Its language is intemperate, arrogant, insolent, and libelous in the extreme, and indicates a mind utterly blind to the duties and the dignities of his office and recklessly impatient of all legal restraints, arising either from uncontrollable hatred or temper, or from a graver cause."

The bill of complaint alleges that the amount of interest on the bonds due the bank, $5,000, is withheld on the ground that the bank has incurred penalties at $100 a day because special reports called for by the Controller were not made. The bank holds that the law on the subject of penalizing national banks applies only to the five regular reports of the condition of national banks which the Controller must call for every year, and not to special reports.

It is alleged that Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams "conspired to take away from the plaintiff bank the Panama Canal funds, and did effect their withdrawal at a time when all banks of the United States were making strenuous efforts to husband their resources, and at a time when the plaintiff bank could not dispose of the bonds which had been pledged as collateral for such Panama bonds because of the European War."

Says McAdoo Cursed Ailes.

The bill of complaint recites the incidents of an interview in Secretary McAdoo's office on Dec. 9, 1913, when, according to the bill, Mr. McAdoo charged President Charles C. Glover, Vice President William J. Flather, and Vice President Ailes of the bank with having inspired articles in The New York Tribune criticising Controller Williams in connection with the sale of the United States Trust Company to the Munsey Trust Company of Washington. It is alleged that after these officers had denied responsibility for the articles Secretary McAdoo advanced threateningly toward Mr. Ailes, "and in great anger shouted, with a blasphemous oath, 'I will order you out of my office,' and then, turning to Charles C. Glover, President of the plaintiff bank, said to him: "Mr. Glover, you know what this means to the Riggs National Bank."

"Meaning thereby," the bill adds, "that from that time on the power of the Treasury Department would be aggressively used for the ruination and destruction of the plaintiff bank in order to satisfy the personal malice and ill-will of said defendants Williams and McAdoo; and shortly afterward the said defendants Williams and McAdoo began a series of persecutions against the plaintiff bank for the purpose of impairing or destroying its said business, thereby prostituting their high public office and violating their oaths in order to vent their personal vindictiveness against the officers of the plaintiff bank."

A few months later, the plaintiff avers, the bank was notified by C. S. Hamlin, now Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, but then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Fiscal Bureau, that Secretary McAdoo purposed to exclude the Riggs from a share of deposits to cover the District of Columbia tax withdrawals, which deposits by custom are divided among the national banks of the District.

Mr. McAdoo later wrote to Mr. Glover, the complaint states, declining to explain why such action should be taken, and announcing at the same time his intention of withdrawing all Government funds from that bank. Subsequently, it is alleged, Government deposits amounting to over $1,200,000 were withdrawn from the bank, including Panama Canal deposits amounting at one time to $1,158,479.

Charges Deliberate Conspiracy.

These withdrawals were brought about by Secretary McAdoo, it is charged, at a time when the European war and the business depression in the United States had made banks husband their resources and "in a deliberate attempt to wreck the plaintiff bank, in the execution of the conspiracy existing between him and the defendant Williams for that purpose."

Further complaint is made that Mr. Williams, as Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, had the funds it kept or deposit with the Riggs Bank removed to other institutions.

For almost a year, the bill avers, the Controller has bombarded the Riggs National with demands for special reports of many sorts, exceeding the inquisitorial and visitorial powers vested in him. The bank declares that it has made an effort to comply with these demands, and has worked its clerks early and late to do so, but that requests for a little time have been met with refusals, and in some instances with a reminder that failure to make reports asked by a Controller involves a penalty of $100 for each day after a report is demanded and not rendered. The exact figure as to the penalties which the Controller may hold the bank has incurred in this connection, the bill states, is not clear, but it estimates that it must be at least $150,000.

In making some of these demands, the bank alleges, Mr. Williams has violated the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution, prohibiting unreasonable searches and seizures and forcing any one to be a witness against himself.

THE BANKS' STATEMENT.

Events of the Year on Which They Base Their Action.

The bank's officers tonight gave out a statement outlining at length their view of the events of the last year which led up to the proceedings of today, along the lines of the sworn statements in the bill of complaint. The statement follows:

"Arbitrary and Unlawful."

"The Riggs National Bank has been compelled to resort to the courts for relief from the arbitrary, unwarranted, and unlawful exercise of official authority by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

"It goes without saying that no bank ever seeks a controversy with the authorities lawfully constituted to have supervision over it, or can afford to have such a controversy over any proper exercise of official authority. But when an official abuses the functions of a great office, exceeds its lawful powers, and uses the authority and opportunities of the position in a persistent and evidently determined attempt to injure an institution committed to his care, to drive business from it, to burden it with useless and irrelevant demands of unnecessary expense, to impose unjust and oppressive fines, to force competent and trusted officers from the positions in which they have faithfully served the institution, there is an obligation, not only on behalf of the individuals who are personally assailed and the stockholders whose property rights are threatened, but on behalf of the public, which requires that *resistance shall be made and that such abuse of official powers shall be exposed.*

"This bank has never questioned the right of the Controller of the Currency to make thorough inquiry into its condition, to have complete knowledge of all facts that have bearing upon its condition, and to exercise at all times the authority which the law has placed with him for the regulation of the banking business and the protection of the public. The bank has not been in the position of refusing to do anything that the Controller said ought to be done with regard to its asse's or its books. It has not been refusing to charge off from its list of assets any particular items, doubtful, or otherwise, for the Controller has given no such directions, although he has had the bank under almost constant scrutiny for nearly a year. Nor has the bank disobeyed any instructions from him to change any of its methods of doing business, for he has given no such instructions.

Bank Strong Enough to Fight.

"The break between the bank and the Controller of the Currency is not over the condition of the bank, or any matter affecting its assets or obligations. The solvency of the institution is beyond all question. Its capital of $1,000,000 is backed by a surplus of $2,000,000 and both capital and surplus are absolutely unimpaired. Its deposits, notwithstanding the fact that the Controller's unrelenting war on it is well known in this community, are greater, the Government deposits excepted, than they were when that attack upon it was inaugurated. Its position is so strong, in reason and justice as well as in cash and sound assets, that it dares to come into court, to submit and challenge the Controller to submit the legal questions between them to the courts and the broad questions of policy and of ethics to the judgment of the public.

"The Controller has had the Riggs National Bank constantly under his attention during the last year. Two exhaustive examinations have been made in which the records of the bank from its organization in 1896 down to this time have been ransacked throughout. The books, day by day, have been studied and made the basis of letters calling for a vast amount of explanation and statements in detail, of several special visits by examiners, and of practically continuous correspondence throughout the year. It was early apparent from the character of the information sought and from the tone and language of the Controller's letters, which were so intemperate and charged with virulence as to be wholly out of keeping with the proprieties of official communications, that the purpose of the investigation was not to develop the present condition of the bank, or to strengthen the institution, or protect the interests of its stockholders or patrons, but to find something in its history that could be seized upon for the injury of the institution or as an excuse for action against its officers.

"The Controller of the bank sent word through the examiner-in-charge that if the Controller would indicate any single practice pursued by the bank that he desired to have discontinued his directions would be followed if the practice in question was considered of even doubtful propriety. No response ever came. The Board of Directors, mystified by his conduct, so unlike that of any normal official desirous of upbuilding the interests confided to his care, addressed a letter to him, asking for an explanation of certain vague charges contained in his letters, and saying that so far as their information went the officers had answered his inquiries 'fully, freely, and frankly,' and seeking in good faith to know what they should do, in their capacity as Directors, to improve the methods of the bank. His reply was that 'your artless inquiry is understood and appreciated.'

"A Malignant Purpose."

"His letters were so expressive of malignant purpose as to discourage any hope of satisfying him, and so offensive in language and insulting in their insinuations as to warrant a refusal to make reply, long before that step was taken. Every letter was required to be sworn to by all of the officers, the Controller declaring that he would not accept the statement of any one of them under oath. The officers were suddenly, and without opportunity to refresh their memories from records, questioned about transactions of years before, and if after examination they found their recollections to have been inaccurate in any particular, and they sought voluntarily to make correction, they were accused of perjury. Every statement that could be distorted into the appearance of being inconsistent with some other statement or fact was forthwith taken as proof of an attempt at deception. Finally, the conclusion was reached by the officers, Directors and their attorneys that the situation was hopeless and unbearable and notice was given that the bank would stand upon its legal rights.

"The entire investigation has developed nothing that the officers of the Riggs National Bank are not glad to submit to the judgment of any dispassionate person who will examine the facts. The Controller's fury has finally centred upon two accounts which have stood upon the books of the bank in the names of 'Glover & Flather' and 'Flather & Flather,' and were finally consolidated in the latter. We desire to make a statement about these accounts.

"The Riggs National Bank was organized in 1896, and took over the business of Riggs & Co., a private banking firm which had been in existence since 1836. The latter firm loaned money freely on real estate, which it had a right to do. It not only made such loans for the investment of its own funds, but to supply its customers, and had an important clientele which looked to it for investments. Then as now it was characteristic of Washington banks that an unusual proportion of their deposits, as compared with other cities of its size, were not commercial deposits, but belonged to individuals who were not in active business. These patrons, living upon salaries or other fixed incomes, would allow their deposits to accumulate to a degree, and then convert them into securities, perhaps borrowing upon these securities a part of the purchase price until payment in full could be made from future income.

Separate Realty Loan Firm.

"When Riggs & Co. was converted into a national bank this class of patrons could not be accommodated in the same way as formerly, because a national bank may not make real estate loans. Not that there is anything discreditable or against public policy in the making of real estate loans, but the law does not permit the funds belonging to a national bank to be invested or employed in that way. The bank, however, was naturally desirous of providing accommodations for this class of customers, so as to retain their bank accounts. At that time there were only six stockholders of the Riggs National Bank, and a firm including five of them, known as 'Glover, Hyde, Johnston and Others,' was organized to continue handling the investment business. The sixth stockholder, E. Francis Riggs, preferred not to join the real estate firm. This firm continued the real estate loan business upon its own capital, dividing the earnings among its members.

"This situation continued until 1902, about which time there was a considerable distribution of the bank stock, and to avoid the appearance that officers of the bank were dividing their attention between the bank and private business, the firm of Glover, Hyde, Johnston & Others was dissolved. Messrs. Glover and Flather, however, still desirous of serving the customers of the bank who looked to them for investments, continued in their individual capacity to make loans in quantities sufficient to supply this demand, and the commissions (all of which were paid by the borrowers) were carried to the credit of a 'commission account' on the books of the bank, and thus became the property of the bank. This practice was followed until 1906, when a bank examiner suggested that, while there was no actual violation of law, the commission account gave that appearance, and at his suggestion a new account was opened in the name of Flather & Flather.

"Brokerage fees earned by Messrs. Glover and Flather through their personal membership on the Washington Stock Exchange were carried into the commission account until the firm of Glover & Flather was organized in accordance with the suggestion of bank examiners. All of the earnings in both accounts were, however, from time to time transferred to the profit and loss account of the bank or used for bank purposes.

"It will be seen that the officers were transacting on their personal responsibility, and without the use of bank funds, certain business which the bank was not allowed by law to transact, and were voluntarily giving the fees to the bank. There was no evasion of the law, however, for the essential feature of the inhibition is that bank funds shall not be employed in such *business.*

Seized Upon for an Attack.

"In the course of his dragnet investigations the Controller developed these accounts of 'Glover & Flather' and 'Flather & Flather,' and wanted an explanation of them. It was given, as above. Not finding anything else more important to find fault with, the Controller made his attack here. He seems to have conceived that he could convict these officers, or the bank, on two offenses, viz: of doing business officially that was ultra vires, in which case he might be able to forfeit the charter of the bank, or of having in one particular instance passed into the 'Glover & Flather' account an item of profit which the bank itself might have properly earned. This one item consisted of profits made on a transaction in Government bonds, in which case the usual routine was followed and the profit reached the bank through the account of 'Glover & Flather.' In other words, he thought he could make it appear either that the bank was doing business ultra vires, or that 'Glover & Flather' were diverting legitimate earnings of the bank to their own pockets.

"The complete history of these accounts is before the Controller of the Currency. The books have been examined by his representative. He has had an itemized statement showing every check ever drawn on these accounts, and he knows that not one dollar was ever drawn from them for the personal use of Mr. Glover or Mr. Flather, or for any purpose other than for the benefit of the bank. The profits of the transaction in Government bonds, of which he attempts to make a great deal, were turned into the profit and loss fund of the bank on April 2, 1908.

"On one occasion Mr. Glover supplied the collateral and an employe of the bank signed the note upon which money was borrowed from the bank to handle a real estate loan temporarily until it could be transferred to customers. In that transaction, although Mr. Glover supplied the collateral and an employe of the bank signed the notes, neither of them profited personally to the extent of a single dollar. On two other occasions W. J. Flather and H. H. Flather furnished the collateral to secure notes made to the bank by other parties, the proceeds going to the Messrs. Flather. In all three of these cases the loans were amply secured, and there was no evasion of the provision against excess loans, even if Mr. Glover or the Messrs. Flather were considered the actual borrowers of the money. Nor was there any concealment of the facts from bank examiners, as the collateral showed to whom it belonged. The Controller has chosen to call these loans 'dummy' or 'concealed' loans, although they have neither the element of evasion or of irresponsibility which have given these terms their opprobrious significance. There is not now, nor has there been for some months past, any loan in the Riggs National Bank to any officer of the bank or in which any officer was directly or indirectly interested.

Special Commercial Paper Rule.

"The very latest development in the case is a letter from the Controller demanding an itemized description of all the loans in the bank, with a view to determining, the letter says, how much commercial paper the bank holds that is eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank of this district. He expresses the opinion that this bank does not carry as much paper of the class eligible for rediscount as it should carry for its volume of deposits. As has already been mentioned in this statement, Washington is not a commercial city, and there is not as much borrowing here for commercial purposes as in other cities of its size, but the Riggs National Bank has its full share of commercial accounts, and we believe has as much high-class commercial paper as other banks in this city. When it was impracticable to obtain commercial paper of a class that the bank was willing to accept it has made investments in high-class listed bonds which could be readily converted into cash.

"The Riggs National Bank has a high appreciation of the facilities afforded by the Federal Reserve system, and is in position to use the system so far as it expects to find occasion to do so. It is a fact, however, that more than one-half of the banks in the United States, including many that are larger than this one, do not belong to the National Banking system or the Federal Reserve system, and consequently are unable to use their facilities at all. It does not necessarily follow, therefore, that because a bank is not in position to use the Federal Reserve system that it is in an unsound condition, and the law has never conferred upon the Controller of the Currency authority to require that any particular portion of the assets of a national bank shall be eligible for discount with a Federal Reserve bank. Furthermore we have reason to believe that he is not attempting to use such authority generally, and we object to his attempt to apply such special rule upon this bank. The ability of this bank to convert its assets and to pay cash upon demand was sufficiently demonstrated in the Summer and Fall of 1914, when in pursuance to the demands of the United States Government at the instance of the Controller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury, and for the most part amid the panic and financial disorder occasioned by the outbreak of the European War, it paid off the sum of $1,200,000 of public deposits.

"It is impossible within the limits to which this statement must be confined to give any adequate idea of the burdens and vexations to which this bank has been subjected during the last year by the Controller. His peremptory demands for statements of various kinds, all made under a time limit and with threats that fines would be imposed for delay, have necessitated the constant employment of an extra clerical force. The bank has been discriminated against and embarrassed in its relations with its correspondents by its treatment in the transaction of routine business at the Controller's office. It has been for years and is now the representative of a large number of national banks located in different parts of the country in their relations with the Controller's office. Other banks in this city perform similar services for out-of-town banks, and so, also, do private firms. During the last year when the Riggs National Bank has attempted to perform customary services of this character it has been met at the Controller's office with the statement that the banks interested should communicate with that office direct.

Panic Times No Deterrent.

"Following the prudent policy pursued by many other national banks early in August, 1914, the Riggs National Bank made inquiry at the Controller's office to learn how much currency printed from its plates was available for immediate use, in case it should desire to take out an additional amount under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act. This inquiry precipitated a series of letters, offensive in tone and character, demanding information and statements of various kinds, although he knew that if this bank concluded to make application for currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, upon any security other than public bonds, such application would be made through the National Currency Association of Washington, D. C., and the collateral offered would be passed upon and accepted by that association, which fact then have guaranteed the application to the Controller.

"It should be remembered that at the very time that the Controller was thus questioning this bank's ability to take out emergency currency, he was using his influence, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions of the time and the danger of a general panic, to have public funds, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum, peremptorily withdrawn from this bank.

"There could be no more conclusive proof of the animus that has inspired his entire course than is afforded by these actions, and in view of them the reader will be able to judge how much sincerity there is in his professed anxiety to protect the stockholders of this bank from its officers.

"The outcome of this year of continuous assault upon the bank has been that on the 30th day of March, 1915, the Controller formally assessed a continuing fine of $100 per day against the bank and directed the Treasurer of the United States to withhold the interest due on April 1 upon the Government bonds of which this bank is the owner. The Riggs National Bank has responded by a petition for an injunction to restrain him from unlawfully interfering with the bank.

"That all of the course followed by him and by the Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be correctly given in the bank's letter to the Controller, dated March 9, 1915, in which he was notified of the final determination of the bank to resist his unlawful demands.

"CHARLES C. GLOVER, President.
"M. E. AILES, Vice President.
"WM. J. FLATHER, Vice President.
"HENRY H. FLATHER, Cashier."

Here is a letter which officers of the bank sent to Controller Williams:

Forty Letters, Mostly "Insulting."

March 9, 1915.

Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Sir—Your letter of Feb. 26 was duly received; but we have deferred our answer because one of the officers whose signature it required was then out of the city.

During the past nine months you have written more than forty letters to this bank, and in almost every one of them you have insulted its officers with some direct imputation against their veracity, or with some insinuation against their integrity. Many of your questions were such as, under the laws, you had no right to ask, and such, therefore as we could have properly refused to answer; but we answered them in the expectation that when you were fully advised about the affairs of this bank and the conduct of its officers, your sense of official obligation would prevail over your personal feeling, and restrain you from abusing the power of your great office to gratify your personal resentment. Your last letter, however, makes it manifest that our forbearance has only invited your more persistent attacks, and we feel that we owe it to ourselves as well as to our stockholders to recall to your mind the events which convince us that your course is due to your personal hostility toward the officers of this bank.

On Dec. 3, 1913, The New York Tribune published an article severely criticising you with respect to a certain transaction conducted by you as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and when another article of similar import appeared in the same paper on the following day, C. C. Glover, the President of this bank, received a request to call at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Glover promptly complied with that request, though he had not the remotest idea of why it was made; and he had hardly more than entered the Secretary's office when he was charged, in the most offensive manner, with having inspired those publications. Mr. Glover emphatically denied that charge, and the Secretary then declared that if he (Glover) was not himself responsible for those articles, they were inspired by some of the associates in this bank. Mr. Glover demanded to know who of his associates were supposed to be responsible, and the Secretary named the Vice Presidents, Mr. Flather and Mr. Ailes. Thereupon, Mr. Glover replied that before accusing those gentlemen the Secretary of the Treasury should send for them and hear what they had to say about the matter.

Accordingly, Messrs. Ailes and Flather were summoned to the Treasury Department, and there in your presence and the presence of Mr. Elliott the Secretary proceeded to question them about the newspaper articles. He first questioned Mr. Flather, who declared that he had not been connected with the articles in any way, and had not known anything of them until his attention was called to them. The Secretary then turned to Mr. Ailes and charged him with having instigated the articles. Mr. Ailes asserted, distinctly and unequivocally, that he was in no way responsible for them, but the Secretary grew increasingly violent in his denunciation, and finally exclaimed, with an oath, that he would order Mr. Ailes out of his office, and turning to Mr. Glover, said: "Mr. Glover, you know what this means to the Riggs National Bank."

"Plain Threat" by McAdoo.

But notwithstanding the plain threat implied in this last expression, and notwithstanding the gross impropriety of a public official calling private citizens into his office to examine and denounce them about a newspaper criticism, we could not believe that a Secretary of the Treasury, or an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, would abuse the power of his great office in order to avenge himself for what he supposed to be a political offense against him, and we had a right to expect that the disagreeable incident was closed when we left the Secretary's office. But that we were not to realize this just and reasonable expectation was soon made apparent by the following circumstances.

For many years it has been a habit with the Washington public to pay its annual taxes during the last month in the year for which taxes are payable, and the inevitable result of that was to create a stringency in the local money market at that time. In order to obviate that difficulty the Treasury Department has made it a rule for the last eight or ten years to deposit in the banks of this city, about the usual tax-paying time, a sum equal to the amount which is then withdrawn for the purpose of paying taxes, and the sum so deposited has been distributed among the banks in proportion to their individual deposits, the theory being that the withdrawals for tax-paying purposes would be approximately in the same proportion.

But when the deposit was made last year the Riggs National Bank was excluded from all participation in the fund. The fact that the usual deposit was made with every national bank in Washington, except this, was a discrimination for which no reasonable excuse could be given; and that discrimination becomes the more apparent and the more unjust when it is remembered that about one-fifth of the taxes of the District of Columbia are paid by our depositors, and that the money with which those taxes are paid is drawn out of this bank.

When we found that our bank had thus been discriminated against, we addressed, under date of May 8, 1914, a polite note to the Secretary of the Treasury asking his reasons for the discrimination. Under date of June 11 the Secretary of the Treasury made a rather curt answer to our letter addressed to him more than thirty days before, and in addition to what we think were his wholly insufficient rea-

sons for refusing to deposit any part of the tax money with this bank, and as if to emphasize his unreasonable hostility, he told us that he intended to withdraw all Government funds from the Riggs National Bank.

"Purpose to Wreck This Bank."

In pursuance of this open declaration of war on this bank, the withdrawal of public funds from it was systematically inaugurated, and in a very short time more than $1,200,000 were withdrawn. Such a withdrawal would embarrass a strong bank in an ordinary time, and under the financial conditions which then existed a bank of less than exceptional strength would have been seriously imperiled. In a period of stress, when some banks were failing, and all banks were striving to husband their resources, no reasonable depositor would have made an extraordinary, and certainly not an unnecessary, demand upon any bank; and that this demand, both extraordinary and unnecessary, should have been made by the Government of the United States, and by the very department of the Government charged with the care and supervision of national banks, in a time of universal depression, verging on a panic, evidences to our mind a deliberate purpose to wreck this bank if possible, and nothing else than this bank's unassailable position defeated that purpose.

The Treasury Department was not content to withdraw from this bank the funds subject to its own control, but it insisted upon the withdrawal of a large fund controlled by the War Department, while the Secretary of the Treasury was withdrawing the public deposits from this bank he was pursuing a different policy toward another bank which is supposed to enjoy your special favor, although every report which it has made to your office since you have been Controller of the Currency shows that it has been violating that section of the National Bank act which limits its right to incur indebtedness; and the same reports show that on every statement day its reserve was below the amount required by law.

It would extend this communication beyond a reasonable limit for us to review the letters which have passed between your office and this bank, because they cover more than four hundred printed pages. It will not be amiss, however, to say that in this voluminous correspondence you have not in a single instance ordered or requested this bank to discontinue any business practice which it has followed, nor have you suggested the adoption of any new or different business method, notwithstanding the fact that our Board of Directors by formal resolution invited your suggestion in that regard. Your object throughout seems to have been to find matter for complaint rather than for correction. Indeed, so eager have you been to find some misconduct on the part of the officers of this bank that you have called experts to assist you in that effort. You kept the regular Bank Examiner for this district, with an assistant, employed in an examination of it from the 18th of November, 1914, *to the 16th of January, 1915; and when that unprecedented examination* disclosed nothing which would support your attack, you brought an examiner from another district and ordered him, in co-operation with your regular examiner, to conduct a special examination of our officers, under oath.

Patience No Longer a Virtue.

Patience with us has ceased to be a virtue, and perhaps never was. Hitherto, although sorely tried, we have by forbearance endeavored to allay your passions and have continued to answer long beyond the time when self-respect and the good opinion of others warranted a different course.

We recognize to the fullest extent your official right and your official duty to give to this bank, as to all other banks under your jurisdiction, the most rigid supervision under the law; and we will in the future, as we have in the past, make full reports and complete answers to all lawful inquiries. But come what may we will not further submit to or respond to inquiries that palpably transcend official propriety or authority, and which violate the common rules of decency and self-respect.

Having submitted the foregoing, we now comply with your request with respect to the destruction of the papers and records of this bank, and say that neither since the first of May, 1914, nor before that time have any of the books of record or account, or any portions thereof, or any correspondence or reports or statements or vouchers or documents of this bank been destroyed, mutilated, or disposed of.

Not only as a matter of compliance with your demand, but also because we desire that certain matters of fact in this communication shall be placed beyond any doubt, we make oath to this letter.

As only the President and the two Vice Presidents have cognizance of all the facts herein stated, they alone subscribe. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. C. GLOVER, President.
M. E. AILES, Vice President.
WM. J. FLATHER, Vice President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.
WM. H. DORSEY, Notary Public, D. C.

THE CONTROLLER'S CHARGES.

Says Bank Follows Unlawful and Dangerous Practices.

Controller Williams's statement follows:

"The recent investigations of the affairs of the Riggs National Bank disclosed irregularities and unlawful practices on the part of certain officers of sufficient importance to merit their reference to the Department of Justice, and that department engaged the services of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston some weeks ago as special counsel in the case. It is consistent with the attitude of these officers to attempt by unwarranted and untrue statements to place themselves and the bank in a position of martyrdom at the hands of the Administration. . . .

"In its efforts to ascertain the real truth in regard to the operations and affairs of the Riggs National Bank, letters were from time to time directed to the bank from the office of the Controller of the Currency for information. These requests for data in various cases were refused, and on March 30 the Riggs National Bank was notified of the imposition of a penalty of $5,000, under Section 5,213 of the United States Revised Statutes, for its refusal to furnish information to the Controller's office in regard to its affairs.

"On April 5 the Controller of the Currency addressed a letter to the bank calling its attention to various false statements which had been made by its officers under oath and what are regarded as deliberate efforts to deceive the department and notified the bank that

"Wild Cat" Stock Brokerage.

In view of the unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions which have come to light as the result of the investigations of the bank by this office and the national bank examiner; in view of the unreliability of statements made by your officers under oath or otherwise and your long continued defiance of the law and disregard for the instructions of this office, you are hereby notified that the Controller of the Currency will, until further notice, refuse to approve the Riggs National Bank as a depositary for the reserves of other national banks.

You are hereby admonished that this office strongly disapproves of the policy and practice of having the President, Vice President, and Cashier of a national bank conduct a brokerage shop or business within and as a part of the business of the national bank, buying and selling speculative and "wild cat" stocks and other securities on commission and using the bank as the agency for carrying on margin, stocks and other securities thus bought and sold and dealt in.

The books of your bank show that large sums of money are being loaned on speculative securities to the officers of your bank and to its clerks and employes in these speculations. This office regards this as a demoralizing example to the other employes of your bank.

In speaking of the loans made to the Cashier of your bank, aggregating $63,000, you declare all these loans "were secured by high-class, marketable local and out-of-town stocks and bonds, having a market value of $70,000," although at today's prices they barely cover the loan.

Among the "high-class, marketable local and out-of-town stocks and bonds" I note the following:

Shares.		Market Value.
200	St. Louis & San Francisco pf.	6
100	Rock Island Railroad pf.	7¼
100	Rock Island Railroad com.	1
200	Missouri Pacific Railroad.	2¼
200	Inspiration Consolidated Copper.	12
500	Inter-Continental Rubber.	¾

Among the stocks securing the loans to Vice President Flather of $63,800 appear 415 shares of Greene-Cananea copper stock, &c. Such securities as these I should hardly expect to find in the loans of conservative bank officers and their clerks, who should certainly be expected to scrutinize with special care the collateral placed upon the loans which they may require the bank, whose interests they have sworn to safeguard and protect, to make to themselves.

Tempted Into Speculation.

It appears that for the sake of the commissions collected by your officers in buying and selling bonds and stocks you have been executing orders for women, (including Treasury employes,) young men, clerks, professional and business men, who have been tempted to engage through you in stock speculations which have proved in various cases costly and damaging, if not ruinous. To facilitate these operations there is, it appears, installed in your bank a private telegraph line connecting you with a stock brokerage house in New York and two private telephone lines connecting you with two stock brokerage offices in Washington.

The books of your bank showed at the date of the last examination that nearly $1,000,000 of the funds of the bank were being loaned to some forty or fifty women on stocks and other securities, many of them of a highly speculative character, which had been bought for account of these women by officers of your bank and for which your officers had duly collected their commission. Some of these loans had sufficient margin, but others were but scantily secured. But few, if any, of these women had any balances with your bank upon which they might have drawn to make good shrinkages in the collateral, and although the collateral was of a slow character it is uncertain what the results would have been or would be if it should have been necessary, or should be necessary, for you to call those loans.

As an example of the evils which have resulted from the policy and methods pursued by your bank in this connection I will cite the case of ——, who, it appears, purchased in January last—whether through your active solicitation or otherwise I am not informed—500 shares of Rock Island preferred stock and 500 shares of Rock Island common stock at a cost of $26,987.50. These stocks in the brief period of six months have shrivelled up so that today they are worth at current quotations scarcely $2,000, showing a loss to your unfortunate customer, including interest, of more than $25,000.

The commission which you collected of $187.50, it seems to me, is no compensation for the injury inflicted upon your unhappy client, who was, as you presumably knew when you made the transaction for him, a man of limited credit and means and in no condition to engage in such a speculation. He still owes you, I understand, approximately $20,000 on extremely doubtful securities. You inform me that he has given you as further protection against the cost of the Rock Island stock, now valued at only $2,000, $16,000 of notes of the —— Company.

Other Statements "Also Untrue."

I regret to have to inform you that this office has evidence which indicates that other statements recently submitted by you and other officers of your bank to this office under oath, in addition to the incorrect statements to which your attention has been specifically called in this letter, are also untrue.

Should you or the other officers of your bank desire to review and correct statements which have been made to this office by yourself and other officers of the Riggs National Bank in connection with these recent investigations before this office takes action in the premises, you are requested to notify me immediately and to furnish, under oath, such corrections as you may be prepared to submit.

You are instructed to have this letter read to your Board of Directors at their next meeting and to send copies of it to those members of the board who may not be present at the meeting, and to notify this office that these instructions have been complied with.

"Extract from letter to the Riggs Bank, March 9, 1915.

Investigations by this office indicate that the officers of your bank have not only made or connived at the making of so-called "dummy" or indirect loans, by which funds are furnished to customers beyond the amounts which the bank could legally lend directly to these customers, (as in the case of the five loans of $50,000 each ($250,000) made some years ago to your clerks for the benefit of one whose excessive loans you had been directed to eliminate from the bank), but your officers have, on different occasions, it appears, loaned to themselves or one to the other the bank's funds through these so-called "dummy" or indirect loans; as, for example, when your President, less than a year ago, got $86,500 of money from the bank through a note made by the assistant paying teller, on collateral furnished by your President for hypothecation. Your President, C. C. Glover, being under oath was asked on Jan. 11, 1915, by the national bank examiner in regard to the above note for $86,500 signed by the assistant paying teller of the bank.

Bank Examiner—Who got the proceeds of this note?

Mr. Glover—I did.

Bank Examiner—Who paid the note, when it was paid?

Mr. Glover—I did.

Bank Examiner— * * * and you borrowed money from the bank in the name of the assistant paying teller?

Mr. Glover—Yes.

Laundryman as a Dummy.

The "dummy" loan is again in evidence when your cashier, H. H. Flather, got $26,400 of the bank's money on the note of one ——, unknown to the Bank Examiner, but whom your President and cashier have under oath described as being engaged in the "laundry" business, and a brother of your assistant paying teller, who, it appears, permitted himself to be used for this purpose by your cashier.

The records show that on Jan. 11, 1915, the Bank Examiner put the following question to your cashier, H. H. Flather, who was under oath, in reference to this $26,400 note signed by "the laundryman: Question by Bank Examiner: "In other words, you were borrowing from the bank in the name of —— (laundryman)?" To which H. H. Flather replied: "I was."

No report, it appears, had been made by Mr. H. H. Flather as to this money, which he thus admitted he was "borrowing from the bank in the name of ——," in the various statements of the bank's condition which he had sworn to since that loan was originally negotiated, in April, 1911, and it was only under a rigid examination that the facts of the case, as now understood, were finally brought out.

Note Signed by a Bookkeeper.

Another instance of the "dummy" loan occurs when your Vice President, W. J. Flather, got from the bank, in April, 1912, $17,500 on a note signed by one ——, a bookkeeper, at a salary of $1,700 per annum, in the American Security and Trust Company, in which company W. J. Flather is also a Director. Vice President W. J. Flather, on Jan. 11, 1915, made the following replies under oath to questions by the bank examiner:

Referring to the $17,500 note signed by —— the bank examiner said to W. J. Flather:

Bank Examiner — The correspondence shows you received the proceeds of that note

W. J. Flather—I did, yes, Sir.

Bank Examiner—Who paid it when it was paid?

W. J. Flather—*I paid it.*

Bank Examiner—What was the object in procuring Mr. —— to make that note for you?

W. J. Flather—I do not know that I had any real reason. Mr. Smith, except that I was borrowing some money here, and thought I would get Mr. —— to borrow some for me. That is all there was to it. It was my money and my collateral.

Bank Examiner—And you borrowed money from a national bank in which you were an officer and in a way that it did not show that you were the borrower?

W. J. Flather—Yes, that is very true.

The bank examiner, in the course of his examination of Vice President W. J. Flather, asked him, on Jan. 15, 1915, how the notes of $86,500, (proceeds of which President Glover got); $26,400, (proceeds of which went to Cashier H. H. Flather,) and $17,500, (proceeds of which were turned over to Vice President Flather,) were presented for approval to the Discount Committee and afterward to the Board of Directors, and whether the Discount Committee and the board were informed as to who the real borrowers were." Vice President W. J. Flather's replies were as follows:

W. J. Flather—Not to my knowledge, Mr. Smith. We submit a list of all loans made, with collateral, giving the name of the borrower and the collateral offered, and the amount of the loan and the market value of it, and they pass upon that.

Bank Examiner—Did or did not the Board of Directors know the true borrower?

W. J. Flather—As far as I know, they only knew the person who gave the note—the name of the person who gave the note.

Salary, $2,100; Note, $86,500.

On March 5, 1915, ——, second or assistant paying teller of the Riggs National Bank, was questioned under oath by the National Bank Examiner, and in reply to the following questions made the following answers —— salary is $2,100 per annum):

Bank Examiner—In April, 1914, you gave your note to the bank for $86,500?

Assistant Paying Teller—I don't vividly recall it at this time. I know that I gave some notes to the bank. I never looked at the bank's records particularly. I don't know whether it was in April. I could refer to the records.

Your Lawn—

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23c to 98c

(2 oz.) (12 oz.)

This dainty toilet accessory is neither a copy nor an imitation—it is a *reproduction* of that preparation first produced by Johann Maria Farina, of Cologne.

Made in our own laboratories on the premises, we know every ingredient and every process employed, and

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Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Price Fairly Judged

The intelligent way is to divide that price by the number of years the car will serve. On this basis the cost of the CASE is astoundingly low. For our world-wide organization that sells our other products handles this car as an incident. So we *save* where others must spend—in selling. And we *spend* where others must save—in the vitals of the car, the "hidden values."

"25" Complete, $1350.

5% Discount if Cash

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The Stationery Department

Everything in Stationery that has received the sanction of Fashion for the current and ensuing seasons is now being shown, as also are all the newest styles in engraving.

A large and most attractive assortment of Desk Furnishings is a new and interesting addition to the stock of the Stationery Department.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

RIGGS BANK ATTACKS TREASURY HEADS

Continued from Page 4.

the statement made by your President, C. C. Glover, falsely and under oath, under date of June 18, 1914, in which he said: "In a very few cases, but never in the case of an officer of the bank, stocks, or bonds bought for customers of the bank were paid for in the first instance by the bank and were subsequently delivered to the customer upon reimbursing the bank therefor." * * *

Says Aides Admitted It.

"The statement made by the bank as to the interview at the Treasury in December, 1913, in connection with the unwarranted and malicious attack in a New York newspaper upon certain Treasury officials concerning the action of the department in saving a local trust company from disaster is misleading and grossly distorted. As a matter of fact, at the interview referred to, the Vice President of the Riggs National Bank confessed that he had vised or approved as true before their publication the statements, shown to have been false, published in the New York newspaper.

"This admission was made by Vice President Alles of the Riggs National Bank in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Elliott, counsel, and myself. President Glover and Vice President Flathers of the Riggs National Bank also being present; and it was after this admission that the Secretary of the Treasury, the same day, Dec. 4, 1913, gave out a statement to the press in which he said: 'The source of this publication is known to and thoroughly discredited by this department.'"

NATIONAL CITY HOLDS ALOOF.

Not Interested in Riggs Suit, President Vanderlip Declares.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, which has been considered as being closely connected in business with the Riggs National, said last night that he was aware of the action brought by the Washington institution.

"The National City Bank," said he, "is not interested in the proceedings."

"It is reported from Washington," Mr. Vanderlip was told, "that the Riggs National is acting not only for itself, but, in addition, for a group of banks that believe they have been persecuted by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams."

"That is not true," replied the banker. Beyond this he declined to discuss the matter.

It has been common gossip in banking circles for months that national bankers thought they were being unfairly dealt with by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller. It was said that inquisitorial methods were being used by the Treasury Department to gain from the banks intimate records of their business, which before the present régime in the Treasury had been considered strictly private. New orders were issued from Washington which added to the work of the banks, and in some cases gave the bankers the impression, according to report, that the Controller was unduly prying into their affairs.

The National City Bank was thought to bear the onus of these alleged disfavors, although the City Bank officers have been careful not to express their opinions in a fashion admitting quotation. The Seaboard Air Line episode has been considered the starting point of differences between Mr. Williams and the National City. As to the strained relations between Mr. McAdoo and local national banks, there was a noticeable increase in August, 1913, when Mr. McAdoo charged that certain of the banks were using their influence to defeat the currency measure by deliberately depressing the price of Government 2 per cent. bonds, used as security behind bank note circulation.

When the certainty went abroad that Summer that under the new banking law the bonds were certain to lose part of their value to banks as the basis of circulation, the price declined from around par to 95. Mr. McAdoo issued a statement to the effect that the depressed market had come about through malice aforethought on the part of banks which held huge blocks of the bonds.

A few months ago the national banks were called upon to furnish to the Treasury Department more complete records of their investments than custom had demanded. As a result at least one New York institution was advised to write off from its assets a substantial part of an investment in a Chicago street railway property.

In February came an order from the Controller that the banks should prevent overdrafts by depositors. As an occasional overdraft by a customer doing a large business had been considered impossible of prevention, the banks could not see either the advisability or practicability of following this direction to the letter.

It was in matters of the kind cited that the local banks thought they detected efforts to nag them. The opinion voiced among bankers last night was that the unusual step taken by the Riggs National would clear the atmosphere and straighten out some relations between the Treasury Department and the banks that have been difficult, to say the least.

'LITTLE TIM'S' WIDOW WINS.

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Executors Confess Judgment for $32,000.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan yesterday signed an order granting judgment by consent for $32,317 in favor of Mrs. Hannah Sullivan, widow of Timothy P. ("Little Tim") Sullivan, as administratrix of her husband's estate.

The judgment represents loans aggregating $25,000 which her husband made to the late Timothy D. ("Big Tim") Sullivan, cousin of Timothy P., with interest and court costs.

The executors of the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan, Lawrence Mulligan and Patrick H. Sullivan, at first refused to acknowledge the widow's claim, but when she presented notes in court proving the loans the executors confessed judgment for the full amount.

Wins Shepard Birdhouse Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 12.—Bird houses built by boys of the Irvington High School in the Finley J. Shepard contest have been judged, and the first prize of $5 has been awarded to John K. Costello for a house made from a solid log. There were four other prizes. Mr. Shepard bought four of the bird houses. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard will return to Lyndhurst the last of the week for the Summer.

CITY OFFICIALS TELL OF ADMINISTRATION

Mayor and Others Review Fifteen Months' Work for the Committee of 107.

HOME RULE CHIEF NEED

Heads of Departments Praised and Mandatory Legislation Deplored at Aldine Club Dinner.

Mayor Mitchel and other city officials elected on the Fusion ticket in 1913 gave an account of their work during the first fifteen months in office to the Fusion Committee of 107, which brought about their nomination, at a dinner at the Aldine Club last night. Taking up each of his departments separately, the Mayor told of reforms accomplished, and then issued a plea to all citizens to help him in keeping down the budget and the tax rate.

He warned the people that unless they are willing to accept a higher tax rate upon real property the city must either greatly reduce its administrative work or develop some new sources of municipal revenue.

In speaking of mandatory legislation which resulted in increasing the tax budget, the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen criticised the activity of city employes in working for legislation at Albany. The Mayor said it had come to the point when organized and unionized city employes "are stronger at Albany than the Government of the city and the taxpayers combined."

Controller Prendergast said if the Fusion Committee and other civic organizations would work as hard at Albany to get city legislation through as city employes and others worked against it there would not be so much cause for complaint. The reason the city was not getting the legislation it wanted, the Controller said, was because the citizens were not on the firing line.

Deplores Mandatory Bills.

"Mandatory legislation will never be removed from the statute books," the Controller said, "until the legislators have been made to feel that the people do not want it."

Practically every member of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven and about a hundred others were present. Almost every department head was there. Norman Hapgood, Chairman of the committee, presided. President McAneny and Aldermanic Henry H. Curran reviewed the work of the Board of Aldermen, and the Fusion Borough Presidents told what they had accomplished. President McAneny said the present administration was building for the future, but always with an eye to present-day economy. If the Legislature would give the city full control of its own affairs, he said, it would mean a saving of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in the budget.

Mayor Praises Administration.

Mayor Mitchel said that the present Commissioners of the city departments comprised as able and qualified a group of administrators and specialists in the problems of their respective departments as had ever been brought together in any governmental enterprise. Then he took up the departments in detail with special praise for Police Commissioner Woods.

After telling what he had done for the unemployed through the appointment of the Committee on Unemployment, of which E. H. Gary is Chairman, the Mayor took up the city's finances. A new financial policy has been adopted, he said, by carrying in the tax budget in increasing proportion the cost of permanent public improvements of a non-sustaining character until, at the expiration of four years, the budget will take care of the entire cost of such improvements. This plan, he said, for the first time in its history puts the city on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Regarding the tax situation the Mayor said that after making up the 1916 budget it would be impossible to reduce the cost of running the departments of the city, and that if there was no repeal of mandatory legislation, which would allow for economizing, the city must either greatly reduce its activities and its services or find new sources of revenue.

Taking up the question of Home Rule, the Mayor told of the bills affecting the city now in the Legislature or before the Governor and added:

"Real Home Rule New York will never get from the Legislature. We will go to the Constitutional Convention this year, however, with a demand for Home Rule fortified by constitutional provision, a demand which will not be expressed by this city alone, but will be dinned into the ears of the constitutional delegates by the united voices of fifty-four cities of this State.

EX-POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

"Constitutional" O'Brien Charged with Intoxication in Court.

John O'Brien of Elmhurst, L. I., who was formerly a policeman in New York and gained the nickname of "Constitutional" O'Brien because of his interpretation of the excise law and his arrest of saloon keepers under it, was in the West Side Court before Magistrate Nolan yesterday.

He was arrested on the charge of intoxication, and before he was arraigned a second charge of using abusive language to Policeman Wood in charge of the prisoners' pen was made against him. The court held him in $1,000 bail on the first charge and in $500 on the second, and set the examination over until Friday.

German Concerts for Belgians.

BERLIN, April 12, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The famous Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin is preparing to make a concert tour of Belgium early in May, according to announcement made today by the Overseas News Agency. Felix Weingarten will conduct, and the musicians will play twice in Brussels.

EAGER FOR IVES ETCHINGS.

American Galleries Thronged for Sale of Masterpieces.

"This was the most representative gathering ever brought together at a sale in this country," said Thomas E. Kirby at the end of the first day of the sale of etchings and engravings owned by the late Brayton Ives at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The galleries never held so large a crowd before and the bidding was spirited. At the close of the day it was found that $72,696 had been obtained. This brought the total amount obtained at the Ives sales to $329,268.

The highest price of the sale yesterday was $2,600, given for Valentine Green's "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire" mezzotint, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. This same mezzotint sold at the Mrs. Henry B. Holline sale at the Anderson Galleries in January for $1,600.

P. A. B. Widener paid $530 for No. 275, a mezzotint of "Miss Bamfield," by Robert Dunkarton, after W. Peters.

A Bernet agent gave next to the highest price of the day $2,500 for Durer's "Adam and Eve," a rare fire edition. Durer's "Nativity" No. 270, in perfect condition, a superb proof, went to J. F. Drake for $1,700.

The most important prints will be sold this afternoon and evening, when larger prices are expected.

"Sporting Portraits" on View.

An exhibition of "sporting portraits," by Richard Newton, Jr., was opened yesterday at the Ralston Galleries, 567 Fifth Avenue. Twelve pictures are shown, nine of which are portraits of American sportsmen and sportswomen in hunting costume. Among these are Major W. Austin Wadsworth, Rufus C. Finch, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, Dr. Howard D. Collins, Miss Louise Lattauer, Miss Laura Harding, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, "The Adjutant-Squadron A," and Master Wadsworth.

BROADWAY PAVEMENT SINKS

Heavy Blast Halts Traffic for Two Hours Near 28th Street.

The sinking of a portion of the pavement on the west side of Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, immediately after a heavy blast was fired in the subway excavation beneath the street, caused widespread alarm among owners and tenants of buildings.

Ropes were stretched across the street to prevent accidents to pedestrians or vehicles in the event of a sudden cave-in, and Building Inspector E. T. Adams descended into the excavation and found that a 42-foot iron girder supporting part of the temporary wooden pavement had been dislodged by the blast. Underpinning near the foundations of the buildings had been jarred about 4 inches out of place, allowing ten tons of loose rock and earth to slide partly into the subway excavation.

Workmen were sent to repair the damage promptly, and at 7:10 o'clock the Building Inspector authorized the reopening of the street to all traffic. While it was closed street cars had been permitted to pass slowly in both directions, but all other traffic was confined to the east side of Broadway. The sunken pavement will be repaired today, it was said, and no further trouble is expected.

Mayor-Elect Thompson Takes Oath.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Mayor-elect William Hale Thompson took the oath of office today, although he will not assume his official duties until April 20. Later in the day the Mayor-elect and a party of friends left for Peoria, Ill., where they will board a houseboat tomorrow morning for a ten-day trip down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan

184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384-388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

The Robe Tailleur

Nothing can quite take the place of these smart and serviceable one-piece frocks for Spring days—cool mornings and evenings in town or country—for days *en route* on train or shipboard—for calling—informal wear—shopping and general service.

Especially featuring those at *$45* and *$65*

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Cold-Air FUR STORAGE

2% The new GIMBEL rate except for minimum charges on a few low valuations.

In the Fire-Proof GIMBEL Building

Fur Storage Desk, Third Floor

Men's Spring Suits of the Higher Grades

$30 $35 $32 $37.50

These fine Suits are in the temperate zone of price,—which allows us to do ample justice to matters of style, of material, and of tailoring.

The fine body of wholesale tailors which co-operates with us in producing GIMBEL clothes, has produced some of the best examples of good suits that men will find in clothing shops this season.

Each tailor has sent us the style he does particularly well. Tailoring tells in some of the lightweight suits with scarcely a vestige of lining; while other suits have half-linings of alpaca or silk—both picked for wear.

Fabrics—English and American—are exceedingly handsome; and the cut of the suits runs from eminently conservative to frankly youthful. A special favorite is the GIMBEL "Squadron" model, which is decidedly "chesty," and has lots of style.

Other Spring and Summer Suits at $17.50 to $25 are worthy of attention.

Fourth Floor

$25 and $30 Perfect Axminster Rugs $15
9x12 Feet—Room Size

From the two most famous Axminster rug mills in America; S. Sanford & Sons' best Seamless and Seamed Qualities; Alexander Smith & Sons' Standard Seamless and Seamed Qualities; Oriental and Conventional patterns, beautiful styles in many attractive colors. And many of them are now at actually Half Price.

Sixth Floor

25,000 Yards of Mercerized Curtain Scrims
White and Colors; 18c and 20c Yard

A tremendous sale of 25,000 yards of fine, mercerized curtain scrim. Double widths in beige, ivory and white. Some have plain hemstitched borders, others are in drawn work styles, while still others have hemstitched lace stripes running up and down through the material.

Also 10,000 Yards of double width Colored Border Scrims, beautiful and guaranteed washable. Grounds are beige or white with floral borders in blue, rose, yellow or brown; 15c and 20c a yard.

Sixth Floor

Crystal Goblets, Sherbet & Champagne Glasses
Extraordinary at 25c and 35c Each

35c 35c 35c 35c 25c 25c 25c 25c

Made of finest American crystals, in the very newest shapes and four beautiful patterns. Water Goblets, Sherbet or Ice Cream glasses, Saucer Champagne or Fruit Salad glasses.

The most remarkable values we have offered in a long time at 25c and 35c each.

Fifth Floor

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

MAIN BUILDING

Men's 50c Nightrobes, 29c

Today . . . .

Made of good quality white Muslin; trimmed with neat fast-color braid, low neck. Also medium weight Domet Flannel gowns, with collar attached; assorted stripes, blue and white, pink and white. All are cut full size; double stitched felled seams; finished with pocket and pearl buttons. Sizes 15 to 19.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, Today, Tuesday, April 13.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. Times, 4-13-15.

34

MAIN BUILDING

"BLUE SERGE DAY"

In the Clothing Store Today—Sale of

All-Wool Blue Serge Suits at $8.95, $10 and $12.50

2,000 Blue Serge Suits in this most astonishing value-giving event. All handsome, splendidly tailored suits—every one guaranteed.

The styles are the newest submitted for Spring and early Summer, including smartest form-fitting and conservative models.

EVERYBODY WILL BE FITTED PERFECTLY—Stout Men, Thin Men, Short Men, Tall Men and Men of Regular Build.

Please Bring Back Any Suit That Does Not Give Entire Satisfaction.

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $3 & $3.50 High and Low Shoes $1.95

Today, at . . . .

Dainty styles—all made for this season. Beautiful footwear in Gunmetal Calf, Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf, White Canvas, White Buckskin and Black Satin Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials. Hand-turned and Goodyear-welted soles. High Shoes in Button or Lace. Plain and fancy tops. All sizes and widths.

MAIN BUILDING

"Wagner" Dress Trunks

Choice of 32, 34 and 36-Inch Sizes; Today

at $7.50

These trunks are splendidly constructed of basswood, bound with hard fibre; canvas covered; hardwood slats; strong clamps and corners; two straps over body; linen lined; two trays. An excellent trunk for a moderate price.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

3-Piece Genuine Old Hickory Suites $8.75

As Illustrated. Today, at . . . .

Each of the items will be sold separately if desired, as follows: ROCKER, $3; CHAIR, $2.50; TABLE, $3.25.

These suites are sightly in appearance and generous in proportion.

Garden Swing—complete, with chains; frame is bolted together to increase strength; well made, and finished in weather-proof oak; today at $2.25

Rocker—frame is made of maple; finished in natural color; heavy double cane seat of generous size; today at 75c

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Tent Dwellers

The tent is the temple of health—the wise man's Summer palace.

The man with the mastigouche down by the river—the family with a compartment tent up in the hills, have no bone to pick with the owner of a marble villa.

Abercrombie & Fitch, known the world over as tent headquarters, are furnishing great quantities of tents for European sufferers.

Here are tents for the wounded, in body or mind; tents for the canoeist, tents for the packhorse, tents for the Arctic explorer and tents for the jungle scientist.

Smart, comfortable tent equipment for the motor tourist—every camp requirement for the nomad or the tent dwellers in the woods or at the shore.

Abercrombie & Fitch Automobile Camp Equipment

Full equipment for four people, including tent, cots, blankets, cooking outfit, luncheon kit, provision bags, stove, axe—every necessity; from $100 up.

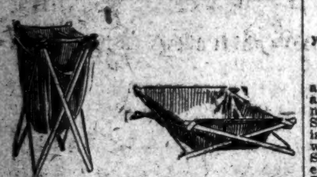
Compactly stowed out of the way in a touring car.

New Westgard automobile folding cot, weighing 11 pounds—folds to 28 by 4 by 6 inches—lightest ever made; price $8.

Automobile Trekking Shovel—a new knock-down, practical shovel—a real tool, not a toy—can be carried in tool box; 95 cents.

Every tourist should carry one.

The "Coldstream" Basin and Bath Tub



A new kind of "Coldstream Guard"—against uncleanliness in camp or on tour.

Folding canvas bath tub and basin, for the camper or army officer. Has canvas soap pocket.

Price, $3.50.

Only an example of A. & F. hygienic camp furniture, which includes everything known to the seasoned camper.

A. & F. Co. Canoes and Row Boats

All the different models, for special purposes.

Hunter's model, portage model, fishing model, pleasure model—lengths from 13 to 18 feet; price $31.50 to $47.

Sport, Travel and Country Clothes for Women

An assortment of Norfolk country and travel suits unapproached in any other establishment.

Golf suits, camping suits and dresses, tennis dresses and skirts—coats and jackets for every outdoor use.

Most complete stock of sporting shoes in the world.

Practical sport hats for every costume.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra B. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

SAYS TELEGRAPHERS ARE POORLY PAID

But, Western Union Head Tells Industrial Commission, His Firm Cannot Help This.

BLAMES COMMERCE BOARD

And Suggests a Federal Commission to Fix Wage Scale—Unions Charge Hostility.

CHICAGO, April 12.—President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company and S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, testified today from their respective viewpoints, before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, regarding the wages and working conditions of the commercial telegraphers.

Mr. Carlton caused a mild sensation when, replying to a question from Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, as to whether telegraphers were adequately compensated, he replied:

"I believe that the telegraphers are underpaid. I think they ought to make more money than they do. Ten years ago a Morse telegrapher received $18. It is now $23. It was $15.00 for women, and it is now $18. My own view is that a first-class telegrapher should be able to earn at last $5 a day for nine hours."

The witness stated that his company has one of the best pension and relief organizations in the country, and it costs the men nothing. Half a million dollars was expended on it last year, he said.

The witness's opposition to the organization headed by Mr. Konenkamp, who followed him on the stand, was made plain in various utterances.

"We are subject to the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission," said he. "They absolutely fix not only our practices, but our rates. I believe, therefore, that the commission should be given sufficient power to see that fair wages are paid and that fair working conditions are provided."

Believes in Labor Organizations.

The policy of the Western Union, the witness stated, is formed by the Executive Committee. Jacob H. Schiff, a member of that committee, was quoted by Chairman Walsh as having said that no self-respecting employer would refuse to deal with the representatives of union labor. "Is that your opinion?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I believe in the organization of labor."

"And in collective bargaining?"

"If collective bargaining is where the organization with whom you are dealing is a responsible one—yes."

The witness said that in the five years he has been with the company there has been no union of telegraphers which he considered qualified to represent them. His policy with the men, he said, was to allow an open door to him for the appeal of all grievances. Telegraphers have been dismissed from the company for activity in union affairs, he admitted.

He said that special agents were employed to keep the company informed, but denied that the "spotters," as Mr. Konenkamp designated them, were permitted to use questionable tactics in obtaining information. Mr. Walsh mentioned instances where it had been alleged that larceny was resorted to by the special agents in obtaining correspondence and names belonging to the union.

"I want to have it understood that we will fight, I have no hesitation in letting it be know the methods and means by which we will fight, but there are some things that we won't do, not if I know it," answered Mr. Carlton.

Chairman Walsh asked him if he had any remedy for industrial unrest to suggest.

"I do not think there is any panacea in the way of legislation. I think education is the only thing that is going to do that, and I speak only for my own trade when I speak of a Federal Commission fixing wages and working conditions. Something should be done absolutely to prevent the shutting down of telegraphic communication by strikes. I do not suggest the commission for all trades."

Union Documents Stolen.

Mr. Konenkamp, in his testimony, referred to some of the methods of the Western Union as "criminal" and the condition of the operators as "slavery." He estimated the number of commercial telegraphers employed by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Company as 20,000.

His union, he said, has agreements with the Canadian Pacific, the International News Service, and the United Press. These, he said, recognize the principle of collective bargaining and adjustment of grievances.

"The constant opposition of the Western Union to unions is no surprise to us," said Mr. Konenkamp. "The company has been consistent in that for fifty years, and for thirty years the possession of a union card has been the signal for dismissal. They have employed criminal methods, or at least have turned their heads away when criminal methods were employed. Correspondence of the union was stolen from one of our men at St. Paul, and the heads of telegraphers began to fall as the result of information thus obtained concerning the organization. My own room was ransacked in St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and Salt Lake, and in Salt Lake they got a blackbook in which I had the names of 1,700 telegraphers."

Mr. Konenkamp said that one George Converse, a former "spotter," confessed to him that he stole the book. In Chicago, on another occasion, a valise containing convention records and other important data was stolen. Three men were indicted, and one of these, he said, was now awaiting trial in Chicago.

The witness said that his remedy was Government protection of the right of the men to organize and to bargain collectively. He added that if the union suffered because of the personality of its leaders he would please that within ninety days after the Western Union had recognized the union they would all resign. Officials of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company are expected to be among the witnesses tomorrow.

JESUP PAINTINGS IN ART MUSEUM

Modern Works of American Artists in Bequest of Widow of Morris K. Jesup.

TWO ROMNEY PORTRAITS

Early Dutch Pictures, Attributed to Rembrandt and Hals—A Reynolds and a Nattier.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup's generous bequest of pictures collected by Morris K. Jesup to the Metropolitan Art Museum may be seen in part for the first time today, forty-three paintings of the collection having been placed on view yesterday for the first time in the Special Exhibitions Gallery, E 11, where they will remain until space has been made for them in the special galleries, where they will go with the particular schools to which they belong.

The group makes a most attractive exhibition. Director Edward Robinson of the Museum said yesterday that Mr. Jesup, in making his collection, had shown an eclectic taste, and chosen both old masters and modern work, including many American paintings of the so-called Hudson River School.

The pictures that are now shown include, in addition to American paintings, some of the Dutch of the seventeenth century, English of the seventeenth and early nineteenth centuries and the French of the same time. In the collection are three excellent early Dutch paintings that were exhibited at the Hudson Fulton Loan Exhibition, a "Young Man," and a "Young Woman," which were credited to Rembrandt at that time and another "Portrait of a Man," a dignified burgomeister then said to be painted by Frans Hals. Since the Museum has acquired the pictures experts have felt undecided about this attribution and the three are now credited only to the schools of these masters, but are said to be undoubtedly of that period.

Among the many portraits in the pictures now shown are two Romneys, one of them a particularly delightful portrait of the artist, and another the "Hon. Mrs. Tickell." As one enters the door passing through the rug room at the left is a lovely portrait of "Lady Hamilton," a smiling face in a big bonnet; further along is a charming little girl by Reynolds, a sweet little figure dressed in white with a ribbon bow on top of the head, "Georgiana Augusta Frederica Elliott." The Rembrandt and Frans Hals, attributed, are on the left wall, and a distinguished portrait by Cornelis Janssens van Coulen, "Lady Townshend." This is all black and white, a deep lace-edged collar with a black bow worn over a black coat, the deep lace edges of the sleeves showing. There is a large black hat of simple lines, the costume agreeing with the warm pallor of the wearer's face.

There is a very charming Nattier among the French portraits, "Vicomtesse de Polignac," in a pearl-tinted silk gown, with garlands of flowers and a blue bow at the low-cut corsage. There is an imaginary romantic landscape of Thomas Cole of the American school, Frederic E. Church has a view of the Parthenon which omits the variety of landscape which this artist frequently combines in one picture, and the "Lake George" by John F. Kensett is one of the best of his works.

On the screen in the centre of the room are some of the smaller pictures, among them a particularly charming little portrait by Gainsborough of the artist's daughter, a young girl with delicate features, soft brown hair, eyes to match, and tender flesh tones. There are two George Morlands here, two young women—one "Town," the other "Country."

GEN. HUERTA HERE; HAS 'BOMB' SCARE

Continued from Page 1.

fortably and desired to visit this country."

"When did you make up your mind to come?"

"Within the past month or so."

"Am I to understand that you do not intend to proceed to Mexico?"

"No. I have no intention of visiting Mexico."

"Will you go to Cuba?"

"No, I have no such intention."

"Who is this man, Delgado?"

"He has been my secretary for ten years."

"And who is this man, Ratner?"

"He is my friend, that is all."

That concluded General Huerta's examination, and he was made to sign an affidavit that he did not expect to stay more than thirty days in the United States. If at the end of that time he is still in the country a head tax of $4 will have to be paid to the Government. So all that stands between General Huerta and a long visit is the price of two Broadway theatre tickets.

As the liner neared her East River pier at Coenties Slip, those on board saw a big crowd awaiting. It was for the most part composed of Mexicans, all of whom, except a few Villista and Carranista representatives, professed to be personal friend of General Huerta.

The Antonio Lopez docked soon after 6 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour before General Huerta left the ship. He seemed loath to meet the crowd that awaited him.

It took Huerta half an hour to extricate himself from his friends. Finally he worked himself free, and then, summoning the newspaper men, said:

"It is a pleasure for me to be again in the United States, [he has visited Texas,] as it gives me the opportunity to admire once more the greatness of the American people, whom I salute through the American press. It is nothing strange that, on stepping on United States territory I should consider my first duty to salute this great nation, as many of its citizens have been and are my personal friends.

"I understand that my presence in this country creates in you the desire to know my views about affairs in Mexico, and I promise to satisfy your wishes to the best of my ability, and for this purpose I invite the representatives of the American press to meet me at the Hotel Ansonia at 10 o'clock next Friday morning.

"I beg you gentlemen to remember that no interview with me should be considered as authentic unless it carries my personal signature."

A moment later he was in a taxicab and speeding uptown to his hotel.

Carranistas Official Protests.

The Carranistas were greatly disappointed, and Francisco Elias, the Carranista Consul General, issued this statement:

The arrival of ex-Dictator Victoriano Huerta in this city is one of the greatest outrages against the American people. As a Mexican and representative of the Constitutionalists in this city I wish to express my utter contempt for the man who is guilty of the death of Francisco I. Madero and seventeen American patriots and countless lives of Mexicans.

His object and his destination is Yucatan, where he expects to inaugurate a revolution against Carranza. Huerta will be defeated, as he was during his last bloody regime. He is a disgrace to every honest Mexican.

It was said by a friend of General Huerta's that he probably would have no comment to make regarding the protests of the Villistas and Carranistas. The fact that he was permitted to land he considered sufficient answers to any protests they had made.

REPORT VILLA DEFEAT.

Carranza Forces Claim Another Victory Near Nuevo Laredo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The State Department was advised today that "reinforcements and ammunition are being sent to General Obregon, who is reported by the Constitutionalist authorities at Vera Cruz to be still at Celaya." This was interpreted as confirmatory of the statement by General Villa last night that he had surrounded Obregon at Celaya and was demanding that Obregon either come out into the open and fight or send the non-combatants out of the city so that it might be bombarded with artillery.

Secretary Bryan was notified today that a Villa force had reached Huisachita, thirty-six south of Laredo, last night and that the Carranza garrison from Nuevo Laredo has gone to give them battle. Eliseo Arredondo, chief of the Carranza agency here, gave out this telegram from General Herrera:

"This morning we obtained a complete success over the Villistas between Lajarita and Huisachita. The enemy had upward of 2,000 men of infantry and cavalry. We inflicted on them a loss of 400 dead and captured 14 cars of supplies, 4 cars of ammunition, 500 rifles, and 4 machine guns. At this time 1,000 cavalry are pursuing the fleeing enemy."

General Carranza informed American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz today that he would furnish a train for Americans desiring to leave Mexico City.

Many Americans and foreigners in Tampico are planning to leave as soon as transportation arrangements can be made. Secretary Bryan sought the aid of the War Department today, and the transport Sumner, at Galveston, was ordered to Tampico.

ROBINSON WINS $189,000.

Gets Verdict Against Vanoscope Co. for Breach of Contract.

A jury in Judge Hough's part of the United States District Court yesterday returned a verdict of $189,843 in favor of William J. Robinson and against the Vanoscope Company, a concern which owns and controls patents on machines for projecting motion pictures by reflected light, thus doing away with the flicker and the danger of fire. The suit was for breach of contract and for moneys lent.

$8,600,000 FOR ERIE CANAL.

Bill Doubling Proposed Appropriation Presented in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Chairman Alexander Macdonald of the Ways and Means Committee tonight amended the Canal Appropriation bill by more than doubling the amount to be paid out of the general fund for work on the barge canal. The amount is raised from $4,100,000 to $8,600,000. The bill will be up for passage Wednesday.

This action was in defiance to the plea of Mayor Mitchel and other New York City authorities last week that the canal appropriation be cut. The increase was made at the instance of up-State men, especially those from the western end of the barge canal. The increase is also opposed to an opinion expressed two weeks ago by President Pro Tem. Brown of the Senate that the $4,100,000 appropriation would be cut.

The doubling of the canal appropriation will add $4,500,000 to the direct tax and make it $15,000,000 at least.

It is the contention of members from Buffalo and vicinity that the $8,500,000 will assure the opening of the canal in 1917. They say that the failure of the proposed amendment for a canal bond issue to be submitted next Fall would mean that work would be held up on the canal for at least a year through the expiration of contracts.

"I am not opposed to finishing the canal on time," said Minority Leader Smith tonight, "but I do say it is unreasonable to throw this extra burden on New York City. It is unnecessary, for the framers of the bill have disregarded the $5,500,000 Controller Travis reports is still left from the $101,000,000 bond issue for the Barge Canal."

Lindon Bates, Jr., Fined for Speeding

Lindon Bates, Jr., of 784 Fifth Avenue, a Progressive Party leader, pleaded guilty to speeding an automobile at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour when he appeared before Magistrate Corrigan in Yorkville Court yesterday in answer to a summons and was fined $25. Mr. Bates said that he was using a new car on Fifth Avenue Friday night and he could not guage the speed. He paid the fine.

PEOLI KILLED IN FLIGHT.

Young Aviator Had Recently Offered New Machine to the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In his air test flight in a new machine of his own devising, with a plane spread of 47 feet, Dr. Crell M. Peoli, a Los Angeles aviator, 22 years of age, fell to his death just before noon today on the aviation field at College Park, Md., nine miles east of Washington. The aeroplane was said to be the largest even constructed, and a number of short trials had been made of it.

Dr. Peoli must have died almost instantly. His head was horribly crushed, and when his body was disentangled from the debris of the machine no sign of life could be observed. The remains were removed to a local undertaking establishment, and the Coroner gave a certificate of accidental death. The mother of the young aviator lives in Los Angeles.

Dr. Peoli had intended to go to New York Thursday to arrange for a flight from Governors Island to Washington. He had announced that after that flight he would attempt to fly from Washington to St. Louis. Not long ago he flew over the Andes.

Recently he had helped organize the Peoli Aeroplane Corporation, of which Harold Roberts was president and in which several wealthy New Yorkers were interested. The corporation was the low bidder recently for all nine aeroplanes requested by the Navy Department.

The machine in which Peoli attempted to fly to day was built here under Peoli's direction. It had a 12-cylinder motor with 150 horse power and was believed to be perfect in design. It proved to be "tail-heavy," however, and fell over backward and came crashing to the ground from a height of 100 feet almost near the starting place.

Dr. Peoli was born in Cuba, but lived in this country for the greater part of his life.

THE MINNESOTA HITS REEF.

Hull Ripped, but She Keeps Afloat and Transfers Passengers.

KOBE, Japan, April 12.—The American steamer Minnesota, plying between Japanese ports and Seattle, struck a rock at 9:30 o'clock last night off Yashima, near the southwestern entrance to the Inland Sea, ripping a hole 120 feet long in the forward part. The 201 passengers, according to report, have been taken off by the Blue Funnel Line steamer Confa from Seattle. A salvage steamer is on the way to the Minnesota from Moji and will arrive tomorrow morning. It is believed that the steamship can be floated, but beyond the fact that one of her holds was pierced by the rock, the extent of damage is not known.

According to a dispatch published here, there were 135 first-class passengers, mostly Americans, on the Minnesota, also seventy-two second and forty-four third-class passengers. Twenty-nine of the first-class passengers were bound for Japan. The crew of the steamer numbered 277 men.

A dispatch from Manila says that Mrs. *Francis E. Harrison, wife of the Governor* General of the Philippines, with two children, was on the Minnesota, accompanied by Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, military aid to Gov. Harrison. Friends, of the family here say that Mrs. Harrison and the children planned to spend the Spring in Japan.

TALKS ON GARDENING.

Mrs. Harde to Lecture for Ethical Culture Scholarship Fund.

Three talks on successful gardening will be given at the Hotel St. Regis on Friday, April 16; Tuesday, April 20, and Friday, April 23 by Mrs. Herbert Harde. The proceeds will be used for the scholarship fund of the Ethical Culture High School's art class. In her first talk Mrs. Harde will discuss "A Rose Garden in the Making" and will tell of the insect enemies of roses and the best methods of exterminating them. "Deciduous Shrubs and Shrubberies" will be the subject of the second, and "Harmony in the Gardens, Large and Small," the subject of the third talk.

The patrons and patronesses include Dr. and Mrs. Felix Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Professor William R. Shepherd, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Mrs. Roger H. Bacon, Mrs. John Hiatt, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Mrs. Katharine Dreier, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. Henry Villard.

TERRE HAUTE MAYOR TO JAIL

Donn M. Roberts, Called 'Arch Conspirator,' Is Sentenced for Six Years

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute, who was described today by Judge Anderson as the "arch conspirator," was sentenced to serve six years in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and to pay a fine of $2,000, in the Federal Court here today. Twenty others of the 116 men who have been convicted or pleaded guilty to the Federal indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the United States in the election of Nov. 3, 1914, also received sentences to Leavenworth prison.

Four of the men received suspended sentences. Judgment was reserved in the case of four at the request of United States District Attorney Dailey, and the remainder received either sentences in the local jail or fines. It was said to be the largest number sentenced at one time in the local Federal Court.

Edl H. Redman, elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Vigo County by ten votes, and Sheriff Dennis Shea were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined $1,000 each.

CONVICT-MADE RULE MAKES ESCAPE HARD

Osborne's "Inmates" Saw in Old Regulation Temptation to Get Away Easily.

ASKED HIM TO CHANGE IT

Welfare League Members Now Report Violations of Rules Without Being Termed "Squealers."

The convicts at Sing Sing have found it necessary to be more exclusive and have appealed to Warden Osborne for protection from the horde of visitors that have been calling at the prison. At their suggestion a new pass system has been installed, and now it is necessary to receive a pass from the Warden or his assistant, which the visitor signs. He then signs the big visitors' book, and before leaving the prison must return the pass.

"O. K. Bill!" or John Myers, who has thirteen years yet to serve and who is one of the five judges of the Mutual Welfare Court, yesterday explained the new pass regulation.

"We had to do it," he said, "because we had to protect ourselves from the bunch of people who were coming to visit the prison. It would have been quite possible for a visitor to have exchanged clothes with a prisoner under the old rules and the prisoner could have made his get-away, and that would have got the whole Welfare League in bad. No, Sir, we weren't taking any chances and so we went to the Warden and he put the new system in."

Warden Osborne admitted last night that the new pass system had been the idea of the prisoners themselves.

"They said that they wanted things arranged so that there could be no chance of anything going wrong through so many visitors being admitted to the prison," he said, "and when I heard that they wanted to be protected I was only too willing to help them. This shows exactly how the new system is working out and shows that the men themselves value their privileges and will take no risk to having them curtailed.

"An example of this came to light recently which turned out badly for one of the guards. Information reached Mr. Johnson, my assistant, that whisky was being smuggled into the prison. This information came from an inmate, and Mr. Johnson asked him if it were possible to buy any of the whisky. The man, who was one of the monitors, said he could get it, and he was given a dollar. That afternoon he returned with three bottles, which he gave to Mr. Johnson, and, further, he gave him the *name of the guard who was bringing* it into the prison. The guard was dismissed. Last Friday night I spoke to the committee members of the Mutual Welfare League about it, and they were highly indignant, and asked if I would tell them who was bringing the whisky into the prison, and said that they would take care of him themselves.

"Last Friday night the last drawback to the perfect working out of the honor system was swept away. I went before the inmates and appealed to them to give me their fullest co-operation in the great work we are doing. They discussed any possible betterment that might be effected, and as the result put it to the vote whether a man might report any infraction of the rules by a fellow-inmate without being called a 'snitcher' or 'squealer,' and they voted unanimously that it was the duty of each member of the Mutual Welfare League to report anything that might hurt the league. Furthermore, this is being done."

Henry De Lara, with eight years behind him and ten more to serve, gave an exhaustive report on the conditions in Sing Sing since Warden Osborne took charge.

"When I first came here," he said, "I was a drug fiend. I could buy all the drugs I wanted right in the prison yard. I could buy all the whisky I wanted. As a result I spent lots of my time in the dark cells and I had handcuffs on most of the time. Now, I can swear that there are no drug users in the prison, and the one case where the Warden fired the guard is the first I have heard of for months where there was any 'booze' brought in.

"Until Mr. Osborne came here, if I saw any chance to escape, with or without handcuffs, I would have taken it. Now the Warden sends me out of the prison and to his rooms, and I have every opportunity to make a getaway, but there's not one chance in the world that I'd take it. Why, he trusts us and we are here to make good."

THAW ARGUMENT THURSDAY

Motion for a Jury Trial on His Sanity Will Be Decided.

After a short conference with counsel yesterday Supreme Court Justice Newburger fixed Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock as the time to hear arguments in connection with Harry K. Thaw's efforts to obtain a jury trial of his sanity in this county. The motion which directs the Attorney General to show cause why Thaw should not be granted a jury trial was made by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Thaw, after he had sued out a writ of habeas corpus in which the power of Sheriff Grifenhagen to hold Thaw on the old Dowling commitment to Matteawan was questioned.

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ACCEPTS STUDENTS OF UNION SEMINARY

New York Presbytery Gives Candidates Severe Examination Behind Closed Doors.

VICTORY FOR THE LIBERALS

Baptists Will Kill Plan for a Joint Commission at Meeting to Arrange Protestant Revival.

Over the emphatic protests of the more rigidly orthodox ministers assembled yesterday in a meeting of the New York Presbytery in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, four young men from the Union Theological Seminary were admitted into the licentiate of the Presbyterian ministry. This means that the licentiates may be ordained ministers as soon as they are called to active work, but the fact that some of the ministers who opposed their entrance are not reconciled to their acceptance was indicated in a formal protest by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the American Bible Society, after the young men had been admitted.

Further emphasis of the alleged increasing theological differences between the Union Seminary and the orthodox Presbyterians was given when two candidates from Princeton Theological Seminary and one who had been in active work were admitted to the licentiate almost without objection.

The men from Union Seminary were John W. Darr, Frank Fitt, Clarence E. Carter, and LeRoy B. Chamberlin. The Princeton men were David R. Wylie, the son of the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, 830 West 42d Avenue, and Robert C. Pitzer of 21 Manhattan Avenue. The seventh candidate was Paulo Sibilio, who was formerly a Roman Catholic priest in Italy, but who is now on the staff of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

Prior to the examinations of the candidates on questions of theology, the matter of the complaint from the Presbytery of Oakland, Cal., that Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Church, had injured the cause of prohibition in Oakland by sending out anti-prohibition messages, came before the Presbytery. After stating its grievance, the Oakland Presbyterians asked the New York Presbyterians to "take such action as seemed best" to them, and the New York Presbytery unanimously voted to take no action.

In the discussion preceding this vote, two letters were read from Dr. Parkhurst to the Presbytery in which he said his position on the liquor question was well known and he felt he had a right to speak his own opinion. He was for temperance as much as anyone, he said, but regarded an effort to suppress the sale of strong liquor as more practical than a fight for absolute prohibition. His difference with the Oakland Presbytery, he said, was "a question of method and not of morals."

That the ministers really felt that Dr. Parkhurst had done nothing "unbecoming" was indicated by the fact that after the case was disposed of he was elected one of eight Commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly which will meet in Rochester next May.

The Presbytery transacted its business in open meeting all morning, but when the time came for the examination of the seven candidates for the ministry, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the doors were closed and everyone except the members of the Presbytery and the candidates was excluded.

None of the candidates directly denied the Virgin birth, bodily resurrection, or the inspiration of the Bible; but they interpreted these Christian tenets in fashion of higher criticism, making distinctions between literal and figurative meanings. In the matter of the resurrection, for example, some of the candidates affirmed a rising of a "spiritual" body while denying the rising of a "physical" body.

Besides Dr. Parkhurst, the ministers elected as Commissioners to the General Assembly were: The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown of 80 Claremont Avenue; the Rev. Dr. Simeon Billingham Dunn of Forest Hills, L. I.; the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jewett of 55th Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin of 324 West 103d Street, the Rev. Dr. Harlan G. Mendenhall of 311 West Seventy-fifth Street, the Rev. Francesco Pirazzini of 322 East 116th Street, and the Rev. Dr. Vincent Plsek of 347 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The elders elected delegates to the Assembly were: William S. Jackson of the Fort Washington Church, Dr. Silas F. Hallock of the Fifth Avenue Church, R. Llewellyn Rees of the Fourth Church, Dr. Addison W. Baird of the Good Shepherd Church, Dr. Joseph E. Messenger of the North Church, Seymour M. Ballard of the Rutgers Church, P. J. Fleck of the East Harlem Church, and Charles S. McKay of the Church of the Covenant.

A resolution was passed by the Presbytery uniting into one congregation the New York Presbyterian Church, at Seventh Avenue and 128th Street, and the Harlem Church, at Mount Morris Park West and 122d Street.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Evans was elected Moderator of the Presbytery and presided at the session yesterday. The Presbytery will hold its next quarterly meeting on the second Monday in June.

BAR JOINT COMMUNION.

Baptists Object to Service at Meeting to Plan Protestant Revival.

About 250 persons, including many women and several negroes, gathered yesterday afternoon at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, for the fourth of the weekly conferences which are being held to prepare the evangelical churches for a revival to include all the city. The meeting yesterday was for pastors, pastors' assistants, and Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, and was in line with the general object of those who are promoting the movement, which is to start the revival inside of the churches and arouse spiritual enthusiasm first of all in the pastors and leading workers.

A hitch in the united activity of the Protestant denominations developed yesterday over the matter of a joint communion service, which has been held at every conference so far. The committee in charge, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Welch, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, was Chairman, had issued the customary invitation to a communion at this meeting. One of the members of the committee was the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who joined in the invitation. But after the invitation had been extended opposition developed in the church, particularly among the deacons, to the joint communion service, as it is a tenet of most Baptist churches to participate in the communion service only with persons who have been baptized by immersion.

In consequence it was announced at the beginning of the meeting that, owing to a misunderstanding, there would be no communion.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton said:

"Never in the history of the Church has there been such a phenomenon as we see today in New York City. We have a Church with enormous resources, material and spiritual, surrounded by an enormous number of unevangelized people from whom we are separated, in a way insulated, as by a spiritual vacuum. I would rather see the Church of Jesus Christ extinguished on this island than see it continue powerless and broken by the assaults of materialism and pleasure. When we are aroused, when the people in the pews forget their committees and organizations, and when we preachers forget reasoning and theologizing and preach the Gospel and tell of Christ, then the multitudes will be startled as on the day of Pentecost."

H. B. MOORE'S ESTATE.

Town and Country Homes and $30,000 a Year Left to His Widow.

The will of Harrison B. Moore, who years ago retired from the lighterage business, disposing of an estate of approximately $1,500,000, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court here yesterday. Mr. Moore died at Miami, Fla., where he was a resident, on March 4. Jacob Brown and Julius Blanchard, employes, receive $1,000 and $500, respectively. The rest of the estate is to go to the immediate members of the family.

Mrs. Marietta H. Moore, the widow, receives the residence at 83 Riverside Drive, the Summer place at Lake George, all household effects, automobiles, and paintings; $10,000 in cash immediately, and an income of $30,000 for life out of the residuary estate. A trust fund of $47,000 is set aside, the income from which is to go to Estelle Chrislte, sister-in-law of the testator, for life, and at her death the principal goes into the residue.

Cash payments of $5,000 each are to be made immediately to the children of the decedent, Mrs. Marietta McLaren, 83 Riverside Drive; Jonathan Moore, son, of Bronxville Terrace, and another son, Harrison B. Moore, Jr., of 27 East Sixty-second Street.

After payment of the widow's income each year, one-third of the remaining income goes to Mrs. McLaren and Jonathan Moore, a son. One-fourth goes to Harrison B. Moore, Jr., a son, and one-twelfth each to Harrison B. Moore, 3d, and Marietta Moore, grandchildren.

After the widow's death the estate is to be divided into three shares, the net income of which is to go for life, one-third to Jonathan and one-third to Mrs. McLaren. The remaining third is to go to Harrison B., Jr., except he is to pay an annuity of $1,200 from this share to the grandchildren, Harrison B., 3d, and Marietta Moore. Each of the children has power to dispose of his or her entire share at death, except Harrison B., Jr., who must pass seven-eighths of his share to his children. There is a statement in the will that no part of this share is to go to any adopted child of Harrison B., Jr., except the remaining eighth, which he is entitled to bequeath as he may deem fit.

E. M. F. MILLER LEFT $73,539.

Broker's Wife Sole Beneficiary—Exchange Seat Appraised at $38,000.

Edward M. F. Miller, who for thirty-six years was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and had been a member of the firm of Opdyke & Co., left a net estate of $73,539 when he died, Dec. 1, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The widow, Mrs. Abigail Miller, is the sole beneficiary.

Mr. Miller's seat in the Stock Exchange is appraised at $38,000. Among the assets were forty-five shares of the stock of the Guaranty Trust Company, appraised at $23,625. There were bank deposits of $10,588 and life insurance appraised at $2,065.

AID UNEMPLOYED GIRLS.

Mind-Your-Mending Enterprise Makes Repairs for Men as Well as Women.

A brand-new scheme for the jobless girl has just been started in the Mind-Your-Mending Shop, an enterprise to relieve unemployment undertaken by Mrs. Isabella Barclay and Miss Eva E. vom Baur, two prominent Big Sisters and workers among girls in New York. With a constant stream of girls coming to them for jobs, and with no place to turn to, these two women remembered the small army of business girls who never have a moment for their wardrobe—and started the mending shop. The jobless girl can take the stitch in time and earn her living, and the business girl may feel comfortable in nicely mended and pressed clothes all the time.

Mrs. Barclay and Miss vom Baur were found in the shop, 22 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday, moving sewing machines, overseeing cutting projects, taking telephone orders.

"No, Mrs. Barclay's husband hasn't failed, nor have I entered the business world to get rich," laughed Miss vom Baur. "But we were desperate with so many girls clamoring for work. And being a bachelor myself, with closets and drawers full of clothes needing mending, I've always longed for a place like this. So we started up our little shop, with five girls at first, and we hope we'll have to enlarge right off. Our forewoman is Mrs. M. Marshall, whose letter from an east side mother was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES about two weeks ago. Mrs. Barclay will have to put up for us a while; she's counting it her regular yearly gift, which she always gives to girls some way or other.

1,000 HINDU SOLDIERS SHOT AT SINGAPORE

Revolt by Fifth Native Light Infantry, Lieut. Seybold of Philippine Constabulary Says.

JAPANESE ROUNDED THEM UP

German Silver Coins Found on Bodies of Mutineers—Seven Germans Executed.

Lieut. G. H. Seybold of the Philippine Constabulary, who arrived last night from Cadiz on the Spanish liner Antonio Lopez, brought the first direct news of the rebellion in Singapore on Feb. 15, when a number of Europeans were killed in the street fighting.

The Lieutenant arrived there just after the rising, when the city was under martial law and the Japanese marines were still chasing the mutinous Indian soldiers. All news was rigidly censored, and reports of the rioting were suppressed in Singapore itself by the Government officials, who tried to minimize it as much as possible.

He gained his information from the United States Consul, Lieut. Seybold said:

"I was told that the trouble was started at noon on Feb. 15 by a mutiny of the Fifth Native Light infantry, who were to have embarked the ensuing day on a troop ship for Hongkong. It had been arranged to give the signal at midnight on the 15th, when the city was to have been fired and the Europeans shot down after the English officers of the regiment had been killed.

"One of the mutineers became nervous and shot at a sentry at noon, and then the mutiny began outside the barracks, which are about three miles from Singapore. In the fighting that followed forty-three Europeans were killed, including the white officers of the Fifth Infantry, and a large number of civilians were wounded. As there were not many white soldiers in Singapore, the Government sent a message to the Captains of the British, French, and Japanese warships to land their marines, which was done.

Two big motor trucks were fitted with sheet armor from one of the cruisers and armed with two quick firing guns which did great execution among the mutineers, who fled to the woods toward the river. A party of Japanese marines pursued them through the pineapple plantations toward the Johore ferry and then got the Hindu soldiers to leave their shelter by imitating the cry to fall in. As they came out of the woods the Jap marines shot them down and before twenty-four hours had passed nearly a thousand men of the first battalion of the Fifth Infantry had been wiped out.

"When I was there there were 150 survivors of the mutineers who were prisoners on a troop ship in the harbor. The Japanese marines were still chasing a few of the fugitives who had escaped across the river to Johore. Two were shot the day I arrived and five more were in prison under sentence of death when I left on Feb. 26.

"Jealousy in regard to promotions was the reason given out by the British officials in Singapore for the mutiny, but I was told that it had been fomented entirely by agents of the German Government in Singapore. Several German silver coins were found in the pockets of the dead Hindu soldiers and seven Germans were executed for being concerned in the rising."

Lieut. Seybold said that just before he left Manila a German steamship called the Mark had been chased into one of the island ports by the auxiliary cruiser Empress of Russia and her commander sent a wireless message for help, as he was afraid the British warship would not respect the three-mile limit. The United States gunboat Galveston was sent to the island to convoy the ship to Manila, and brought her round with the Empress of Russia hovering like a hawk in the rear, in case the German ship slipped away.

The Mark was interned, he said, at Manila with the sixteen other German ships, making a total altogether of seventeen, among them being the Princess Alice, a 16,000 ton mail and passenger liner.

In the Red Sea Lieut. Seybold passed the auxiliary cruisers Empress of Asia and Empress of India, looking out for any German merchantmen that might come along.

He passed through the Suez Canal on March 18, which he describes as being filled with British and French war ships from one end to the other, and the British troops were camped along both banks of the canal.

Campaign for Newsboys' Club.

Preparations are nearly completed for the ten-day campaign which will start early next month to obtain $250,000 for the Newsboys' Home Club, it was reported yesterday at a meeting at the Hotel Belmont of the Women's Teams Committee, of which Miss Anne Rhodes is Chairman. Miss Elizabeth Stewart, Secretary of the committee, reported that the list of field workers had been enlarged, and that several women's clubs had agreed to co-operate in the campaign. Teams of men will be enlisted also.

F. M. Fisk Dies in London.

LONDON, April 13.—F. M. Fisk of Detroit, President of the American Society in London, died yesterday.

CHECK HUSBANDS AT DOOR.

Delegates to Woman's Peace Congress Hold Farewell Dinner.

Some of the 414 women who had their husbands escort them to farewell dinner to Miss Jane Addams and forty-odd other delegates to the International Woman's Peace Congress at The Hague had to check their husbands at the door of the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth Avenue, last night. It was distinctly a woman's dinner. Several men who begged to be let in had to go elsewhere to eat and return later for the speeches.

The delegates had decided to set sail from New York with a peace flag at the Noordam's masthead, and a search began for some one who would provide the flag. After much telephoning Miss Lillian D. Wald came to the rescue by offering to produce the flag, which is to be white, 8 by 5½ feet, with "Peace" in blue letters on it.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, President of the New York Woman's Peace Party, which gave the dinner, presided and introduced Miss Addams as the first speaker. Miss Addams said all the belligerent as well as the neutral nations would be represented at the congress, which opens April 28 and lasts three days. There are to be sixty delegates from England, five from Belgium, and four from Germany.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragist, who also sails on the Noordam today, said that even if the women didn't succeed peace was sure to come in Europe because of "universal bankruptcy." Women were not cowards in crying for peace, she maintained.

"Motherhood is a far more dangerous vocation than the soldier's life," she asserted.

Others who spoke were Miss Alice Carpenter, Mme. Aino Malmberg of Finnland, and Miss Leonora O'Reilly.

The official representatives who will sail today are:

New York—Mrs. Frank H. Cothren, Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Mrs. Mary Reed Wyres, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Miss Constance Drexler, Mrs. Mary Chittenden Percy, Mrs. S. Politzer.

Chicago—Miss Addams, Mrs. S. P. Breckenridge, Miss Grace Abbott, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Miss Rebecca Shelly, Mrs. W. I. Thomas.

New Jersey—Mrs. M. Reed Corp.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Louise F. Post, Mrs. George Rublee, Miss Flora Raymond.

Boston—Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Annie E. Molloy.

California—Mrs. Rose Morgan French.

Portland, Ore.—Miss Grace De Graff.

Colorado—Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Hurbert.

Wisconsin—Miss J. Grace Wales.

Iowa—Miss Anna M. Klingenhagen.

Wellesley College—Miss Emily Balch.

Some of the delegates have started already, and others are to follow.

BIG TROLLEY STRIKE OFF.

Labor Commissioner Lynch Succeeds in Bringing About Agreement.

SYRACUSE, April 12.—An agreement settling the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes against the Empire United Railways was formally ratified late today in the presence of James M. Lynch, State Commissioner of Labor. The agreement, which is a practical compromise, contains a provision that upon any dispute arising over the carrying out of any provisions, such questions shall be presented to an arbitration board.

President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association intimated today that questions of jurisdiction on electric lines, as between the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, would be settled after the national conventions of those two organizations this year.

Traffic was normal this evening on all lines that had been affected by the strike.

CONSERVATION BILL PASSED.

Governor Will Make G. D. Pratt, Standard Oil Man, Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Senate and Assembly repassed the Administration bill reorganizing the Conservation Department tonight, and the way is now open for Gov. Whitman's appointment of George D. Pratt of New York City to the post of Conservation Commissioner at a salary of $8,000. Assemblyman Alexander MacDonald, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is a candidate for the Deputy Commissionership, which pays $6,000 a year. The bill was sent back to the Assembly because when it reached him the Governor found it had been enacted by "Senate and Senate." This part of the title should have read "Senate and Assembly."

Gov. Whitman said this afternoon that he would appoint Mr. Pratt, who is prominent in the affairs of the Standard Oil and the Long Island Railroad Company, and is a son of the founder of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CITY HEALTHFUL.

Death Rate is 14 Per 1,000—Lower Than for the State.

That the health conditions continue to be better in New York City than in the rest of the State is shown by the table of vital statistics attached to the annual report of the State Commissioner of Public Health just transmitted to Gov. Whitman. The death rate in the metropolis for 1914 was 14 per 1,000 population, while the rate for the entire State, including New York City, was 14.6. Forty-one out of the fifty-two up-State cities have death rates higher than that which prevailed in New York City. Brooklyn and the Bronx each have a death rate of 13.6 per 1,000, while Richmond has the worst record, with a rate of 16.4.

In New Rochelle there were only 10.4 deaths per 1,000, in Schenectady 11.5, and in Yonkers 11.7. Ogdensburg's rate was 25.0, Rome's 23.8, and Trow's 20.8.

The Bronx showed 20.7 births per 1,000 of its population, as against 23.7 for the entire State. Niagara Falls had a record of 39.6 per 1,000.

ASK RETRIAL FOR SHILLITONI

Five Witnesses at Murder Trial Change Their Stories.

The recantation of five witnesses against Cresto Shilliton at his trial for the murder of John Rizzo was the basis of a motion for a new trial made yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions by Martin W. Littleton. Shilliton is now in the death house at Sing Sing. He is charged also with killing Policeman William Heaney and Charles Teare in attempting to escape after the murder of Rizzo.

"Although these five witnesses testified on the trial that Shilliton did the actual shooting, they now say that they did not see him do the shooting," Mr. Littleton told Judge Malone. "I do not know whether they are telling the truth, of course, and for that reason I ask that the witnesses be brought into court so that they may be questioned."

Judge Malone reserved decision. Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel, who prosecuted Shilliton, opposed the motion, asserting that the affidavits were obtained by intimidation.

CATHOLICS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Catt and ex-Justice Daly Speak in Parochial School.

Catholic men and women to the number of 500 attended a suffrage meeting in the auditorium of the School of Our Lady of Lourdes at 408 West 143d Street last night. The speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, and ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, and they received a rousing welcome. The meeting was under the auspices of the St. Catherine Welfare Association, and the members pledged themselves to a vigorous suffrage campaign.

Miss Sara McPike, President of the association, told in some detail of the work which women of the Catholic Church were doing for the suffrage cause, and called attention to the fact that men prominent in the church had also given their aid.

Mrs. Catt laid emphasis upon the fact that many of the men and women in Europe who were leaders in the woman suffrage movement were members of the Catholic Church and visited one meeting in Austria where nuns of an exclusive order received a special dispensation from the Pope to go to the polls and vote. Ex-Attorney General Wickersham was criticized and ridiculed by Mrs. Catt for his recent utterances against suffrage.

If your typist spent two hours every day with her arms folded—

—Well, what's the difference whether she sits with her arms folded or sits at your desk making pencil-marks in a note book?

Every minute of the time is wasted, either way—

Every minute of the time she might just as well be writing on her typewriter—doing what you pay her for—producing *finished* typewritten letters.

It's about time you got past having every letter written twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. It's about time you got in line with the new business efficiency. Thousands of other far-seeing, thinking business men have—they have discarded shorthand. They proved it was expensive. And having proved it—now they dictate to the Dictaphone.

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The only "Dictaphone" is the Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade name
Man at the desk—our trade-mark

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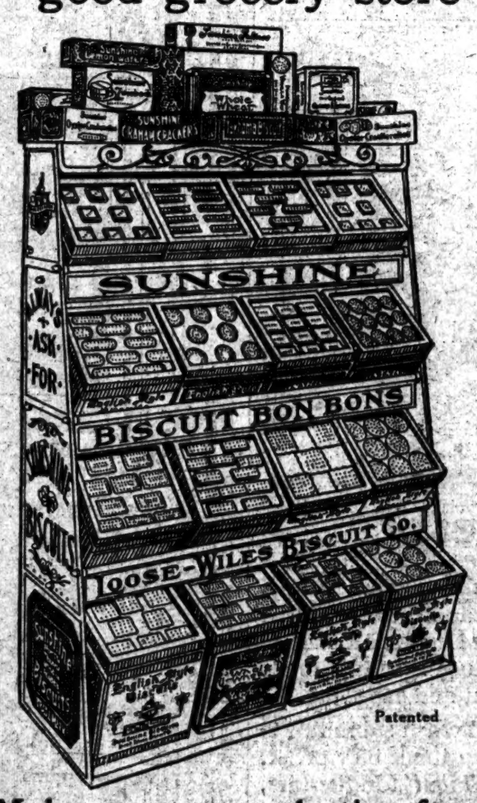

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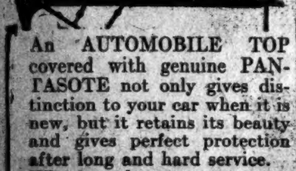

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ROCK ISLAND REBELS WIN PLACE ON BOARD

They Concentrate Their Forces and Elect N. L. Amster of Boston a Director.

SHELDON MEN GET THREE

T. S. Williams Soon to Replace One of Present Board—Radical Reform Resolutions Adopted.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Insurgent stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company at a prolonged meeting tonight elected Nathan L. Amster of Boston, one of their leaders, to the Board of Directors. Amster was one of four new Directors chosen, the others being W. Emlen Roosevelt, William J. Matheson, and Charles Hayden, all of New York. The three latter had the backing of the Sheldon Committee, which represented the majority stockholders and the faction in control of the board.

There are thirteen members altogether, four of whom will retire next October. It was announced that Timothy S. Williams of New York is to have a place on the board at an early date through the resignation of one of the Directors, unnamed.

The leaders of the minority faction said they were pleased with the election of Mr. Amster and asserted that the fight for control and reorganization had only begun.

Resolutions contemplating a general change in the government of the Rock Island were adopted, viva voce. One resolution, proposed by the Holland stockholders and adopted, provides that a committee shall be appointed to consider a plan limiting the number of directors to five and to pay them salaries for their service, with the understanding that they must devote all their time to the company's interests. A resolution proposed by Peter Ten Eyck of Albany, N. Y., as adopted provided for the appointment of a committee of five stockholders to revise the by-laws. Both committees are to be appointed within thirty days.

The minority stockholders concentrated their proxies, under the cumulative voting system, on Mr. Amster, with the following result in the ballot for Directors: Amster, 905,168; Hayden, 437,934; Matheson, 437,702; Roosevelt, 437,702; Williams, 437,202.

Andrew J. Sheriff of Chicago proposed a resolution ratifying the acts of the Directors and tellers at the meeting, and it was adopted against the opposition of most of the minority, some of whom asserted it was an effort to head off possible legal action.

It was late in the evening when the tellers finally reported that a motion to adjourn to May 24 had received 151,079 favorable votes against 487,197 opposed. When Chairman Schumacher announced the motion lost Bernhardt Naumburg of New York, representing minority holders, entered a formal protest against the vote on the ground of alleged irregularities.

L. C. Krauthoff of New York, of counsel for the Sheldon Committee, in answer to his protest said portions of it were unfounded and false. Both the protest and answer were made part of the record.

Mr. Ten Eyck then tried to introduce a resolution, but before he could tell its purpose, Chairman Schumacher directed that the stockholders proceed with the election of the four Directors.

It was said that the new board, at its meeting in New York on Wednesday, will adopt recommendations of President H. U. Mudge and Chairman Schumacher in regard to its policy. These recommendations include the normal outlay of 27 per cent. of the gross receipts for the ensuing year in maintenance expenses, with no extraordinary outlay of any kind and no big financing.

POLICE SEEK MISSING MEN.

City Institutions Searched for Jenkins, Schwartz, and Friedman.

Commissioner Davis had a search made yesterday in all district prisons and the institutions on Blackwell's Island for J. Foster Jenkins, ex-Police Commissioner of Yonkers, who has been missing from his home in Yonkers since last Thursday. No trace of him was found.

The police and the boy scouts of Yonkers have kept up a continuous search for him without success. The police have been searching also for Frederick Schwartz, a retired business man of 3,100 Broadway, gone since a week ago last Saturday, and Ignaz Friedman, a dental student missing since last Thursday. No trace has been found of either of them.

Mr. Jenkins was to have met his wife in Tiffany's after a visit to the Federal District Attorney's office. He never kept the engagement. He was 50 years old, well built and of dark complexion.

Mr. Schwartz left home to visit a friend downtown and never returned. He was fifty years old, five feet four inches in height and weighed 180 pounds. He was very near sighted and wore heavy glasses. All the hospitals have been searched for him in vain.

Friedman left his home at 127 West 112th Street to visit the New York Dental College and pay his tuition fee of $61. He never got to the college. He was twenty-one years old. He is said to have worried over his examinations.

INDICTS BOND DEALERS.

Federal Grand Jury Accuses Two Farson Brothers.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Indictments against John Farson, Jr., and his brother, William Farson, and six other men, on charges growing out of the sale of securities amounting to $5,050,000 in a Colorado irrigation project, were made public today by the United States District Attorney's office.

Those indicted with the Farsons were Roy A. H. Thompson, Chicago; George H. Osborn, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Harry E. Parrott, Chicago; Charles F. Tew, Greeley, Col.; William Iliff, Denver, and Samuel H. Shields, Denver. The indictments were returned in court Saturday, but were suppressed for service.

Tew, Iliff and Shields, the alleged financiers of the company, are charged with conspiracy. The others are charged both with conspiracy and using the mails to defraud.

The Farsons are members of the firm of Farson, Son & Co., with offices in Chicago and New York. The charge is that the bonds were sold on the representation that the project was completed and that profits on the investment would be speedy. Federal officials said the work was not finished when these representations were made.

CHILDREN AID UNIONS.

Boys and Girls of Organized Workers Form League.

Leagues of boys and girls are being formed to aid trade union propaganda. The leagues are composed of the children of members of trade unions. The children's organizations which have been formed in many of the Eastern States are known as "Blue Cross Leagues." Each member of the children's leagues subscribes to the following:

"I believe in unionism—

"Because the union helps my father to get higher wages and to work shorter hours, and these help him to provide a more comfortable home for my mother, my brothers and sisters and for me.

"Because the union wants all children to be kept in school and at play and not to be driven to sweatshops and factories during school age.

"Because the union helps to get fair treatment, and I believe in fairness in play, work, wages and in everything.

"Because when I grow up, if I am a wage-earner, I intend to become a member of a union."

Joseph La Salle Guilty.

Joseph La Salle yesterday pleaded guilty to second degree murder before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. He and his brother Antonio were indicted for the killing of James Minott at Oliver and Madison Streets on New Year's night. Antonio was tried and convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for from twenty years to life. Justice Davis yesterday imposed a similar sentence on Joseph La Salle.

WILLARD MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH ON THE STAGE

WILLARD MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH

Big Champion Gets a Rousing Reception at Opening of His Theatrical Engagement.

Jess Willard, the big country boy from Kansas, who won the world's heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson at Havana a week ago, was greeted like a Roman General returning from the Gallic wars at Hammerstein's yesterday, where he will bask in the sunshine of hysterical public admiration this week. Willard wasn't nervous; he looked upon this great demonstration with no outward sign of being fussed. When the roar of applause subsided the mountain of a man who brought the title back to the white race said:

"I thank you one and all for this great reception, and I appreciate it, but when it comes to making a speech I'm not there."

Willard does several of his training camp stunts, such as exercise on the pulleys, shadow boxing, and tossing the medicine ball with Jack Temple and Walter Monahan. He dons the mits with Monahan, and illustrates the two blows which laid the black man low.

Jimmy Britt, with his crisp monologue and stories, prepares the audience with the proper pugilistic atmosphere. Jimmy got a rousing reception himself, and he told the folks confidentially that boxers were paid in vaudeville according to their size. "Willard gets $5,000 a week," said James Edward, "but you see I am only half as big as he is, so I only get—well, you get my drift." Incidentally, Jimmy's friends in the Friars' Club presented him with a set of studs and buttons for evening wear.

Thousands of men, women and boys jammed the streets until they held up traffic about the Victoria Theatre to get a glimpse of the world's champion. Tom Jones guards the champion as if he was made of solid gold. He spirited him into the theatre over the roof and spirited him out and rushed off in a curtained limousine. Willard knows no freedom. He is guarded and followed and watched more closely than the heir apparent to a throne, and Willard just says, "It all makes me sick."

Willard is so big that he alone almost filled the hot stuffy dressing room at the theatre. His head came within an inch or two of the ceiling when he stood up. He is a mountain of a man, gigantic in stature but perfectly proportioned.

No man ever won the world's heavyweight title who is as much of a boy as the cowpuncher. He is bashful, and shrinks from the blare and the tumult of the admiring throng. He has the face and disposition of a boy. In the big blue eyes is a kindly look, a look that you never think could be changed to the cold brutal stare of a prizefighter. The boyish smile about his mouth is always at play. Only occasionally Willard's smile disappears, and in his eyes comes a far-away sad look. It is the look of a homesick man. A man who is out of his element, who longs for the big out-of-doors, who is sad at heart because he cannot hop on to the first train which will carry him back to his wife and little ones in California, and Willard, let it be known, is homesick. In the midst of the lionizing crowds, the brass bands, the cheering and the shouting, he is tired.

"I'm tired out; I want to rest," said the champion. "I'd just like to go to bed right now and sleep. This life is new to me, and I don't like it. I'm not an actor; I'm a fighter. I'm anxious to get away from it all, but I am tied down. Little did I ever think what this wave of popularity would mean. Everywhere I go they all know me. I suppose my picture has been in the paper so much that every Tom, Dick, and Harry can tell me at a glance."

Willard is modest. He doesn't like to tell about himself. He is a perfect specimen of physical manhood. The life on the plains and along the Canadian border, roughing it since he was a boy has developed him into an ideal model for a sculptor. The massive frame is fashioned along perfect lines; there is no exaggeration of muscle.

When he was only 15 years old, Willard said yesterday, there was a bad mustang on the ranch that no one would dare ride. One day when all the cowpunchers were idling about, some one dared Willard to try to ride the bronco. He climbed on the vicious little animal's back, and for five minutes the mustang kicked and reared and tried to shake him off. He clung to the pony for dear life. He stuck until the mustang was tired out and subdued. After breaking that bucker Willard gained the admiration of the cowpunchers, and long before his years he became one of the regular cowpunchers.

Willard doesn't even care to talk about the fight. One thing he does emphasize, however. He says that all the talk that Johnson was not in good condition is all bosh. No man who was not in good physical trim could follow the fast pace that Johnson set during the fight. In the eighth round, Jess said, he sunk a terrific right into Johnson's body, and he thought right then and there it was the end. Willard, fired with the heat of the battle, was anxious to tear right in then and there and try to finish the black. But he followed orders and held back. He was told to keep his head, to be careful, and to take no chances. As much as he wanted to take a chance in the eighth round, his cool head stood him in good stead, and he held off.

Willard is interested in the controversy between Al Reich and Jim Coffey. He thinks these boxers ought to get together and decide which is the better. After a year Willard says that he will be willing to defend his title against any man at any time or at any place in the world. He makes one exception only. He will never fight another negro. Max Blumenthal, Reich's manager, wants Coffey to box his man ten rounds at the Garden on April 26, and he has asked Willard to be the referee. Willard has not yet given his answer to the offer.

Two Heavyweight Battles Tonight.

Two heavyweight battles are scheduled for tonight at local clubs. The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage a ten-round contest between two contenders for the heavyweight title, Gunboat Smith of California and Charlie Weinert of Newark. The latter has made an enviable record during the past year and is expected to put up a stiff argument against the Gunboat. The three six-round preliminaries will be between Jimmy O'Neil and Jimmy Dunn, Jimmy Blute and Red Mack, and Frankie Daly and Young Lundy.

Followers of boxing are interested in the outcome of the ten-round session between Al Reich, the former amateur champion, and Dan (Porky) Flynn at the Federal A. C. In view of Reich's easy victory over Arthur Pelky at the Fairmont A. C. he should not experience a whole lot of trouble in defeating Flynn. The ten-round semi-final will bring together Phinny Boyle of Boston and Billy Meyers of Harlem.

Eddie Kelly Shades Johnny.

In the feature bout at the Olympic A. C. Eddie Kelly had a slight advantage over Johnny Kelly after the completion of the ten-round event. In the third round it looked for a moment as if Johnny might pull out a victory quickly. He sent a vicious right to his opponent's jaw and brought Eddie to his knees. The latter recovered quickly, however, and outpointed his rival in the later stages. In one of the semi-finals Mike McTigue stopped George Nevit in the third round.

International Cable Track Meet.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Units of the Amateur Athletic Federation in China and Porto Rico have accepted the challenge of local leaders of the organization for an international cable track and field meet to be held simultaneously in the three countries next Summer, according to announcement made here today. Dr. Charles A. Siler, Director of Athletics for the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin, China, and B. E. Wiggins, Physical Director of the Department of Education in San Juan, Porto Rico, answered the challenge. They both said that while track athletics are comparatively new in their localities, that the young men have made swift progress, and that they believe they have a chance to defeat the Americans.

MAYER'S BILLIARDS FAR BELOW CUTLER'S

Philadelphian's First Game as Professional Results in Defeat.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, recent winner of the Class A amateur billiard championship, entered rather inauspiciously on his professional career last night at Doyle's Academy, when he met with defeat by Albert G. Cutler in the first 500-point block of 3,000-point match. Much had been expected of Mayer by many close followers of billiards, particularly those of the amateur ranks, among whom he has been undeniably the best, but he was no match for the experienced professional yesterday, and Cutler won by a score of 500 to 304. Playing as an amateur, the Philadelphian's game would have been considered excellent, but in the professional ranks his average of a little better than twelve would hardly be considered more than fair. The two men will play at Doyle's for the remainder of the week, 200 points in the afternoon and 300 points in the evening.

For the first 200 points yesterday afternoon the Philadelphian managed to hold his own against Cutler, the score at the close being 200 to 196, Cutler running out with an unfinished twenty-five, which he enlarged to a run of forty-one at the start of the evening play. A cluster of thirty on the next turn at the table and eighty-seven in the succeeding inning gave Cutler such a big lead that he was never again in danger of defeat. The score:

Cutler—10 24 5 4 0 5 87 0 0 10 17 13 0 41 30 87 30 8 0 52 17 0 9 0 1 24 3 1 22. Total—500.
Average—17 7-29. High runs—87, 87, and 52.
Mayer—4 42 3 0 0 2 18 7 37 0 15 51 0 15 2 13 31 18 6 0 23 29 5 1 24 10 0 4 0. Total—304.
Average—12 14-29. High runs—51, 42, and 37.

Triple Tie in Billiards.

Jacob Klinger, the Austrian billiardist, and Hal A. Coleman, national Class B balk-line title holder, were opponents in the Manhattan amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night. The contestants are both scratch men and play at 250 points, and the game was closely contested throughout. The European champion won after thirty-three innings of hard play by the score of 250 to 227. This game created a tie for the first honors between Klinger, Coleman, and George P. B. Clarke, a former amateur champion. Each has won five games and lost one, and the play to decide the winner of the tournament will start with a match this evening between the latter two.

Gardner Defeats Poggenburg.

Edward W. Gardner defeated J. Ferdinand Poggenburg at Thum's Billiard Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, last night, 300 to 261, in an 18.2 balk-line match. Both men played an interesting game. Poggenburg was suffering from a cold, which seemed to bother him in the early part of the game, but later on he showed some of his old-time skill, making several difficult masse shots. Gardner, however, was in excellent stroke, and especially clever in bringing the balls together after difficult leaves by Poggenburg. The winner averaged 10, making high runs of 74, 50, and 31, while Poggenburg averaged 8 21-30, with high runs of 62, 43, and 21.

GRUHN LEADS AT POOL.

Beats Waterbury Man in First Game for Elks Championship.

Robert Stone of Waterbury, recent winner of the pocket billiard championship of the Elks, was defeated in the first 200 block of a 600 point match at the Brooklyn Elks' Club last night, Samuel Gruhn, the challenger, winning by 200 to 146.

Gruhn was always the master of the situation, leading from the opening frames and making frequent high runs that kept him far in front of his rival. In the seventh inning one of those *unusual incidents happened, the forfeiture* of all of the balls on the table because Stone had made three scratches in succession. The winner of the match was in perfect stroke, but played with a deliberation, which drew the event out beyond the three-hour point. Stone, too, was not overly speedy in his tactics at the table. The second string of 200 points will be played tonight at the New York Elks' Lodge.

WRESTLERS' TACTICS ROUGH

Young Hackenschmidt Defeats Bull Montana at Brown's.

In a wrestling bout scheduled to go to a finish, two out of three falls, Young Hackenschmidt defeated Bull Montana, the Italian middleweight champion, in straight falls last night at Brown's Gymnasium.

The German scored both times with his favorite hammerlock hold. The first fall was in 42½ minutes, the second lasted only two minutes.

Montana was the stronger and frequently had his opponent's shoulders almost touching the mat, but the latter always managed to squirm out of trouble and generally to his own advantage. Hackenschmidt was nimble and a quick thinker. Both were frequently cautioned for foul tactics. Hackenschmidt got out of one difficult situation by kicking his opponent in the face and sending him sprawling across the ring. Such light pastimes as trying to gouge out each other's eyes, pulling hair and twisting each other's ears were frequent occurrences.

In the other bouts Herman Kuthe defeated Charles Nelson in 13¾ minutes with a scissors and half nelson. Fitz Mohl and John Parilli went the time limit of twenty minutes without a fall. After this contest Parilli challenged his opponent to wrestle for an hour two weeks from now. The defi was accepted.

Kirkhuff Leads Lehigh Wrestlers.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 12.—Ellison L. Kirkhuff of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was today chosen Captain of the Lehigh University wrestling team for 1916, by a close margin in a spirited contest, in which George Sawtalle, this year's Captain was not a candidate. Kirkhuff is a junior, a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity and wrestles in the 115-pound class. M. B. Gunn of Burlington, N. J., was elected manager.

Athlete Babcock Going to China.

Harry Babcock, winner of the Olympic pole vault at Stockholm in 1912, has been lost to American athletics. He accepted a position in the foreign service of the Standard Oil Company yesterday, and will leave for China within three months. For the present he is undergoing a course of training in the standard Oil Company's office here. Babcock was Captain of the Columbia track team in 1912, and is one of the most famous athletes that ever wore the Blue and White. He was of extraordinary versatility, and in a triangular meet with Cornell and the Navy in 1913, he scored in the hurdles, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, and discus throw. He won a point or more in the intercollegiate games in each of his four years at Columbia.

Another W. & J. Star a Coach.

WASHINGTON, Penn., April 12.—Ralph H. Young of Crown Point, Ind., for three years full back on the Washington and Jefferson College football team and Captain of this year's track team, has signed a contract as football and basket ball coach at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

MELROSE BOWLERS THIRD.

Bronx Team Starts Well, but Fails to Catch 5-Men Team Leaders.

For the first day since the ninth annual bowling tournament of the National Bowling Association started at Grand Central Palace there was no change of leaders in the different events. The Melrose team came down from the Bronx and started right after high-score honors in the five-men bowling event. Their scores in the first two games were high enough to easily give them the *honor position had they continued*, but they fell down in the last game, and the score for the three games was 2,874, which entitled them to third place.

There were no changes in the other events. Today Glen Biddell, who is regarded as one of the best bowlers in the country and by some of the enthusiasts as the equal of Jim Smith of Brooklyn, America's premier bowler, will bowl as anchor man for the Oneida team of Brooklyn. The five leaders in the different events are:

Singles.—H. Chickering, New York, 648; L. Lucks, Brooklyn, 639; T. Smith, Philadelphia, 638; C. Hummel, Brooklyn, 637; E. Wood, Newark, 636.
Doubles.—A. Walter and J. Smith, Rutherford, 1,232; G. Dunbar and J. Wilson, New York, 1,206; F. Sticks and J. Fabian, New York, 1,177; J. Christie and G. Lefler, Hackensack, 1,170; J. Cattaranich and N. La Belle, Montreal, 1,172.
All Events.—F. Clinch, New York, 1,824; E. Wood, Newark, 1,810; R. Erler, Newark, 1,774; R. Egan, Montreal, 1,765; B. Whitacre, New York, 1,754.
Five-Men Event.—Atlantic, Brooklyn, 2,917; Maneto, Philadelphia, 2,879; Melrose, New York, 2,874; National Turn Verein, Newark, 2,857; Roseville, Newark, 2,550.
High team score—Manetos, 1,063. High single score—E. Wood, 258.

"I've Got 'Em Fooled Now!"

"If I just wanted *whiskey*, I'd ask for whiskey, but what I want is *Carstairs*. When I pour it myself from the non-refillable bottle I *get* Carstairs. Why don't you?"

Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915

IN THE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Pure; mellow; aged in wood.

Stewart Distilling Co. Philadelphia New York Baltimore

Put your taste to the test!

Camel Cigarettes have a subtle flavor—unique but enticingly attractive—because they are a *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. Quality *and the blend* produce a smoke that's remarkably smooth, fragrant and satisfying.

Camel Cigarettes appeal best when submitted to comparison with brands men think they prefer. Smoke them liberally *without* tongue-bite, parched throat or any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

Camels will not tire the taste, and you'll like them better than either kind of tobaccos smoked straight. They are mild, yet have fine "body."

They're a 100 percent *quality* smoke; that's why you won't find premiums or coupons with Camels.

Put your taste to the test today!

Camels sell 20 for 10c. If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with Camels, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

CIGARETTES

Which Do *You* Want?

Crystal clear Spring Water—free at the turn of your faucet, and *absolutely fresh;* or—

Expensive Spring Water—bought by the Small Bottle for home use and by the Big Bottle for the office, and—*disagreeably stale* after standing 24 hours.

The Expensive, Inconvenient Spring Water by-the-Bottle Way.

"It cleans itself"

ONCE INSTALLED NO OTHER EXPENSE

CAPACITY 20 Gallons Per Hour

THE DUPLEX FILTER

transforms city water into absolutely clear crystal Spring Water, and

Cuts Out Spring Water Expense

Letters from Chemists, Hospitals, Boards of Health and Business Men, who have used the Duplex for years, prove these statements true.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Cathedral Heights, Amsterdam Avenue and 113th Street.
New York, Sept. 11, 1913.

Dear Sir:—Your inquiry in regard to the Duplex Filter received. We have had one in the drug department of St. Luke's Hospital for over ten years. It has given entire satisfaction and seems to be doing as good work now as it did when first put in. We have had no repairing of any kind done; it works rapidly and, being a self-cleaner, gives us no trouble.

Very truly yours,
W. V. BYARD, Apothecary.

ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
Bendiner & Schlesinger, Third Ave. and Tenth St.,
New York, N. Y.

No. 16174. Oct. 2d, 1913.

Specimen of water submitted in sealed bottle, marked Water Drawn from Duplex Filter, installed for A. P. Stillman, 124 Chambers St., N. Y. City:—

Appearance—clear. Color—absent. Odor on heating—absent.

Chemic:—
Nitrites—absent.
Nitrates—absent.
Albumenoid ammonia—absent.
Free ammonia—absent.
Chlorides—absent.
Hardness—3.4%.

Bacteriological examination proves absence of B. Coli type of bacteria.

Remarks:—This is a pure water fit for drinking purposes.

Respectfully submitted,
M. F. SCHLESINGER, A. B., Ph. G.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
G. B. Young, M. D., Commissioner of Health.
Address All Communications to the Department of Health.

Oscar Daniels Co., 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—The following are the results of analysis of the sample of water submitted by you on July 17th:—

Color, 0. Odor, 0. Turbidity, 0.

Nitrogen as:—
Free ammonia, .00 parts per million.
Alb. .05 " " "
Nitrates, 0 " " "
Nitrites, 0 " " "
Chlorine, 4.0 " " "
Oxygen consumed, 1.0 " " "
37° C. bacterial count on Agar, 24 hrs., 1 per c. c.
20° C. bacterial count on agar, 48 hrs., 136 per c. c.
Gas forming bacteria—absent in 10 c. c.
Colon presumption—negative in 10 c. c.

The analysis indicates that this water is satisfactory for drinking purposes. Yours very truly,
L. D. FORNELL, Director, Municipal Laboratories.

The above analysis applies to water filtered through the Duplex Filter.

The only practical arrangement for supplying Pure Drinking Water in city apartments and houses, country homes and offices. Absolutely sanitary. Convenient—can be attached to any faucet or pipe line. Readily moved if you move. Inexpensive—pays for itself in six months. Will last a lifetime.

Write, call or 'phone (Bryant 3243) for full particulars, or for representative to call at your home or office.

DUPLEX FILTER SYSTEM Inc.
HOME OFFICE 110 WEST 40TH STREET, N.Y.

The "Duplex" gives you Better Drinking Water than the most expensive Spring Water

ATHLETICS DOWN SUPERBAS—SENATORS BEAT GIANTS—BROOKFEDS WIN 7 TO 5

MACK'S NEW TEAM DEFEATS DODGERS

Heavy Hitting and Scoring Marks Exhibition Game in Brooklyn.

Although Connie Mack may have broken up his $100,000 infield and otherwise impaired his championship baseball machine, he has gathered together for this year's race a group of players who can hit the ball hard and know how to field. Yesterday the Mackmen invaded Ebbets Field and defeated the Dodgers by the score of 11 to 9. The rattle of bats could be heard for blocks around the baseball park, as the Athletics gathered sixteen hits off the Brooklyn moundsmen and the Dodgers made eleven safe bingles off the service of two of Mack's recruits. The Athletics did not have much trouble getting the eleven runs.

Mack remained in Philadelphia and sent Harry Davis over to Brooklyn to take charge of his men. Joe Volts was nominated by Davis to do the twirling for the Athletics, and for five innings he was allowed to show his delivery. He was somewhat wild, giving three bases on balls and making one wild pitch, but he allowed only four hits. In the sixth inning the Ebbets-McKeever nine decided that it was time for Mr. Volts to depart for the jungle. The Athletics' recruit seemed to lose all control of the ball, and passed the first two men and hit the third in the sixth session. After Hummel had grounded out, Schults and Cutshaw scoring on the play, Volts passed Myers, Zimmerman could do nothing better than drive a grounder toward first base, and went out, scoring Wheat. McCarthy drove the ball along the third-base line for two bases. When Cadore, the second Brooklyn pitcher, drove out a single, Acting Manager Davis threw out the lifeline to Volts and sent in Joe Harper to stop the onrushing Brooklynites. On the first ball that Harper pitched O'Mara doubled, scoring Myers and McCarthy. Harper then gave Schults a base on balls, the Mack infield was on tiptoe by this time, and when Cutshaw sent a hot one skimming along the ground near second base, Crane dashed in the path of the ball, and, lying on his back in the dirt, tossed the sphere to LaJoie, forcing Schults at second. While all this had been going on Brooklyn had made five runs.

Through Harper's generosity in giving passes to first, the Dodgers got two more in the eighth, but they could not get the other two runs necessary to tie the score. The wildness of the Brooklyn pitchers was contagious and spread to the infield, which played a ragged game, making five errors. With the exception of the pitchers, Philadelphia played good ball. The outfielders brought down some difficult flies and the infield was impregnable. It was bargain day for Eddie Murphy, and he connected safely on every one of his five trips to the plate, one of his hits being for two bases. He also stole two bases and accepted four difficult chances.

Larruping Larry Lajoie, who will probably hold down the second station for the Athletics this year, did not do much larruping yesterday. In his five times at bat he sacrificed once and made one safe hit, struck out once, and on the other two occasions was an easy out on a grounder and pop fly. It took a long time to complete the game, replete with wild pitching and hard hitting, and two hours and twenty minutes elapsed from the time Umpire Nallin ordered "Play ball" until he called the last man out. The attendance was small, but the fans seemed to enjoy the batting bee. The same teams will play at Ebbets Field again this afternoon. The score:

ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, 3b	5	3	5	1	3
Old'g, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Dentck, lf	0	0	0	0	0
LaJoie, 2b	4	0	1	6	2
M'l'e, 1b	5	1	1	7	2
Tyson, cf	5	1	2	1	0
Walsh, rf	4	2	2	2	1
Crane, ss	5	0	2	2	6
M'A'y, c	5	1	1	1	2
Volts, p	2	0	0	1	1
Harper, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	43	11	16	27	16

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M's, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Getz, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Sch'z, 3b	2	1	1	2	1
Cut'w, 2b	4	2	1	3	1
Wheat, lf	4	1	2	0	1
H'mel, 1b	5	1	1	10	2
Myers, cf	4	1	1	2	0
M'Z'el, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Zim'n, rf	3	0	1	0	0
M'C'ty, c	4	2	1	7	2
Ragan, p	2	0	0	0	4
Cadore, p	1	0	1	0	0
Chabek, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	34	9	11	27	15

Errors—Volts, Getz, Schultz, Hummel, (2,) McCarty.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	2	0—9
Athletics	0	1	1	0	4	2	3	0	0—11

Two-base hits—Murphy, Walsh, Crane, McAvoy, O'Mara, McCarty. Sacrifice hit—LaJoie. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2,) Oiding. First base on errors—Athletics, 3; left on bases—Athletics, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Double play—McCarty to Cutshaw. Struck out—By Volts, 1; by Ragan, 2; by Cadore, 3; by Chabek, 4. Bases on balls—Off Chabek, 1; off Volts, 6; off Harper, 3. Hit by pitchers—By Volts, (Wheat.) Wild pitches—Volts, 3. Hits—Off Volts, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Harper, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Ragan, 10 in 7 innings; off Cadore, 5 in 2 innings; off Chabek, 1 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

RUSHING WORK ON PARK.

Night Shift Employed on Federal League Stands at Harrison.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—With the opening of the local Federal League season scheduled for the new Harrison grounds on Friday, work to complete the plant to accommodate the large crowd expected was pushed faster than ever tonight, when with arc lights hung up a night shift of carpenters hammered away at the stands. The grandstand will be finished in another day, and then the seats will be put in. The roof of the grandstand is being put together in the field, and when finished will be hoisted on the beams of the grandstand.

The bleachers in centre and right field are in a fair way to completion. Patrick T. Powers, one of the owners, said today that night work was not necessary to finish the job in time, but he did not feel warranted in taking a chance on unfavorable weather conditions holding up the work. The playing field is in charge of Groundkeepers Kennedy and Pingle.

Powers today made the appointment of Billy Murray, former manager of the Philadelphia Nationals and Jersey City Internationals, as business manager of the Newark club official. Murray's last job in the fold of organized baseball was as scout for the Pittsburgh club of the National League. The naming of Murray switches Steve Harter to a similar job with the Kansas City Federals.

Braves Play Harvard and Win.

BOSTON, April 12.—The world's champion Braves today returned to the home grounds, winning from the Harvard College team before a small crowd. The score was 7 to 3. Rudolph, Hughes, and Luque pitched three innings each for Boston. Harvard scored all its runs off Rudolph in the second inning on consecutive hitting by Mahan, Brickley, and Hardwick. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..—	7	6	0
Harvard	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	6	3	

Batteries—Rudolph, Hughes, Luque, Gowdy and Whaling; Mahan, Frye, Wilcox, Harte and Waterman. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and White. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Columbia Frats Play Baseball.

Sigma Nu defeated Theta Xi in the first game of the interfraternity championship baseball series at Columbia yesterday, by a score of 5 to 1. Trowbridge, a freshman carryman, pitched for the victors. Lebe, the Varsity fencer, was his opponent, and was hit hard in the third frame, when Sigma Nu scored four runs. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Sigma Nu	1 0 4 0 ..—	5	5	1
Theta Xi	0 0 0 0 1—1	4	1	

Batteries—Trowbridge and Healy; Lebe and Ramee.

Baseball Today, Washington Park, Brooklyn Tip-Tops vs. Buffalo Federals.—Adv.

HOME RUN SPILLS GIANTS.

New York Ends Training Trip with Defeat at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Giants were beaten 4 to 3 today by the Washingtons. The latter looked to have an easy victory, until the seventh inning, when the New Yorks tied the score. Ainsmith won the game with a home run off Schupp in the seventh inning.

Schauer was a bit rattled in the first two innings, and was hit for six singles in that time, three runs being scored in the second on singles by Shanks, McBride, Galia, and Foster.

Muffs of thrown balls by Fletcher and Meyers assisted in giving two of the tallies to the Senators.

Fletcher's walk, Merkle's double, Murray's triple, and Thorpe's walk by getting to first base by hitting at a wild pitch on his third strike gave the Giants their three runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'g's, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Fletcher, ss	3	1	1	1	5
Merkle, 1b	4	1	2	8	1
M'rray, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Thorpe, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Meyers, c	2	0	0	5	1
Smith, c	1	0	0	3	0
Sch'r, p	2	0	0	0	0
Schp, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Burns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	24	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, rf	4	0	1	4	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	2	3	4
Milan, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Wms'n, lf	3	0	0	1	1
Pick, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
McB'e, ss	3	1	1	2	3
A'sm'h, c	3	1	1	5	1
Galia, p	2	0	0	1	0
Shaw, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	30	4	9	27	10

*Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Myers, McBride, Ainsmith.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hit—Merkle. Three-base hits—Shanks, Murray. Home run—Ainsmith. Stolen base—Ainsmith. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Shaw, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Shaw, (Fletcher.) Hits—Off Schauer, 5 in 5 innings; off Schupp, 1 in three innings; off Galia, 4 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Schauer, 4; by Galia, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Shaw, 4. Sacrifice hit—Milan. Wild pitches—Schauer, Shaw. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower.

GIANTS HOME TO PLAY YALE.

Double-Header with Collegians at Polo Grounds Today.

The main regiment of the Giants arrived home last night at midnight from Washington in charge of Manager McGraw. President Hempstead and Secretary John B. Foster were also in the party. The numerous recruits in the party who have never been east of the Mississippi stopped on Broadway and gazed in rapture at the electric lights.

Many of the veteran players were glad to get back, and retreated quietly to their Riverside Drive apartments. The first thing this morning, they will call up their various garages and get out their cars for the Summer. It's a tough life, boys, this baseball business.

Manager McGraw told his friends that it was the worst training season he had encountered in many years. It was an impossible task to get the players in anything like their true physical shape because of the bad weather conditions. The team is not in nearly as good condition to start the season tomorrow as it was last year. It will be necessary for McGraw to have the players out for morning practice for several days.

The Giants will play a double-header with the Yale team at the Polo Grounds today, starting at 1:45 o'clock.

NEWARK CLUB SOLD.

President Barrow to Announce New Owners Today.

The International League held its long delayed schedule meeting at the Hotel Imperial yesterday and fortified itself for the coming campaign against the Federal League. The schedule has been arranged so that conflicts with the Federal League have been reduced as much as possible. The opening in the different cities will be as follow: April 27, Toronto at Richmond; April 28, Buffalo at Providence; April 29, Montreal at Newark, and Rochester at Jersey City.

It was announced that the Newark team had been sold, and that the papers would be signed today, when the new owners would be announced. President Barrow denied the report that Jimmy Callahan of Chicago would be the manager, but it is known, however, that he is being considered for the place and, in fact, Callahan is now on his way east, and it is supposed that he is coming here to land a managerial job.

The league will continue its meeting today, and President Barrow stated that he would have something very important to announce in regard to his league. The International League will announce today or tomorrow a number of players who have been turned over to it by the National League clubs.

All the league club owners were more optimistic yesterday than they have been since the season closed last year. In its present condition the Internationals are ready to wage a finish fight with the Federals, and each of the clubs is now said to be in a substantial financial condition.

The new Board of Directors of the league was elected as follows: C. T. Chapin, Rochester; J. J. McCaffrey, Toronto; S. E. Lichtenhein, Montreal; Joseph J. Lannin, Providence, and Alvin M. Smith, Richmond.

Callahan Denies Newark Rumor.

CHICAGO, April 12.—James Callahan, business manager of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, denied tonight the report that he was to become the new leader of the Newark team of the International League. "Nothing to it; nothing to it," declared Callahan, emphatically.

Can't Force Sick Man to Play Ball.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The National Baseball Commission here today reversed the ruling of the National Board in disallowing the salary claim of Player E. M. Hemingway of the St. Louis Americans against the Nashville Club of the Southern League and directed the latter club to send its check for $131.50 to the Secretary of the commission for transmission to the player. Hemingway, who refused to accompany the Nashville Club on one of its trips, claiming illness, was suspended for insubordination. The commission says it cannot approve the suspension of a player for insubordination whose refusal to accompany his team on a trip is due to illness which confines him to his room, and says, further, the Nashville Club's arbitrary course with the player was unjustified and operated to the disadvantage of the St. Louis Club, to which the player had been released while under suspension, as well as to the player himself.

Cardinals Want Two Reds.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Schuyler Britton, President, and Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Nationals, have gone to Cincinnati with the avowed intention of securing Miguel Gonzales and "Rube" Benton from President Herrmann's club.

"You know we have something coming from Cincinnati in return for Ivey Wingo," Huggins said. "We do not expect any trouble in securing the services of Benton and Gonzales. Everything is practically arranged for their transfer to the St. Louis Club.

Results of Exhibition Games.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

At Providence—Philadelphia Nationals, 10; Providence, 3.

At Philadelphia—Williams College, 8; Pennsylvania, 1.

At Fordham—Fordham Prep, 8; Greenwich H. S., 1.

At St. Joseph, Mo.—Chicago Americans, 4; St. Joseph, 1.

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We sell BURKE'S-GUINNESS exclusively.
Bottled by E. & J. Burke

FEDERAL LEAGUERS PLAY DULL GAME

24 Bases on Balls, 25 Left on Bases in Brooklyn—Time of Game, 2:42.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 7; Buffalo, 5.
Newark, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Kansas City, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis at Chicago—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Newark	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Kansas City	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	2	.250
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	2	.000
Baltimore	0	2	.000

Where They Play Today.

Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

The Brookfeds mussed up the Buffalo team again at Washington Park yesterday, winning from Larry Schlafly's troop of ex-Yankees and others by a score of 7 to 5. Lafitte had a streak of kind-heartedness and did all he could to present the game to the enemy by handing out eleven bases on balls. Buffalo took a lead of three runs in the first inning, the counts being aided by hits and Cooper's error.

Lafitte made up for his shortcomings as a pitcher in the second inning by blossoming forth as a batsman. With the bases loaded the pitcher slammed a double to the right field wall, sending Evans, Cooper, and Land across the plate. Benny Kauff was on the job again yesterday. He got three passes, a hit and stolen base, besides making a spectacular catch of a steaming line drive. The game required nearly three hours to play, and was a wretched exhibition of the national sport.

Artie Hoffman reported to the club yesterday, but he has been indefinitely suspended by President R. B. Ward for insubordination. Magee says he will trade Hoffman to another club. The score:

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, rf	4	0	0	4	0
G'nier, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Kauff, cf	5	1	1	2	0
Evans, rf	5	1	2	0	0
C'per, 1b	3	2	2	8	1
W'zil, 3b	2	0	0	3	4
Reed, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Land, c	4	0	1	5	1
Lafitte, p	3	1	1	0	0
Upham, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	7	9	27	12

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, cf	2	1	0	1	0
L'den, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Dalton, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Clark, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
McD'd, rf	3	1	0	2	0
Engle, 3b	5	1	2	1	3
Smith, ss	4	0	2	3	1
Elder, c	4	0	1	5	1
Krapp, p	1	0	0	0	1
Emke, p	1	0	0	0	1
Young	0	0	0	0	0
Bed'n	0	0	0	0	0
†Downey	0	0	0	0	0
W'man, p	0	0	0	0	1
‡Allen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	6	24	14

*Batted for Emke in fifth inning.
†Batted for Bedient in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Woodman in ninth inning.

Errors—Smith, Louden, Cooper, Reed, (2.)

Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—7

Left on bases—Buffalo, 15; Brooklyn, 12. Two-base hits—Evans, Cooper, Lafitte. Sacrifice hits—Louden, Westerzil. First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Louden, Chase, Downey, Kauff, Cooper (2.) Double plays—Smith, Louden, and Chase; Westerzil and Cooper. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 4; off Emke, 1; off Bedient, 1; off Woodman, 1; off Lafitte, 11; off Upham, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Emke, 2, (Garnier, Westerzil.) Hits—Off Krapp, 2 in one and two-thirds innings; off Emke, 3 in two and one-third innings; off Bedient, 2 in three innings; off Woodman, 1 in one inning; off Lafitte, 4 in seven and one-third innings; off Upham, 2 in one and two-thirds innings. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and forty-two minutes.

Newark Is Outhit, but Wins.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Although making fewer hits, Newark had an easy victory over Baltimore today, 8 to 5. Smith was easy for Newark, and retired in the sixth inning. Kaiserling kept the locals' hits well scattered, excepting the first and sixth innings. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Mck's, 3b	5	0	1	1	2
R'sch, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Lap'te, 2b	4	0	1	4	1
Sch'fer, lb	4	1	2	11	1
Esm'd, ss	3	1	1	0	1
Scheer, lf	4	2	1	2	0
Kuhn, c	3	1	1	4	0
M'e'ling, p	4	1	2	1	3
Total	35	8	10	27	12

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mayer, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Knabe, 2b	4	1	2	1	2
D'can, cf	5	0	3	2	0
Einn, lf	5	0	2	2	0
Swac'a, 1b	5	0	1	13	1
Walsh, 3b	5	0	1	0	1
Dan, ss	4	1	2	1	4
Owens, c	2	1	1	7	1
Smith, p	2	0	0	0	3
Suggs	2	1	0	1	0
Will'm, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Elm'ns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	14	27	10

*Batted for Suggs in eighth inning.
Errors—Scheer, Swacina, Doolan.

Newark	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	—8
Baltimore	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Kaiserling, Owens, Duncan. Three-base hit—Schaefer. Stolen bases—Campbell, McKetchnie. Earned runs—Newark, 4; Baltimore, 5. Sacrifice hits—Esmond, Smith. Double plays—Kuhn to Schaefer to Huhn; Laporte to Schaefer. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Newark, 5. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Baltimore, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kaiserling, 2; off Smith, 1; off Suggs, 1. Hits—Off Smith, 9 in five and two-thirds innings; off Suggs, 1 in two and one-third innings; off Williams, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Kaiserling, (Knabe.) Struck out—By Kaiserling, 2. Wild pitch—Smith. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Cullop Whitewashes Pittsfeds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Nick Cullop held Pittsburgh to five hits, and the locals won, 3 to 0. Chadbourn and Kenworthy made three-base hits. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf	4	1	2	1	0
O'meara, rf	4	0	1	2	0
K'ew, lf	4	0	1	2	0
K'w'y, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Stov'l, 1b	2	0	0	13	0
Fan'g, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Hart'y, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
Land, c	3	0	1	7	0
Cullop, p	3	1	0	0	3
Total	30	3	8	27	12

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maky, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Philly, ss	3	0	0	0	4
Eagan, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Mow'y, 3b	4	0	2	1	1
Coby, 1b	4	0	0	15	1
Oakes, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Oakes, rf	3	0	0	2	1
Kelly, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Berry, c	3	0	1	5	1
Hearn, p	2	0	0	0	1
†Lennox	1	0	0	0	0
‡Lewis	0	0	0	0	0
D'kson, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	0	5	24	14

*Batted for Hearn in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Lennox in the eighth inning.
Error—Berry.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Kansas City	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Sacrifice hit—Stovall. Two-base hits—Mowray, (2,) Kenworthy, Cullop, Peering. Three-base hits—Chadbourn, Kenworthy. Double play—Rawlings and Kenworthy, Hits—Off Hearn, 7 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Hearn, 4; by Cullop, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2. Wild pitch—Cullop. Earned runs—Kansas City, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Kansas City, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Shannon.

LEE MAGEE FINED $50.

Brookfed Manager Also Suspended —Buffalo Protests Game.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Manager Lee Magee of the Brooklyn Federals was notified today by President Gilmore that he had been fined $50 and suspended for two days on charges of rowdyism in the opening game at Brooklyn on Saturday. According to reports to Gilmore, Magee, after being put out of the game, returned to the coaching lines six times. Gilmore in a statement declared he would tolerate no rowdyism and that he would support his umpires.

Manager Schlafly of the Buffalo team wired a protest against the Brooklyn victory in the same game on the ground that Catcher Land, after surrendering his place on the base lines to another runner, resumed his part in the game illegally. Gilmore will await a letter from Schlafly before taking action on the protest, he said.

LITTLE CREDIT FOR YANKEES

Their Batting and Fielding Against Princeton Not Impressive.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—The Yankees had a baseball holiday at the expense of Princeton's second-string pitchers this afternoon and defeated the collegians 11 to 2. It wasn't exceptional hitting that gave the New Yorks their big score as much as was the wildness of the Tiger pitchers and the looseness of their support. Chaplin started for Princeton and lasted one inning, during which he walked four men and allowed one hit, the combination producing three Yankee runs. Stewart, who succeeded him, was not effective, and the leaguers scored almost at will.

Douglas, the Tigers' first baseman, did the best hitting, with a home run and two singles. His circuit smash in the third inning was one of the longest hits ever made on University Field, the ball rolling beyond the running track. Douglas was also responsible for Princeton's second run, his safety in the ninth scoring Scully. Douglas's homer came while Carroll Brown was in the box, and Scully, the Princeton second baseman, batted the same pitcher for a triple in the first inning. "Cy" Pieh pitched the last three innings for the visitors.

The game was devoid of fielding features, neither team showing anything but mediocre ability on the defensive. The Yankees' batting against weak pitching was not impressive. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b	5	0	0	0	2
H'tz'l, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Cree, cf	4	2	2	1	1
Pipp, 1b	2	0	0	11	0
M'len, 1b	1	0	0	5	0
Cook, rf	4	2	2	3	0
P'p'gh, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Bodie, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
Pick'g, c	4	1	2	6	0
Schw'z, c	2	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	3	1	1	0	6
Pieh, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	37	11	10	27	15

PRINCETON	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Gill, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Scully, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Gr'ne, rf	4	0	1	2	0
D'gl's, 1b	4	1	3	5	0
Hoyt, cf	4	0	1	2	0
M'den, ss	3	0	0	1	3
K'her, c	2	0	0	8	1
Ch'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Straw, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	5	27	10

Errors—Cree, Peckinpaugh, Gill, (2,) Douglas, Madden, (2,) Kelleher.

New York	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	—11
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Stolen bases—Maisel, Mullen, Cook, Peckinpaugh, Pickering, Brown, Hoyt. Sacrifice fly—Hartzell. Two-base hits—Cree, 2. Three-base hit—Scully. Home run—Douglas. Double play—Peckinpaugh to Boone to Pipp. Number of innings pitched—By Chaplin, 1; by Straw, 8; by Brown, 6; by Pieh, 3. Base hits—Off Chaplin, 1; off Straw, 5; off Brown, 1; off Pieh, 1. Hit batsman—Hanks by Brown. Passed balls—Kelleher, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Freeman and Conahan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

We've talked "Scotch Mists" (Registered trademark) so much this Spring that some folks may think we can't talk anything else in Spring overcoats.

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COLUMBIA SHUTS OUT COLGATE, 4 TO 0

Pitcher Beck Allows Two Hits, No Passes, and Strikes Out Nine Men.

Columbia defeated Colgate at South Field yesterday by the score of 4 to 0. This is the second consecutive shutout game won by Columbia, N. Y. U. having been humbled Saturday, 5 to 0. Don Beck, the Blue and White star southpaw, was on the mound for the home team and was master of the situation at all times, limiting Colgate to two singles and causing nine batsmen to fan.

Charley Hann, Columbia's first baseman, who was injured on Saturday in a collision with Catcher Lane while chasing a foul fly, sat on the bench and watched the game. Fourteen stitches in his neck will probably keep the ex-Harvard star out of the game for two weeks. His absence did not cripple the team seriously because of the fine playing of Harry Buncke, subbing for him at the first sack.

The whole nine fielded well, but two slight misplays marring an otherwise sparkling brand of defensive play.

On the offensive, the Morningsiders used their seven hits to good advantage, bunching them for three tallies in the fourth inning and scoring another run in the sixth. Beck easily outpitched his rival, Hicks, who weakened after a great start. But four of the Colgate batters reached first, and of these only two got as far as second, one on a wild throw by

The New York Times

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly. Cloth, per copy, $3; per year, $12. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The German commerce destroyer Kronprinz Wilhelm put into Newport News short of coal and supplies, Sunday morning, the 11th inst. It was on the same day that Count VON BERNSTORFF, the German Ambassador, made public a protest or remonstrance against the manner in which the Government of the United States is conducting its affairs in respect to neutrality. The two incidents are remarkable, each in its own way. The arrival of the Kronprinz Wilhelm is noteworthy because when she entered American waters the last German raider disappeared from the high seas. There is not now at sea any German battleship, cruiser, auxiliary cruiser, or war vessel of any kind. Germany has now nowhere in the world a naval base, where her warships can refit and take on supplies, save in her own home ports. The paths of commerce are now free. Although Germany had provided herself with a powerful navy, in eight months of war the Allies have swept from the seas such parts of it as ventured forth. That is a stage of the war to be kept in mind.

Count VON BERNSTORFF'S memorandum is in a higher degree remarkable. No communication like it, we venture to say, has ever been received by our State Department from the hands of a representative of a friendly Power. It contains more than one passage alien to the usages of diplomacy. Referring to the case of the Wilhelmina, the German memorandum says:

> Nevertheless, the United States Government has not yet obtained the release of the ship, nor has it after eight months of war succeeded in safeguarding the legitimate American trade with Germany. Such a delay, especially when the supply of foodstuffs is concerned, seems equivalent to a complete failure. It is therefore to be assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international law.

That is not merely an assumption, it is a reflection upon motive and conduct such as Governments are not accustomed to pass upon each other in this manner.

There is in another passage an intimation that the spirit in which we are enforcing neutrality is not in accord with our professions. There is this further observation, worthy to be quoted from this remarkable document:

> If the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs.

Is the German Ambassador, then, appealing to the American people over the head of their Government? Is he seeking to persuade the people to force their Government to interfere in the war in behalf of his country? In present conditions to forbid the export of arms would constitute such interference. What does it all mean? In the earlier months of the war the communications from the German Government to our Government showed no such flagrant departure from the customs of diplomatic intercourse. Has custom been thrown to the winds, and with it regard for the good opinion of our Government and our people? Has Germany's plight become so desperate that she has ceased to pay attention to such matters?

THE WALL STREET BOOM.

Wall Street operates on futures, not on post-mortems, and seldom on present conditions. That is why Wall Street is so interesting. It is not to be supposed that all of a sudden there are buyers for a million shares a day, say for $100,000,000, more or less, without some reason. The problem is much the same whether the buying is by large operators or small. It is a problem in the psychology of the crowd rather than in the financial signs of the times. Why does big business or little business suddenly turn from its mood of depression to one of hope? If the reason were known it might be possible to have an opinion about it, but since the reason is not known there is all the added charm of mystery. Does somebody know of good news?

It can hardly be news of peace, for the boom is in the "war stocks," the railway equipment companies, for example, which are diverting their activities to supply munitions, while the equipment idle is near a maximum. Perhaps the excellent crop prospect is an explanation. Or it may be that the reaction in politics is interpreted happily. It matters not what the reason may be, if Wall Street is fulfilling its function of discounting the future its present mood cannot go too far to please those who are more interested in the results than in the process. Everybody wants good times, and Wall Street's sign that it expects better things is welcome.

Perhaps a word of caution may do no harm. The public is said to be in the market. In that case it may be expected that the public will take all the credit to itself, along with its profits, and will find no fault with Wall Street. Wall Street is always thought to be "good" when prices are rising. It is only when prices are falling that there is a demand to punish the bears, abolish the future market, and reform finance generally. That is something best done by every man for himself. Nobody can be hurt by the rise in the market if he has not sold unwisely, and few can be hurt by the fall in the market unless they have bought unwisely. It is not worth while to offer advice to those who know what Wall Street is thinking. Those who are buying or selling without knowing why ought to be good sports and not complain if loss comes. There is no law to compel anybody to meddle with Wall Street. There are savings banks and mortgages, and city, State, and national loans in great variety and at wonderfully attractive rates. To put idle money into them is to do something to produce prosperity and to cause a true boom.

BUSINESS, NOT POLITICS.

Is Controller PRENDERGAST in his discussion of a threatened direct tax, to be imposed from Albany chiefly on *this city, trying to save the city* money, or to make political capital for somebody? President MCANENY of the Board of Aldermen has never been suspected of talking for the benefit of Tammany Hall; he does well in retorting to Mr. PRENDERGAST that when the taxpayers of Greater New York are asked to contribute seven-tenths of $64,000,000 to run the State one year—more than the appropriations of 1914 and of the extra session of 1913 combined—politics may as well be left out of the question. It is serious business.

Mr. MCANENY asks where the money is to come from. Shall the Police, Fire, Education, and other departments be stripped of appropriations needed to keep pace with the natural growth of the city? It is the Controller's business to think of that. The Barge Canal, with its investment of $101,000,000, is lying idle. Very true. But Mr. PRENDERGAST has not considered earnestly enough whether it were not better to levy a direct tax of only $4,000,000, which would tide over construction work until next February, after taking a referendum for a bond issue to raise the balance of $27,000,000 required to complete the canal. As for the other millions of State expenditures asked, why, instead of thinking of politics, should not the Controller study the present high city tax rate? It is a time of great financial stress. Is it a time to do all that the State would like to do?

GOVERNMENT BARGAINING IN ALASKA.

In the official announcement that the Government has chosen the Seward-Fairbanks route for its $35,000,000 railroad in Alaska there is one sentence which will, or should, attract some attention. Over a part of this route a railroad has been built which is not in operation. It is called the Alaska Northern road. Of this link in the new line the Government statement says:

> The Alaska Northern has been purchased for a price less than its physical valuation as estimated by the Alaskan Engineering Commission and by the engineers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

That is, the Government gets the road at a price less than that determined to be its physical value by the Government's own agents. In a private trade that would be called good bargaining—perhaps sharp bargaining. Persons of a saving turn of mind may be glad to note that the Government is such a good trader. But do the people in general want their Government, in their behalf, to acquire private property at less than its value, as determined by the Government itself? Of course there is the easy answer that perhaps the Government paid all that the private owners asked for the property. It is a good answer, but not conclusive. There is a history back of the purchase. Seward, the southern terminus of the road, is a town, or the beginning of a town, on Resurrection Bay, near the coast line. The Alaska Northern road was built northward from Seward toward the Matanuska coal field. There was, of course, a promise of profitable business, otherwise the road would not have been built. But the Government closed the coal mines, fearing that they might be "exploited" by private capitalists. Then Alaska passed through a period of Government neglect. With good and cheap coal near at hand, the people of Alaska were left to freeze or to get coal at exorbitant prices from a great distance. And the coal fields remained undeveloped. In a pamphlet issued by the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce last year we are told that "Seward was "selected by the Alaska Northern Railway as its ocean terminus for the "exploitation of the Matanuska coal "fields, but with the closing of the "coal fields and cessation of work on "the railroad experienced hard times." So did the road. It experienced such hard times that the Government is now able to buy it at less than its physical value.

If Wall Street had done this thing, there would have been a howl longer and louder than that of the wolf on Unalaska's shore. First, the Government closes the coal mines, thus converting the Alaska Northern into two streaks of rust, and then buys the road for less than the value of the property. If the late Mr. MORGAN or Mr. HARRIMAN had wrung the heart and life out of a railroad and then bought it at such a bargain, the exploit would have furnished the writers for the muckraking magazines—a race now happily extinct—with unnumbered pages of copy; and there would have been a Congressional investigation.

We suppose the Government knew what it was about when it chose the Seward route instead of the route from Cordova. Between Seward and Cordova there is an active rivalry, such as often arises between live and competing towns in more settled parts of the country. The partisans of Cordova insist that the Government should have chosen that route. To begin with, Cordova is 225 miles nearer Puget Sound than Seward. Seward is therefore about twenty-four hours' steaming time further from the principal markets. From Cordova to Fairbanks is 445 miles, while the Government announcement puts the distance from Seward to Fairbanks at 471 miles. Grades, accessibility to the mining and agricultural sources of Alaska, are also said to be in favor of the Cordova contention. The first Alaska Railroad Commission reported that, after study of available harbors, "the "Commission is of the opinion that "the one at Cordova is without question best." The advantages of the route rejected by the Government over the Seward route which it has accepted were summed up in this wise in a statement prepared not long ago, while the question was pending:

> If the Cordova route is the shortest, has the easiest grades, can be built quicker at less cost, can be maintained and operated at less expense, can carry freight and passengers cheaper and in twenty-four hours less time; if it can carry coal to the seaboard at less than half the cost on the Seward line, has a better harbor, is a better point for a naval and military base, and, finally and above all, has traffic existing and in prospect sufficient to make it a commercially successful line from the date of its completion, what possible argument can be brought forward why it should be rejected and the Seward route chosen?

The Government no doubt had very good reasons for its choice, and it is not perhaps an unmixed evil for Alaska that the Seward route was selected, for the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, running from Cordova, is already in operation and is earning something over expenses, including taxes. Last year it carried more than 7,000 passengers and 26,305 tons of freight. So Alaska will have two railroads instead of one, unless the Cordova and Copper River line should succumb to Government competition. In that case, if the Government should be inclined to extend its field of railroad operation, it might be able to buy the Cordova road at a bargain, as it has done in the case of the Alaska Northern. But should it make such another good trade, we hope it will have the grace not to boast of it. There are a good many citizens of the Republic who will decline to point with pride to such achievements.

A STATE BUILDING NEEDED.

Executive Auditor GLYNN has reported to the Governor that the State of New York pays $150,000 yearly for the rent of offices in New York City. This sum represents an investment of $3,000,000, while the offices are rarely suitable and are scattered all over town, without the slightest regard for the convenience of persons who have business with the State. The Auditor says the rent would pay the interest on the money it would cost to erect a commodious and appropriately situated State building in this city, a plan which has often been considered, though no effort has ever been made to secure a site. There can be no two opinions as to the desirability of a permanent building to house all the various bureaus it is necessary to maintain here, while the accessibility and appropriateness of the new civic centre, in which the Court House is to stand, are obvious. The whole tract of land north and northeast of the Municipal Building will be in the possession of the city as early as the first week in May. There is ample assurance now that further delays will be avoided. It was hoped that by this time arrangements would have been completed for the erection not only of a State Building in that neighborhood, but also of one or two Federal buildings for the United States courts and a branch Post Office. Political influences have postponed the carrying out of this plan and money has even been foolishly appropriated for improvements in the old Mullet Building, which incumbers the lower end of City Hall Park and ought to be removed.

As Mr. GLYNN has set the advantages of a State Building so clearly before the Governor, it seems that the time is ripe for the various civic bodies to take up this matter and urge intelligent action. Everybody who has had occasion to visit the local bureaus of the Secretary of State's department and the Controller's will appreciate the benefit to the officials in charge of them, and the public as well, of having them all well-housed in a building designed for that purpose; and for less than $3,000,000, probably, the site could be obtained and the building erected. All the public-spirited architects who are interested in the future development of New York, with a reasonable idea of beauty and appropriateness may well lend their influence to the promotion of this sensible plan, which would not increase the expenses of the State, while it would certainly benefit the city. To be sure, the benefit of the city is not uppermost now in the thoughts of the rulers at Albany. We are confident, however, that this matter of a State building would be taken up and pushed to a satisfactory conclusion if influential citizens could be induced to take a practical interest in the project.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER.

Now that Rear Admiral FISKE is supposed to be out of the running for appointment to the newly created post of Chief of Naval Operations, there is talk in Washington of forcing Admiral FLETCHER to give up his command of the Atlantic fleet and take to bureau work. No doubt his appointment would be of benefit to the service, if it turns out that any practical and experienced naval officer can make his influence felt in spite of the traditional opposition at Washington. It is still very doubtful what a Chief of Operations may be able to accomplish. The General Board has not been abolished, and the senior Admiral, DEWEY, is still its President. To be sure, his sane and reasonable recommendations for the betterment of the navy have been consistently disregarded by Congress. The existence of a President of a General Board and a Chief of Operations, who, it seems, is to be a sort of restricted Chief of Staff, at the same time may cause complications.

Admiral FLETCHER has *shown great* ability as a commander. If he is called to Washington he must give up his new rank as Admiral, and also lose the difference between an Admiral's salary and that of a Rear Admiral. Of course he will not refuse the new appointment if it is urged upon him, but many of his friends and admirers will continue to hope until the last minute that his good fortune may keep him in the post for which he is so well fitted by temperament and experience. There may yet be a great opportunity for a Chief of Operations to win distinction. Admiral FISKE testified before the House Naval Committee that hitherto there had been no consistent plan of naval action. He believed that the navy, like the army, should have a General Staff. The new Chief will constitute a General Staff of one man. Whoever is appointed to fill the post may be sure of entering on his task with the heartiest sympathies of all his fellow-countrymen who have an eye to naval affairs. There is not a word to be said against Rear Admiral WINSLOW, who will succeed to the command of the fleet if Admiral FLETCHER is withdrawn; he is a good officer and deservedly popular, but there will be a general feeling of regret if Admiral FLETCHER is removed so quickly from the position he has so well earned and is so able to fill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Dream Will Not Come True.

A man doing the work and bearing the responsibilities of General JOFFRE would be so likely to look forward to doing nothing for the rest of his life, after his present grim task is completed, that one can almost believe the Paris paper which says he is planning, after the war, to buy a houseboat and devote all his time to fishing. The floating home, this tale runs, is to move, or be moved, along the innumerable canals and rivers which, in France, offer safe navigation for such craft, and as the General shares with what French literature shows to be a great number of his countrymen the belief that sport of the kind provided by these waters is highly enjoyable, the purpose credited to him may be one that he entertains—now.

That he will really do anything of the kind, except perhaps for a short time, is not to be credited. Judging from the pictures in the French papers and books, the fishing of Frenchmen in their own country is done with a line on which is fastened a large and brightly painted float, and the fisherman's pleasure is derived from sitting on the bank under a tree and watching the float through the long hours of a Summer day. Whether or not any fish are caught seems not to matter at all, which is indeed fortunate, since nothing ever is, according to practically all accounts. But there are occasional moments of mild excitement, when a nibbling minnow disturbs the verticality of the float's spindle, and there are recorded instances in French history as told by GUY DE MAUPASSANT, MARCEL PREVOST, PAUL BOURGET, PIERRE LOTI, and other veracious annalists, when floats have been drawn quite under water by a real bite.

But though General JOFFRE would doubtless enjoy this for a while, as an ultimate contrast to the horrors of his present occupation, the chances are that a few weeks of it in continuity would be enough for him. Besides, a victorious General—which of course he is going to be—would always have a "gallery" to help him watch his float, and with the French idea of fishing, as with every other, that would be wholly incompatible. So, though General JOFFRE may think he is going to be a fisherman and spend endless days slowly drifting along canals, his career will be something quite different.

Mere Man Again Thwarted.

An illinois court has just been confronted by a truly curious problem. It seems that a man who owned a horse and a cow, finding himself in need of money—a somewhat common discovery, nowadays—met the situation by selling the cow. Thereupon his wife objected vehemently, and began some sort of an action against him, declaring that he had deprived herself and her children of their chief means of subsistence. Her plea prevailed with the Judge, and he, exercising some power the exact nature of which the reports at hand do not disclose, ordered the man to cancel the sale of the cow and to sell the horse instead.

In explanation or justification of this course the court said that it had "humanised the law a little." That is, of course, a good thing to do, but, with the horse sold, the earning abilities of the man at least might be so seriously reduced that the last state of the family might be worse than the first, and on general principles something might be said in favor of letting a husband decide which of the animals was worth, in a time of financial stress, less to a family than the money that could be obtained for it.

That there are husbands and husbands, and that not all of them are remarkable for soundness of judgment, must be admitted. Presumably in this case the husband was no great shakes, and weak as a domestic economist. So the action of the court indicates, but outside of circles distinctly "feminist" doubts will linger as to the invariable propriety of thus transferring the deciding voice in a matter of this kind from where it has always been to where it never was.

If one only knew what the husband purposed to do with the money!

Resentment Sure to Follow.

As if the troubles of Wisconsin's State University with politicians and "surveyors" were not enough for it, a new one has been caused by the war. For some of the professors, being Germans, not only hold opinions as to the merits of the great contest which are at variance with those of the rest of the Faculty, but they have given public expression to their views, and, as a result, have started fierce talk among the general population—have created, in short, a demand that these professors, if they really must take what the prevailing sentiment of Wisconsin holds to be the wrong side in the great controversy, should be dismissed from their positions or forced to resign them.

Thus, for not the first time at this university, there has been raised the question of free speech for the teaching force, and, naturally enough, those who find themselves threatened with deprivation of the right to tell the truth as they see it are claiming to have a grievance the reality of which it is hard to deny. Their grievance is the more bitter because their *pro-Germanism has been manifested, not in the classrooms,* but at uncollegiate gatherings, where the professors spoke, at least in theory, not as members of the Faculty, but as untitled citizens or residents of the United States.

Their arguments against the Allies, however, have been presented with the sort of tactfulness and suavity that usually characterizes Teutonic pleas on this subject, and they have not failed to include the familiar assertion that antagonism to Germany is based on ignorance of the facts in the case. It is not very surprising that the people of Wisconsin do not like this or that they resent harsh and contemptuous criticism when it comes from men to whom they are paying salaries.

The problem presented is an old one, and, as always, embarrassing. To silence the professors or to let them talk is about equally unsatisfactory.

ART NOTES.

Samuel Halpert's Paintings on View —Yellow Hawthorn Vase.

The special feature of the exhibition of paintings by Samuel Halpert at the Daniel Gallery is the picture called "Boats, Saint Tropez." The intricacy of the design is great. There are peaked hills in the distance and at their feet square cornered houses with many windows, and in the foreground great swelling curves of sailboats cutting across the canvas and giving a sense of weight and force. These sails make one remember that sails in most pictures look light and thin, as though a mere breath would fill them and a mere touch furl them. You rarely think of the effort it is to manage a sail, and you never think of the heavy coarse material of which sails are made. But in Mr. Halpert's picture not an ounce is wasted. Your muscles begin to ache as you look at the huge wings.

His color in this new exhibition has a quality of beauty not before seen in his work. The "boats" picture is ringing with silvery grays and clear blues, color that is like the fresh wind from the sea in its invigorating effect. In his "Still Life," the second of the three really great things in the exhibition, the color has in it a trace of London murk and more than a trace of London richness. Everything in the composition speaks of the marvelous town; the glimpse of chimney pots seen through the window, the uncompromising curtains, the bureau—yellow oak—on which stands the potted plant. That bureau is unmistakable London still life, no more to be confused with Paris than the curtains or chimney pots. It is something to combine such realism, such fidelity to character with so high a sense of decorative arrangement, and so noble an appreciation of type. The third triumph is "Saint Tropez," a juggle of roofs and cold green foliage and hot blue water, with a serenity in its deep perspectives that strikingly contrasts with the stirring movement of the boat picture.

Another Hawthorn Vase.

The green hawthorn and the black hawthorn at the Duveen Galleries have a rival at the Dreicer Galleries. Mr. Gorer has put on exhibition there his big yellow hawthorn vase which is said to be worth $200,000, and which is similar to the smaller yellow hawthorn in Mr. Altman's collection, the only other yellow ground beaker of this form known to exist. Aside from its claim to notoriety on the ground of size and price and rarity and the rest of it, the vase is a treat to the art lover, its decoration, in which pale green magnolia blossoms play a prominent part, having the quality of exquisite refinement which should be an essential element in porcelain decoration. It is flanked by two large and important figures which serve to accentuate its superb delicacy and depth of color.

Industrial Design Exhibition.

At the Woman's Industrial Exposition in the Grand Central Palace is an exhibition of industrial design under the auspices of the School Art League, showing the work of young women who have been recipients of the industrial art scholarships awarded by the league. They include drawings in pen and ink and in color for costume designs and for commercial advertising. Washington Irving High School students of the art courses will be at work in the league's booth during the afternoons, and on Friday, at 3 P. M., Dr. Haney will speak on "New Opportunities for Women in Industrial Art." The league supports eight scholarships for talented graduates of the city high schools. Four are awarded semi-annually and give the recipients a year of study in industrial art courses. Twenty-nine students who otherwise could not have had this advanced instruction have thus been assisted to excellent positions.

THE UP-STATE RETORT.

On Referendum the City's Vote Carried All the Bond Issues.

New York, April 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion in the metropolitan press of a direct State tax seems to proceed generally along the lines that such tax is levied by the Legislature at the expense of the City of New York, and that the up-State representatives take but little interest in the amount levied because the city pays so large a share. The idea that an up-State member of the Legislature receives any commendation from his farmer constituent upon the imposition of a State tax, no matter how small the farmer's share may be, is entirely erroneous. The farmer dissembles his joy at a State tax as successfully as does a resident of the City of New York. The up-State resident feels the great burden of taxation is due mainly to the action of the City of New York, and bases such feeling on the following facts:

In 1893 the State debt was only $660, being the balance of the old canal debt. Since that time bond issues have been authorized by referendum to the voters to the amount of $232,300,000, of which bonds thus authorized there were outstanding at the date of the last report of the State Controller $159,500,660. The balance of the bonds are yet to be issued. The first referendum was in 1894, and provided for a $9,000,000 canal improvement. This was carried by a majority of 64,453, all of which came from the City of New York, and of which majority New York County contributed 32,613.

The second referendum, in 1903, was the issuance of $101,000,000 Barge Canal bonds. The majority in Greater New York for this proposition was 389,071. The up-State majority against the proposition was 135,758. In 1910 a referendum was had upon the issuance of $2,500,000 bonds for the Palisades Park Reservation. New York City gave 164,976 majority for such bond issue; up-State gave 101,208 majority against such bond issue. In 1911 the referendum for the issuance of $19,800,000 of bonds for canal terminals was submitted and carried by a majority of 4,416. New York City gave 89,327 majority for this proposition, and up-State gave 83,911 majority against it. So, of an authorized bond issue of $232,300,000, we find that the people up State gave adverse majorities against the issuance of $132,300,000.

This leaves only the highway improvement bonds to be accounted for. The first proposition was submitted in 1905, *and the majority for the issuance of the* $50,000,000 then voted upon was 266,007 votes, of which New York City contributed 159,693. On the second $50,000,000, authorized in 1912, the majority was 356,283, of which New York City contributed 76,254.

In the budget for the ensuing year, which the present proposed tax levy is to meet, will be an item of $500,000 for the expense of the Constitutional Convention. This proposition was submitted to the people at a special election and was reported as carried by a majority of 1,353. Greater New York gave 55,239 majority for this convention and up State gave 53,886 majority against the convention.

The sinking fund requirements for the ensuing year, according to the report of the State Controller, are $8,697,546.93, which will be included in the budget for which the present tax is levied, and most of which is due solely to the action of the voters of Greater New York.

I am not commenting on the wisdom of any of these bond issues, but merely desire to call attention to the fact that every one of them was made with the approval of the voters of the City of New York.

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON.

A Tribute to "Hop" Smith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press has done ready justice to the extraordinary merits of the late Francis Hopkinson Smith in his public character as an author, artist, and engineer, but, very naturally, it has not had much to say of the still more extraordinary and still more precious merits of "Hop" Smith, the man. His example and inspiration in that capacity should not be entirely hidden from the public attention in the hearts of his friends.

If ever there was a radiant centre of cheerfulness and light, he was one. At his favorite clubs, where he was the favorite, if discourse ever grew ragged, or muddy, or overserious, or impatient, and "Hop" appeared, everything became at once bright and cheerful and the recreation which men had come for set in. If a jamboree was on at the Century or the Authors, before things got to going the general inquiry was, "Has 'Hop' come?" "What's 'Hop' going to do?" Nobody who saw them can forget his personations—as distinct as his three professions—of Svengali, Hall Caine, and the Kaiser—the last, several years ago, a piece of brilliant and prophetic sarcasm which presaged the burning scorn that in recent months "Hop" poured out with almost volcanic power. If ever a man hated a bully or a hypocrite, or anything else that was mean, "Hop" Smith did. There never was a kinder or cleaner gentleman, nor yet one capable of more withering indignation when indignation was deserved. I have a little kodak picture a couple of inches square which I have always thought of having enlarged, and now that, to my disappointment, he has gone before me, I certainly shall. It shows "Hop" at work at his easel in the yard of an inn in Northern France. Behind him is the quaint, vine-covered inn, and in front of it, overlooking the artist at his work, is a group of young men. They were American architectural students making a sketching tour of France last Summer. At the inn they met "Hop," and when he found that one of them was the son of an old friend he just took them to his heart—amused them, taught them, inspired them. The picture was taken when he was showing them how the thing was done, and he showed them throughout not only how to do what they ought to do, but, without himself thinking about it, how to be what they ought to be.

Dear old fellow! How many of us, old and young, will miss him, and how many of us will always be better for having known him!

New York, April 9, 1915. H. H.

No Robbery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this discussion as to Mrs. John Smith? The matter is so simply arranged. Let John be addressed as Mr. Mary Smith—that is, the husband of Mary Smith. See how admirably this would work. For instance: "Mr. Mary Smith and Mrs. John Smith request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Joannamaria, to William Brown," &c. Immediately William becomes Mr. Joannamaria Brown and Joannamaria becomes Mrs. William Brown. Simple, yet preserving the dignity of both husband and wife. SENEX.

New York, April 10, 1915.

Charity Organization Society.

Mrs. W., a colored woman, with five children, is in need through circumstances over which she has no control. She is doing day's work and washing, and a brother and friend help as much as they can, but other assistance is necessary. The eldest child, who is 14, is not far enough advanced in school to secure working papers. To help pay rent and *supply food, fuel, and clothing the Charity* Organization Society wishes to raise $100, and will be glad to have gifts sent to its office, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society acknowledges, with thanks, contributions of $3 from "C. E. H." and of $10 from R. E. Young, sent in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES for another family.

GENERAL WOODFORD'S WORK AT MADRID.

How His Efforts to Avert the Spanish-American War Were First Frustrated and Then Misunderstood.

By RICHARD BARRY.

New York, April 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have recently published a letter from Professor David Starr Jordan, recounting a talk he had with General Stewart L. Woodford shortly after his return from his post as American Ambassador to Madrid in 1898, and suggesting that "certainly there must be some persons now living who were in General Woodford's confidence" who might testify as to the facts of his final efforts in Madrid immediately prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

I repeatedly heard General Woodford speak of his fruitless efforts in Madrid to stay the oncoming war. I remember once spending the larger part of a day in his home listening to a full rehearsal of the events that occurred in Madrid and Washington during those history-making days. Therefore, in justice to the memory of a deceased friend, who was an efficient and patriotic officer of his Government, I feel obliged to record the gist of those conversations as I remember them.

Although he never permitted himself to criticise the actions of the McKinley Administration, General Woodford always gave his friends to understand that the Spanish-American war could easily have been averted if the diplomats representing the two countries had not been torn apart in the midst of deliberations which gave every evidence of bringing a peaceful and satisfactory conclusion of the difficulty to all concerned.

I remember vividly the General's account of a meeting with two members of the Spanish Cabinet which occurred less than twenty-four hours before his peremptory recall. In this interview the two Ministers declared that their King and their country were ready to submit all vital questions in dispute to arbitration, and that they were willing to go even further than that and to voluntarily grant autonomy to Cuba.

However, the report of this interview could hardly have reached Washington before Ambassador Woodford was directed to ask for his passports. Evidently at the very moment when Spain had signified her intention of conceding nearly everything demanded by our Government, the McKinley Administration arbitrarily decided to go to war.

The situation was peculiarly embarrassing for General Woodford. His representations to the Spanish Ministry had been entirely without guile. He was as much astonished as any one, and very deeply saddened at his peremptory recall. For the moment, and until he obtained the proper perspective, he almost felt it as a personal rebuke from Washington, for he was flushed with what he considered a great success.

Naturally he was looked upon in Madrid, for the moment, as a treacherous envoy, of real Machiavellian mold, when as a matter of fact his had been the true "shirt sleeves" diplomacy. In telling about his embarrassed last days in the Spanish capital he used to say: "The Spaniards thought I had been merely 'stalling for time,' and I was in no position to deny their accusations."

That is why he was "boycotted by Spanish friends and acquaintances" and was "in hourly danger of assassination" until he crossed the French border.

As Professor Jordan suggests, "the final judgment of history as to the ethics of the war with Spain will be deeply concerned with the nature of General Woodford's report." I believe the judgment is already written that the McKinley Administration precipitated a needless war, not through the failure of its foreign diplomacy, but through its own weakness in not coping with an ignorant domestic clamor.

RICHARD BARRY.

MR. BIGELOW AGAIN.

He Defends "Simplicissimus" and Praises Mr. Thayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I wrote my simple letter to you pointing out the curious incapacity of the true Prussian to control his temper in political discussion, I little thought that so conspicuous a propagandist as Herr Dernburg *would be the first to call me names, and thus illustrate* most aptly the point I desired to make.

But Hebster Gutster Herr, why do you insult Germany's most popular and most clever "Simplicissimus"? True, "Simplicissimus" has caricatured Herr Dernburg as only "Simplicissimus" can; true, the editors of "Simplicissimus" have been frequently behind prison bars for lese majeste; true, "Simplicissimus" has been forbidden on every Prussian railway news stall; but, none the less, in every cafe of the Fatherland the first comic paper clamorously demanded is that "Simpl," which Herr Dernburg denounces with the zeal of a Prussian Beamter as an obscure radical rag.

The editor, Dr. Ludwig Thoma, is one of Germany's foremost authors, and a power comparable to Dean Swift as an exponent of human folly. For more than a dozen years I have known and loved him. He may be cursing me today in company with all good Germans whom the war has temporarily demented, but that cannot prevent my tribute to the qualities which endeared him to me in Germany, and which make him today a leader of German thought more powerful among the masses than any dozen Prussian Treitschkes, whose Red Eagle decorations are a measure of their hatred of liberty and England.

Herr Dernburg finds "Simplicissimus" "tasteless," but I do not quite catch his meaning. Perhaps a Dernburg caricature left a bad taste in his mouth, or did he mean that a picture of President Wilson receiving a British bribe was in bad taste? It's all a matter of taste, which is not a Prussian specialty.

But if Herr Dernburg is honestly seeking light in matters of "taste" let him read Professor Roscoe Thayer's letter in THE TIMES. There he will find a model for his Prussian propaganda. He will see that in this country one may be a scholar and also a gentleman; that he may point out fallacy after fallacy in the remarks of an academic opponent; may correct statements of so learned a pro-German as the late Dean of the Columbia Law School, and yet use language neither "tasteless" nor in bad taste. The author of "Cavour" has clarified the vision of Dean Burgess so gently and yet so irrefutably that he retires to his study with the grateful thanks rather than resentment of the eminent and ephemerally pro-German jurist.

But why should I give Herr Dernburg all this excellent advice, seeing that every time he writes or speaks the Allies feel refreshed?

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, April 10, 1915.

Public Market Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A report under date of March 19 on the markets maintained by the City of New York, made by R. B. MacIntyre, statistician and examiner in the service of the Finance Department, shows that during the years from 1906 to 1914 the public markets owned and operated by the City of New York suffered a net loss to the city of nearly $1,200,000, and that six markets out of the nine during the year 1914 had a loss of over $245,000, though the corresponding average loss for the years from 1906 to 1914 was nearly half that amount. In other words, the loss to the city in 1914 for the six markets is $100,000 more than the average loss for the period of nine years from 1906 to 1914.

Out of the nine markets three of them have been profitable to the city. They are West Washington Market, Delancey Street Market, and Flower Market. West Washington Market was established in 1889. The assessed valuation of the market is over $1,000,000, and during the nine years from 1906 to 1914 gave an average profit to the city of $28,000. The Delancey Street Market is a quadrant market, and during the nine years from 1906 to 1914 gave an average profit of about $4,000. Flower Market is situated in the space under the Queensboro Bridge and has paid an average profit during the nine years from 1906 to 1914 of a little over $700.

How long would a business enterprise continue business if it were conclusively shown that for a period of nine years there had been no profits, but a decided loss? Strenuous protest against general wastefulness and against the continuance of these six markets should be made at once.

LOUIS S. RAPPAPORT.

New York, April 9, 1915.

Canadians Who Fought With Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your editorial on "Americans Fighting with the Allies," it should not be so surprising, since those Americans were simply reciprocating the action of the 68,000 Canadians who fought in the Northern armies during our civil war, 19,883 of whom fought in New York regiments. (See Adjutant General's report.)

I notice that the Canadians are requiring that all persons who join their armies shall take out naturalization papers. This will prevent many an adventurous American from joining their colors.

ROBERT ELAHERTY,
One of Sherman's Canadians.

New York, April 2, 1915.

Why No Park Snapshots?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today I was taking a few snapshots of my wife and child just inside Morningside Park when a policeman very politely asked me, to my surprise, if I had a permit. Receiving my reply in the negative he informed me that photographing in the parks without a permit was not allowed.

Can you tell me the reason of such a rule? What harm does it do for residents and visitors to take snapshots of the charming views to be obtained in the parks?

INTERESTED AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER.

New York, April 12, 1915.

BILLY SUNDAY.

What Times Readers Think of the Baseball Evangelist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Dean West in your issue of this date explaining the stand taken by the academic authorities in the matter of the Rev. Billy Sunday recalls to my mind an incident of my college days at Princeton. Some *vulgar preacher of the day, I cannot now* recall his name, had failed to obtain an invitation to hold forth in the college chapel. His friends and admirers were annoyed. One of them, a former Moderator of the General Assembly, preaching before the students, took the occasion to say, not without heat: "No man was ever saved by good taste."

The following Sunday it was the turn of that fine old scholar, Dean Murray, to preach. The first words of his sermon made a deep impression on me. They were as follows: "It may be true that no man was ever saved by good taste. It is at least equally true that no man was ever saved by bad taste."

S. C. HUGHES, Princeton, '89.

Newport, R. I., April 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all lands, I believe, there is a law known as lese majeste, which compels respect to the rulers, Kings, or Princes, whatever may be their titles, but for the one great and supreme Ruler there seems to be no such protection, and I think there should be.

New York, April 10, 1915. C. H. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. West gives the public only half the story. We do not judge great speakers on popular subjects by selecting a few of their statements, and it is certainly unfair to treat the message as given by Billy Sunday in this way.

Whether Mr. Sunday's theology suits me or suits Mr. West is of small importance. The results speak for themselves, and if I were to take time to select from Mr. Sunday's sermons as many of his beautiful, almost poetic, sentences as Mr. West has of his more grotesque utterances, one could not but feel after reading them that they were the

MISS ANGLIN GIVES A BRIGHT COMEDY

Her Expert Performance Part of the Pleasure of "Beverly's Balance."

WRITTEN BY PAUL KESTER

Mrs. C. G. Craig and Wm. Boyd Share the Honors in an Amusing Modern Play at the Lyceum.

BEVERLY'S BALANCE, a modern comedy, in three acts, by Paul Kester. With Margaret Anglin. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Watt Dinwiddie.....Pedro de Cordoba
Murphy.....Harry Barfoot
Mrs. Maria Randolph...Mrs. Charles G. Craig
Beverly Dinwiddie.....Margaret Anglin
J. Courtland Redlaw.....William Boyd
Mrs. Redlaw.....Ruth Holt Boucicault

Margaret Anglin has come back to town. This time she comes not with a Greek tragedy nor a Wilde comedy, not as the tender heroine as a ShaRespearean romance, nor as the emotional heroine of a moody drama, but as the principal character of a sprightly modern farce. It is called "Beverly's Balance," it is the work of Paul Kester, and it had its first New York hearing last evening from the stage of the Lyceum Theatre. In this new three-act play, which has been written with an engaging freshness of humor, there is much to amuse. Miss Anglin's own performance reveals anew how deft and sure is her skill as a comedienne, and two other members of her company do exceptionally good work. "Beverly's Balance" provides a distinctly cheerful evening in the theatre.

The story concerns itself with the marital difficulties of an amiable young Manhattanite of excessive wealth—J. Courtland Redlaw by name. His wife has caught an Earl of slender means, and, wishful to marry him, she leaves it to her husband to arrange the matter, and he is really afraid to go back home for luncheon without having found a nice co-respondent. In quest of one he consults an old classmate, Watt Dinwiddie, a painfully needy young lawyer, and the details of his distress are heard through the transom by Watt's cousin, Beverly.

Beverly, as it happens, is down on her luck and peculiarly low in her mind. She had come up from Virginia to sing in a big church choir, but she had lost her voice, and she is pressed to retrench to the ranks of the chorus of a Broadway musical comedy. She had come to the realization that she and Watt and Aunt Maria, with their minds ever on the line of the Maryland shore across the Potomac instead of on the New York skyline, were not sufficiently contemporaneous. Also she was beginning to suspect that the scales of justice needed the touch of a hand a bit like that of a dishonest grocer. Here, at least, were three people with too little money and two people with too much. Feeling progressive any way, Beverly decides to try to strike a balance. She offers herself as co-respondent.

The real task she sets herself is to bring husband and wife together. She works on the simple theory that most quarrels will settle themselves if only the erring two can be left alone together long enough. And her triumph comes when she lures the Redlaws to her own little flat in Twentieth Street and locks them in, while she and the indignant Aunt Maria spend the night in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Station.

Aunt Maria selected that spot because from there, at least, the trains leave for Virginia, and while she sits there with a borrowed overcoat wrapped around her character "fretting because she knows poor Watt, an undisclosed marriage license in his pocket, is roaming the street with a Romeo-look in his eyes, Beverly is cheerful because she is sure her stratheme will work—and does. Of course, she gets Watt and that marriage license for herself and everything is all right because now he has a very rich client. Beverly had always felt sure she would be a good lawyer if he ever got a client.

Mr. Kester has told this story with many a happy phrase. His humor is shot here and there with satire and he has a nice sense of nonsense that enters into his farce and makes parts of it most amusing indeed.

Margaret Anglin is an actress of exceptional versatility. American theatregoers know her best for her work in the roles that invite their tears, but she is at ease as well in the field of comedy, and it is an expert and very pleasing performance that she gives as Beverly Dinwiddie.

Two other parts in the play are well taken. Mrs. Charles G. Craig is altogether delightful as Aunt Maria, and though the inflections indicating her "South'n bluhd" seem to lapse from time to time, they are beyond criticism when in evidence. Her brief scene in the first act, when, both tearful and indignant, she frys, with only faint success, to pass herself off as Rosie, the stenographer, provides one of the most excruciatingly amusing farce moments the New York stage has seen in many and many a day. It is too bad the audience has no glimpse of her after her night in the Pennsylvania Station.

William Boyd's performance as the docile Redlaw is one that shows, seemingly effortless bits of playing that help any play enormously and provide the confirmed theatregoer with some of his pleasantest memories of the season.

By no means so happy is Mr. de Cordoba, an excellent romantic actor, whose endowment with the comic spirit, however, appears not to be a rich one. He handles well one scene in the new play, but a resourceful comedian might have offset the effect of some of the particularly clumsy telephone conversations that dampen the first act and generally might have brightened the opening scenes in a play that is handicapped by a faltering start. Ruth Holt Boucicault is not at home as the giddy Mrs. Redlaw.

Mr. Kester's play received its present name only after the tentative use of several other titles. When an earlier version of the comedy was given by Annie Russell in Philadelphia, it was called "something like 'The Lady in the Case,' 'Then' 'The Desert Island' was adopted and discarded. "The Balance" served for a day or so in the announcements and even now, though "Beverly's Balance" appears on the program, it might not be a bad idea to try, try again. But that is a detail. The important thing to report is that the new play at the Lyceum is agreeably entertaining.

Mishap Does Not Delay "Siegfried."

Wagner's "Siegfried" was last night's offering at the Metropolitan. In the last act, in which the scene at the foot of a rocky mountain changes to the summit of the Valkyrie's rock by the use of gauzes, one of these failed to strike its slot in the stage and it was necessary to lower the curtain while stagehands adjusted it. The mishap came during a long instrumental passage, and as Conductor Hertz kept the orchestra playing and the curtain had ascended again before the orchestra had finished the passage there was no interruption of the action. Jacques Urlus was the Siegfried and Melani Kurt the Brunhilde. Albert Reiss, Carl Braun, Robert Leonhardt, Basil Ruysdael, Margarete Ober and Elisabeth Schumann were the other principals.

W. R. Nelson Unconscious.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—William R. Nelson, editor of the Kansas City Star, who is suffering from uraemic poisoning, has been unconscious since Thursday afternoon last, his physicians announced today. Mr. Nelson is 74 years old. He has been confined to his home since last December.

Contributions for Fornberg Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following contributions for the benefit of Henry Fornberg's family: "From a little boy," 25 cents; "S. P. L. H. D.," $1; "L. C.," $1; "A. E. W.," $5; "Mrs. E. S.," $5.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 10, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.19 cents per pound.—Advt.

NEGRO MUSICIANS HEARD.

Concert of the Music School Settlement for Colored People.

The Music School Settlement for Colored People came before the public last evening in a concert in Carnegie Hall intended to give some illustration of the work of the organization. The Music School Choral Society, the Music School Settlement Glee Club, the New Amsterdam Orchestra, and several soloists, vocal and instrumental, took part. After the first part of the program Charles W. Anderson, the colored ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in one of the New York districts, made a speech in which he described the aims and objects of the Settlement as being, through music, to contribute toward better citizenship, to give the idea of the dignity of service, and to uplift the lives of the people who come under its influence.

The most ambitious number of the program was "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," from S. Coleridge Taylor's cantata of "Hiawatha." This composition the Music Committee permitted the students to undertake on account of their great wish to study an important work by one whom they consider—and whom others consider—to be the greatest musician of their race, even though it might be beyond their present proficiency to master fully. It was also explained that the orchestra which was to play at the concert was unable to do so, and at the last moment another orchestra had to be formed and rehearsed by J. Rosamond Johnson.

There were numerous other compositions by negro and white composers heard; negro spirituals, a chorus with solo, "Exhortation," by Will Marion Cook; "Listen to the Lambs," by R. Nathaniel Dett, awarded second prize in last year's competition; "Southland," by Mr. Johnson; songs by Harry T. Burleigh, Coleridge Taylor, J. Rosamond Johnson. Miss Ethel Richardson played Liszt's eighth Hungarian Rhapsody. Under the circumstances, the results were often such as to deserve commendation and encouragement, even though there were defects, and sometimes serious ones. The audience was ready to give the commendation and encouragement freely and to overlook the defects. There was, indeed, much that was striking and suggestive of the significance and possibilities of the Colored Settlement's work.

'THE ETERNAL CITY' IN FILM.

Hall Caine's Story Depicted with Fine Pictorial Effect at the Astor.

The Famous Players film, "The Eternal City," which the motion picture world has been awaiting with interest for some time, was shown publicly for the first time in New York in the Astor Theatre last night. The anticipation was due to the fact that more than the usual care was taken to secure the proper atmosphere, a company of American players having been sent abroad more than a year ago that Hall Caine's story might be photographed with the scenes described by him in his novel for a background.

BLAGDEN-ELY WEDDING.

Throng at Ceremony in Church of the Incarnation—The Attendants.

The Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was filled with guests at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the wedding of Edward S. Blagden, the second son of Mrs. Thomas Blagden, of 113 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Miss Alice A. Ely, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ely, of 30 East Sixtieth Street. The chancel was massed with marguerites and palms, and the wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, the rector of the church.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a soft white satin robe with a long train, the skirt was draped in soft folds and the low corsage, arranged in surplice fashion, was draped with tulle and lace. A shawl of old point lace was arranged so that it trailed with orange blossoms came over the flat coiffure to the forehead, and then the lace and quantities of tulle swept down the train. She carried a large round bouquet of lilies of the valley.

MRS. SOUTHACK A BRIDE.

Married to P. D. Bogue in Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

The marriage of Mrs. Josephine Allen Ward Southack, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney A. Ward of Brooklyn, and Perry D. Bogue, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Morton D. Bogue, took place at noon yesterday in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the Rev. Frank Heartfield of Brewsters, N. Y., and the Rev. John Howard Melish officiated.

Mrs. Southack, the first husband was Bogart Greenwood Southack, wore a pale blue taffeta gown, with a hat to match trimmed with pink roses. Morton Griswold Bogue was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Schuyler Livingston Morrison, Seth Low Pierrepont, John Egmont Schermerhorn, Charles Havemeyer Jackson, and Pemberton Sturges, all of New York; Rodney C. Ward, a brother of the bridegroom, and Arthur Willis of Flushing.

F. C. Dale Weds Miss I. H. James.

The marriage of Francis Colgate Dale and Miss Imogene Hall James, daughter of Mrs. Thomas N. James, took place on Sunday, the Rev. Jacob E. Price of the Washington Heights M. E. Church officiating. On their return from their honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Dale will live at 720 Riverside Drive. Mr. Dale is a member of the Union League, Republican Club, National Arts Club, and Automobile Club of America.

Miller-Redington Engagement.

S. Bevan Miller of Baltimore, Md., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Allison Janney Miller, to George O. Redington of New York, son of Mrs. J. C. O. Redington and the late Col. Redington of Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Miller is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edgar G. Miller of Baltimore. Her sister, formerly Miss Elise B. Miller, was married last December to Henry Fairfax Ayres of this city.

Mr. Redington is a lawyer and is an officer in Squadron A. He is a member of the Yale Club, Bar Association, Squadron A, Amateur Comedy, and the Crescent Athletic Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. W. C. Rafferty's Theatre Party

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty gave a theatre party last evening, followed by supper and dancing at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the guests were Baroness Vera de Ropp and the Misses Harriet Lummis, Marjorie Cleveland, Lenthon Gilford, Marie Boynton, Frances and Alice Judson, Almy Gilford, Margaret Warren, Maude O'Brien, Mercedes Rafferty, and also Duncan Marshall, Jr.; R. DePeyster Thomas, Jr.; Robert Ingersoll Brown, Hunter Van Bers, Bradish J. Carroll, Jr.; Daniel Lawton, Esmond O'Brien, Arthur C. Byrne, Randolph Dugro, James Cooper, Pearson Thompson, and James Pierson.

Miss Louise Silverman Engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman and Mrs. Silverman of 45 East Seventy-fifth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise B. Silverman, to Bernard Campe, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Campe of Norfolk, Va. No date has been set for the wedding.

Potteryware and Manuscripts.

Mursa Raffy, a well-known Persian author and antiquarian, is in New York and is showing at 841 Madison Avenue a remarkable collection of potteryware of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, excavated under his superintendence in Raghes, Sultan, Abade, and elsewhere, and Persian illuminated manuscripts of renowned Eastern poets written about 500 years ago. A manuscript of poems by Nizami, who flourished in the thirteenth century, is in splendid preservation, the colors in the illuminated headings and pictures being as fresh as when they were laid on. The paper, which is made partly of silk, has resisted the centuries, and the calligraphy is as clear as if it had been accomplished a day or two ago.

POSE AS PORTRAITS OF OLD MASTERS

Society Women Aid American Ambulance Hospital in Paris at the Ritz.

MRS. NICOLL A ROMNEY

Miss Barbara Rutherfurd Appears in a Pose After Van Dyke—Debutantes in Fancy Costume.

The entertainment for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, given last night at the Ritz-Carlton, was largely attended by society. The performance began about 9:30 o'clock, at which time the ballroom was filled.

There were fifteen numbers on the program, including living portraits after the old masters, posed by William M. Chase, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Fisher, and special dancing.

The first number showed Mrs. C. B. Alexander in a portrait after Holbein, after which Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, who had just returned from Paris, where she served two months as a volunteer nurse in the hospital, appeared in a pose after Van Dyke. Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll came next in a Romney portrait, followed by Miss Kathryn Steel and Richard Emmet in a Raeburn picture. Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens was seen in a Lely portrait, and Mrs. Lawrence S. Butler in a portrait after Franz Hals. Miss Marjorie Curtis appeared next in a Reynolds study, then Mrs. Jay Gould in a portrait after Titian, and finally, Francis Roche, in a pose after Velasquez.

The first part of the program closed with the Danse du Miroir, in which Miss Beatrice Pratt and Mrs. Walter Stillman repeated their successful dance, first seen at the Junior League entertainment during the Winter. They were assisted by Horace Allen, Lynford Dickinson, and William Boulton, Jr.

After the intermission Miss Edith Mortimer and Gerald Murphy danced a Russian waltz. Then followed more fancy dress portraits in artistic succession, the lights and shadows of the old masters being carried out to a degree of perfection.

Miss Olga Wiborg and Miss Eleanor Mortimer appeared in portraits after Gainsborough, and Miss Leonie Gilmour and Maurice Roche in a Titian pose. Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg posed after a Van Dyke portrait, and Mrs. Dwight Collier after a Rembrandt. Mrs. Henry James Whigham appeared in a Reynolds pose, and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon in a study after Velasquez. Francis Roche and Miss Edith Mortimer were next in a Van Dyke portrait, and J. F. Hubbard in a Rembrandt pose. The program closed with Miss Dorothy Jordan of Boston, who danced a Chopin nocturne and valse.

An attractive feature of the affair was the appearance in fancy costume of twelve debutantes, two of them, the Misses Kitty and Polly Kimball, in the costume of French soldiers. The girls acted as ushers and sold programs. They were the Misses Marie Johnson, Harriet McCook, Esther Auchincloss, Theodora Dunham, Mary Chapin, Louise Hoadley, Priscilla Bartlett, Mary Tweed, Eleanor Keep, and Maud Coster Post.

After the entertainment the ballroom floor was cleared for dancing. A supper was served about midnight. Many dinners preceded the function, among the hostesses of the evening being Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, and Mrs. Everett Colby.

On the Entertainment Committee were Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Henry Lyon Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., and the Misses Harriet Alexander, Carol Harriman, Eleanor Mortimer, Olga Wiborg, and Elsie Nicoll.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY MARRIES.

President of Brooklyn Institute Weds Miss Currier of Oberlin, O.

The marriage is announced of A. Augustus Healy, President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Miss Mary Theodosia Currier, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Albert Henry Currier, emeritus professor of theology at the Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, which took place in that city on Saturday.

The report of the marriage came as a surprise to Mr. Healy's friends in Brooklyn. He is 65 years old. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Bradley of Washington, D. C., and they were married in 1875. She died abroad three years ago.

For a number of years Miss Currier had charge of the fine arts department in Boston Library and for a number of years was reference librarian in Oberlin College Library. She is a graduate of Oberlin College.

Mr. and Mrs. Healy are now on a Western tour. They will visit the San Francisco Exposition.

Passengers from Havre.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havre on the Niagara were Mr. and Mrs. R. Anstey, Miss Alice Benoit, E. Effroth, Mrs. A. Guillot, Mr. and Mrs. M. Diffinger, Auguste Lambrelet, Henry MacCullough, Charles Stannard, F. Willard.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander has lent her house, 4 West Forty-eighth Street, for Friday afternoon, when John Cowper Powys, the noted English critic and lecturer, will talk on John Keats, the poet, the proceeds of the lecture to go to the British-American War Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue. Lady Herbert, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard are among the patronesses.

Mrs. James A. Burden, who has been at Aiken, S. C., has returned to town for the Spring, and is at the St. Regis.

The children of Clarence H. Mackay, John W. and Ellen Mackay, were confirmed on Sunday by Cardinal Farley in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, in a class which included the four grandchildren of Thomas F. Ryan, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Barry Ryan.

The women's class of the Fencers' Club will give a tea to the members of the club this afternoon at the club rooms, 6 West Forty-fifth Street.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Berry, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Berry, are the guests of Mrs. Leonard G. Quintin at 80 Madison Avenue.

Under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club, the Special Relief Society for convalescent soldiers abroad and the unemployed at home, will give a dance at the Hotel Vanderbilt on Friday evening. Alfonso de Navarro, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Francis Roche, and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., are on the Floor Committee.

A dance is to be held at the Plaza tonight for the benefit of the Sailor Boys' Club, a non-sectarian club newly organized. Many prominent women in society are acting as patronesses.

The wedding of Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse of Boston, and Junius Spencer Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, will take place on June 15. The couple's engagement was announced last April.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and RHEUMATISM
Ask your Physician

COLUMBIA IN 'ON YOUR WAY.'

'Varsity Show at the Astor Has Bright Lyrics and Catchy Tunes.

"On Your Way" will be the most popular slang phrase on Morningside Heights this week. That is the title of the Columbia 'Varsity show that made its annual appearance in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night. There have been Columbia shows in recent years whose titles were mentioned only in whispers even by the most enthusiastic freshmen, but this is so superior to those that undergrads will merely reply to professors when unprepared, "On Your Way," and be excused.

It would be ridiculous to compare this entertainment with a professional one. No college show ever got far away from the brand of the amateur. But "On Your Way" is the best piece the Columbia lads have produced in recent years. It is intelligently written, with lyrics that would shame those of the average Broadway musical comedy; it is brimming with catchy tunes, there are some good voices among principals and ensemble, comedians that are really funny, and settings and costumes that approximate those of the professional stage.

The plot took the players all over the globe, thus giving an excuse for such widely separated and broadly contrasted scenes as Hicksville on the Hudson, a shelk's tent on the Sahara, and a square in Panama. They were all thus on their way because Pansy Hetherington, who had gone to Hicksville to teach the tango, had been superseded by the Dancing Deans, who had danced before royalty, and when Pansy came into some money she decided to see the world and dance before crowned heads herself.

William D. Spalthoff, the dreadnought comedian of former years, now in the super-dreadnought class, played Pansy a la George Monroe. Herman A. Alzeirod was Argument. Story, the blackface comedian, and he gave a really recognizable imitation of a popular blackface comedian. Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, a grandson of the impresario, was a poet with a wrist watch, and J. Hunter McDonnell was a demure debutante with pneumatics and other first aids to help the illusion.

The most finished performance was that of John D. Beals, Jr., who in the role of a Scotchman disclosed a true sense of comedy and a burr almost worthy of Harry Lauder.

SUFFRAGE BALL AT ASTOR.

Musical Program and Bridge Preceded the Dancing.

A large suffrage ball was held last night in the Astor, under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Manhattan, of which Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw is Chairman. It was preceded by a dramatic and musical program, with songs by Mme. Gertrude Auld, monologues by Miss Vida Sutton, and a recitation of "The Battl eCry of the Mothers," by Mrs. Herbert Harris. Competition around the bridge tables was keen, and some of the prize winners turned over the cash equivalents of their prizes to the campaign fund.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. David Crompton, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Claude Lavinder, Miss Mabel Van Alstyne, Mrs. Francis Cabot, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Eugene Boissevain, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Mrs. William L. Benedict, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Virginia Thorburn, Mrs. Frank Stratton, and Mrs. Frederick Gillette. Others present were Judge and Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Rousseau, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Schoonwald, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Trevelle, Mrs. Kate Townsend Morris, Miss Emily Becker, Miss Sibyl Carlisle, Miss Bailey, Vera Hopwood, Dr. Peter Rang, Miss Grete Torpadie, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knoblauch.

GIFT FOR SINGERS HERE.

Kaiser Selects a Trophy for the Brooklyn Festival.

BERLIN, April 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Emperor William's gift to the North-eastern Singing Society for the festival to be held in Brooklyn is now ready. It is a large silver and gold plated shield of honor, rich in relief work, prepared from designs by Professor Otto Rohloff. It represents Apollo playing a harp.

"The picture is surrounded by the American and German coats of arms and also bears a picture of the Emperor. Because of the danger of capture by a hostile ship, only an inexpensive duplicate has been sent to the United States, and the original of the gift will not be sent until peace is concluded."

Eben Plympton.

Eben Plympton, an actor, who played leading parts with Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Adelaide Neilson, and Clara Morris, died early yesterday of pneumonia in a hotel at Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was 62 years old.

Mr. Plympton, whose real name was Eben Bradlee, was born in Boston. When he was 18 he made his début at Sacramento with Joseph Proctor. In 1875 he played at the Union Square Theatre in "Rose Michael" and "The Gilded Age." The following year Mr. Plympton joined Adelaide Neilson and played her leading parts, among them Romeo to her Juliet, Sebastian in "Twelfth Night," and Leonatus in "Cymbeline." He supported Lawrence Barrett during part of a season and was the original Lord Travers in "Hazel Kirke" during a long run at the Madison Square Theatre.

In 1882 Mr. Plympton went to London to support of Edwin Booth. Returning here he played in "Caste," and "The Two Roses," and then rejoined Booth for a tour here in Shakespearean plays. In "Miss Multon" he played with Clara Morris. Later he played Ingomar with Julia Marlowe, and in 1888 he was Mary Anderson's leading man during her farewell tour. Recent appearances were in "The Garden of Allah" and in "Twelfth Night" as Sir Toby Belch, which was his last appearance.

Mr. Plympton was one of the first actors on the legitimate stage to go into vaudeville.

Obituary Notes.

WILLARD CRANE, 84 years old, a wealthy lumber manufacturer who had been connected with many large manufacturing enterprises in Vermont and other States, died in Burlington, Vt., yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM WILSON MOFFETT, formerly Presiding Elder of the New Brunswick District of the Methodist Conference, died at Kingston, N. J., yesterday. Dr. Moffett is the fifth Methodist minister of the New Brunswick District to die since March 1.

WILLIAM E. McNEILLIE, a building expert, died yesterday at Post Graduate Hospital of intestinal disease. He was 60 years old. Mr. McNeillie was employed by different architects to superintend the construction of many large buildings, among them the National City Bank and The Times Building.

EDWARD P. MOXEY, an expert accountant, who was a witness for the Government in the cases against Charles W. Morse in New York, James R. Walsh in Chicago, and many other representatives under the national banking laws, died yesterday in Chicago of heart disease.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MISS HEINRICH'S RECITAL.

Second Appearance of Soprano Lieder Singer in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Julia Heinrich, soprano, who has given one recital this season in New York, gave another yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, at which she sang an interesting program of songs in German, French, and English. She renewed the favorable impression she made a month ago by the intelligence, spirit, and musical feeling of her performance, the excellence of her diction, her plastic phrasing, and in certain songs the beauty of her legato. Her voice was better in quality yesterday when heard in mezzo voce than in a fuller utterance. Its resources do not permit of all the effects of color that might have been expended in giving variety of expression to the songs she presented, but there was much intelligence in the way she provided appropriate and pointed characterization to her interpretation.

Miss Heinrich had the advantage of the skilful and sympathetic accompaniments of her father, Max Heinrich, who also composed two of the English songs of her program, "Dreams" and "Autumn Eve." The others in this group were old songs. It may be noted that "The Lass with the Delicate Air," though often ascribed to Dr. Thomas Arne, as it was on Miss Heinrich's program, was really composed by his son, Michael Arne.

Dr. Louis Waldstein Dies in London

The death of Dr. Louis Waldstein in his sixty-third year at Hartfield, Sussex County, England, on Sunday is reported from London. Dr. Waldstein was born in New York and studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He went abroad and received his degree of M. D. at Heidelberg University in 1878. After studying at the Universities of Zurich, Vienna, London, and Paris, he was assistant at the Pathological Institute, Heidelberg, for two years, and then returned to New York, where he practiced for seventeen years. He gave up his practice here to engage in scientific research in England. He was the author of many medical and scientific articles.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SHERMAN.—April 11, 260 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Sherman, a daughter.

Engaged

HARRISON—MENHINICK.—E. Louise Menhinick to Lawrence S. Harrison.

Married

ZOGUE—SOUTHACK.—On Monday, April 12, 1915, at Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Frank Heartfield, assisted by Rev. Howard Melish, Josephine Ward Southack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney A. Ward, to Perry D. Bogue.

DALE—JAMES.—On Sunday, April 11, at the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Jacob E. Price, Imogen Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. James, to Francis Colgate Dale.

RICHARDS — GILLETTE. — On Saturday, April 10, at the First Presbyterian Church in Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. George O. Yelsley, D. D., assisted by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, Helen Field, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gillette, to Mr. Richards, N. Y., to Marcus D. Richards of Chicago.

TOMPKINS — CARPENTER. — On April 6, 1915, at the Garrison Church, Prospect, Bermuda, by his Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, assisted by the Very Rev. Archbishop Davidson, Chaplain to the Forces, Madeline Bianchi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bianchi Tompkins of New York, to Lieut. Colonel Albert Edward Carpenter of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

ARROGAST—ANTONY.—April 10, Grace F. Antony to George A. Arrogast.

MICHELSON—WODISKA.—April 11, Lillian Wodiska to Max Michelson.

Brooklyn.

BARRY—MAYNE.—April 7, Mary J. Mayne to Joseph Barry.

Newark.

GALLAGHER—STANLEY.—April 9, Sadie Stanley to James Gallagher.

SINNOT—SMITH.—April 10, Grace V. Smith to Charles L. Sinnot.

Died.

BAARS.—John Frederick, Jr., suddenly, on April 7, in New York City, in his 50th year. Funeral in Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIERMANN.—After short illness, April 12, Carl H. Biermann. Funeral services Thursday, 2 P. M., 174 Sherry St., Richmond Hill, L. I.

BITTER.—Suddenly, on April 10, Karl Bitter, beloved husband of Marie Bitter, in his 46th year. Funeral private. Announcement of memorial service later.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, April 11, at 36 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Elizabeth Blair, aged 1 year, daughter of Bessie Bordwell and William Tod Campbell. Funeral service Tuesday, 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, April 11, 1915, Annie, widow of Fred C. Campbell. Funeral services at 195 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13. Interment Coeymans, N. Y.

CASE.—On April 12, Albertson Case, in his 72d year. Funeral services on April 14 at 1:30, from his late residence at Southold, L. I.

CHILDS.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, April 10, 1915, Levi M., beloved husband of Rose Childs, aged 74 years. Remains lying at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday. Funeral and interment private.

CLARK.—Dr. James G., at his residence, West New Brighton, S. I., in 91st year of his age, Friday, April 9. Services Tuesday, April 13, 2 o'clock, Church of the Ascension.

DARE.—At his late residence, 382 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, April 11, 1915, Frederick V., beloved husband of Laura A. Dare, in his 65th year. Funeral services at Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Marcy Av., corner Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, at 8 P. M.

DURBIN.—Sunday, April 11, 1915, Alexander Cook Durbin, in the 85d year of his age. Funeral service at Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., at 11 A. M., Tuesday, April 13.

GAGE.—At Lakewood, N. J., on April 11, Anne Massie, wife of Morston P. Gage and daughter of the late William Everard and Mrs. Strong. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

HAIDUVEN.—On April 11, Edward S., beloved son of Richard J. and the late Mathilde Haduven. Funeral Wednesday, April 14, at 9:30, from his late residence, 532 East 150th St.; thence to the Immaculate Conception Church, 150th St. and Melrose Av., where a mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

HARPER.—On Saturday, April 10, 1915, Caroline Sleeper, widow of Joseph W. Harper, of pneumonia, at her late residence, No. 1 Gramercy Park. Funeral service will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HEDENBERG.—At Cranford, N. J., April 12, 1915, Georgea Anna, aged 70 years, beloved wife of Edward L. Hedenberg. Funeral services at her late home, 209 Elizabeth Av., Cranford, N. J., Wednesday, 3 P. M., April 14, 1915.

HODGSON.—Sunday, April 11, 1915, after a brief illness, at 379 Parkside Av., Willard H. Hodgson. Funeral strictly private.

IRWIN.—James Irwin, April 11. Funeral 9 o'clock, 2267 Creighton St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 14.

JACKSON.—Lissie widow of Capt. Lewis E. Jackson. Funeral April 14, 10 A. M., 69 Grand St., New Rochelle.

LANE.—At Greenwich, Conn., Annie Case Reed, wife of the late George Tibbits Lane of Troy, N. Y. Funeral services private, from 51 1st St., Troy, N. Y., April 14 at 2:30 o'clock.

LAVENBERG.—Julius, age 24, at Plattekill, N. Y., April 10, son of Jacob and Mary Lavenberg. Funeral services April 13, at 10 A. M., from 541 East 86th. Hartford papers please copy.

LEARNED.—At New London, Conn., April 12, 1915, Alice Beckwith, wife of Walter Learned.

LEIFWALD.—Moses J., aged 39, of pneumonia, Sunday, April 11, beloved husband of Mabel Pike (Leifwald.) Funeral Tuesday (this) morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 521 West 112th St. Savannah papers please copy.

LEIGHTON.—At his home in Cook's Falls, April 11, 1915, Arthur Leighton, 24. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. E. C. Leighton, three brothers, Robert, Frederick, and Macdonald, and one sister, Eleanor.

LOUNSBURY.—Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, Emeritus Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, died in New Haven Friday, April 9, of angina pectoris. Funeral services in Battell Chapel, Yale University, Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at quarter past two.

LLOYD.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, April 11, 1915, Frank C. Lloyd, son of the late Rev. William Lloyd, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 34 Mead St., New Canaan, Tuesday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 6:01 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MARKS.—George W., brother of Harry and Woolf. Services at Meyer's Chapel, 229 Lenox Av., Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.

MARKS.—Franklin Lodge, 447, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby notified to attend an emergent communication of our lodge for the purpose of paying the last Masonic honors to our late brother Geo. W. Marks, at the funeral parlors of H. Meyers & Co., 229 Lenox Av., on Wednesday morning, April 14, at 10:30 o'clock.

MOSES SPIERO, Master.
LOUIS C. MOSS, Secretary.

MARKS.—The members of Washington Lodge No. 10, I. O. F. S. of I., are requested to attend the funeral of our departed Brother, Harry Marks, on Wednesday, April 14, from the Funeral Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

J. ALTER, President.
J. WEILL, Secretary.

McCABE.—On April 12, at her late residence, 106 Waverly Place, Rose McCabe, widow of Peter McCabe, deceased. Funeral Wednesday, April 14, from St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av., at 9:30 A. M.

McCREADY.—On April 9 at his residence, 329 West 42d St., the Right Rev. Monsignor Charles McCready, LL. D., rector of the Holy Name Society. Solemn pontifical mass of requiem Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Divine office will be chanted at 10 o'clock.

McMAHON.—The Right Rev. Denis J. McMahon, The Gramercy Neighborhood Association has suffered a signal loss in the death of Monsignor McMahon. The funeral will take place from the Church of the Epiphany, 2d Av. and 21st St., Wednesday, April 14, at 10 A. M. All the members of the association are invited to attend.

McMAHON.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of Catholic Charities, held on Monday, April 12, 1915, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in His infinite love and inscrutable wisdom, has most unexpectedly bereaved us, by the miniature of the angel of death, of our saintly founder and beloved Moderator, Right Rev. Mgr. Denis J. McMahon, D. D., Domestic Prelate of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV., and Supervisor of Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York;

Whereas, We who have been singularly privileged, favored, blessed for so many years through our relations with Mgr. McMahon—verily an apostle of charity and a father of the poor—have known and experienced his kindliness of heart, have been constant witnesses of his devotion and fidelity to every work of Christian mercy, and have been more than edified and inspired by the extremity of his personal sacrifice, the intensity of his extraordinary activity

TO UNITE CREDITORS OF GREENHUT FIRM

Large Claimants Are Eager to Avoid Friction in Reaching a Settlement.

TWO COMMITTEES MEET

One Body Seeks an Inquiry Into Status of Firm's $6,000,000 Sinking Fund Bonds.

The creditors of the B. J. Greenhut Company strove hard yesterday to form a committee which would represent fully all the concerns holding claims against the department store. The Dommerich committee, which is supposed to represent nearly all the large creditors and of which Richard Everett Dwight of Rounds, Schurman & Dwight is counsel, met and admitted two men nominated by the Central Trade Conference. The Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association, with which Saul S. Myers is associated as counsel, also prepared to nominate a committee, which will work with Mr. Dommerich's association, or independently.

Mr. Dwight said last night he thought that if Mr. Myers's organization was willing to assist the Dommerich committee, that body would be very glad to give the Audit Association full representation. The Dommerich committee aimed to establish as strong a body of creditors as possible, he said, so as to harmonize all interests and reach a settlement with the least possible friction.

The men added to the Dommerich committee yesterday were Edwin L. Meyers of Louis Meyers & Son, glove manufacturers, and George S. Lewy, manager of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. They were nominated by the Central Trade Conference, which takes in fourteen of the so-called "needle industries."

Small Creditors Meet.

A second meeting of Greenhut creditors was held at the rooms of the Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association. At this the Crockery Board of Trade was represented by L. S. Owen, the Furniture Board of Trade by W. J. James, the National Jewelers' Board of Trade by E. N. Stone, the Men's Furnishing Association by Willard B. Stevens, the waist interests by Edward Levi of the Bijou Waist Company, the Housefurnishing Board of Trade by Ludwig M. Wilson; Steinfeld Brothers and other individual creditors by William M. Ivins; Borgfeldt & Co. and others by E. V. Harman; Fred Butterfield & Co. by Frank Worrall, and the Wholesale Shoe League by Louis M. Tayler.

It is expected that these men, with William M. Ivins as Chairman and William Egelhofer of Henry Glass & Co., and Ernest F. Neumann of Kopps Brothers, will form a permanent committee which may either merge with the Dommerich committee or work separately, according as it finds that it can reach an agreement with Mr. Dommerich and his associates. Last night Saul S. Myers, counsel for these creditors, said:

"It was the sense of the meeting that the persons connected with the Greenhut Company who were in a position to know the facts should be examined under oath, and by a wholly disinterested body of creditors whose object would be to ascertain the exact situation for all of the creditors, and not have any whitewash examination nor any whitewash examination of the books.

"One of the matters to be inquired into is the $6,000,000 sinking fund gold mortgage bonds dated Dec. 1, 1910, due July 1, 1933. These bonds are supposed to be secured by a second mortgage on the real estate, but it has been suggested that these bonds are either held or controlled by Mr. Greenhut, and should not be allowed to come in and share in the assets on the same basis as those creditors who sold merchandise to the Greenhut Company.

Want Salaries Investigated.

"Another matter which it has been suggested should be inquired into is what is supposed to be large purchases made by the Greenhut Company since Jan. 1, as well as the salaries of $222,000 a year paid to: Joseph B. Greenhut $100,000, Benedict J. Greenhut, his son, $50,000; Nelson W. Greenhut, his son, $10,000; Benjamin Hillman, $50,000, and Charles A. Cooper, $12,000."

In addition to the creditors committee, it is probable that a bondholders' committee will be formed today with Joseph M. Hartfield as counsel. Discussing yesterday the position of the bondholders, Benjamin C. Yarnall, counsel for the Greenhut firm, pointed out that in any arrangement which Capt. Greenhut and his sons might make as to the exchange of the bonds they hold for some other form of security they would have to consider the interests of the minority bondholders. It is reckoned that $1,000,000 of the $6,000,000 bonds of the concern are held outside the firm and its interests, and it is necessary to reach with these small holders a plan for common action.

When the bank of J. B. Greenhut & Co. is finally wound up, it is expected there will be a handsome surplus for the partners. Against the $58,000 of outstanding accounts, the State Banking Department holds about $10,000 in city bonds, and in addition there is $60,000 in cash and about $500,000 in other good assets.

AUCTION SALES

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

Peremptory Auction Sale—The entire high grade stock of Office and Showroom FIXTURES,—ALSO THE ENTIRE PLANT,

Inventoried at over $65,000, formerly of

Frankenthal Bros. Company, makers of the Famous Gelsha Waist. Retiring from Business, will be sold on Thursday and Friday, April 15th and 16th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day on premises, 16-18 West 22d St., (near Fifth Ave.,) N. Y. C., occupying 3 floors.

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This stock consists of the highest quality Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Allovers, Insertions, Edgings, Robes, Medallions, Galloons, Bands, Flouncings, Veilings, Chiffons, Nets, Novelties, Fancy Cotton and Silk Laces, all of the daintiest and most exclusive designs; also a stock of Crepe Chiffons, Voiles, Lawns, Batistes, Cambrics and Colored Lawns; also a good line of all kinds of Findings, including a large stock of Pearl Buttons. FIXTURES—Consists of Mahogany R. T. Desks, Tables with glass covers, Chairs, Show Room Cabinets, Partition, Rugs, Electric Fans, Chandeliers, Typewriter and Billing Machines, Office Tables, Trunks, Card Cases, Multigraph and Stamping Machines. LAUNDRY PLANT—Modern, fully equipped, consisting of Locke Machines, Neck Band and Cuff Presses, Air Pumps, Band Starcher, Dampening Machine and Mangle, Jordan Laundry Dry Room, all with motors; 18 gal. Copper Starch Cooker, Wash Tubs, Ironing Tables, Pressing Irons, Water Filters, Gas Oven, Stove and Fixtures. ENTIRE PLANT—Consists of National Buttonhole, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 Needle Tucking Machines, Union Special Overlock, 95-1 and 95-2, 61 W Singer Chain Stitch, W. & G., Collarette and Cuff Machines, Small Machines, Power Tables, Cloth Cutting Machine, Cutting Tables, Counters, Work Chairs, Oil Cans with Pumps, and in fact everything to be found in an establishment of this kind.

Inspection Wednesday, Wednesday, April 14th, 1915, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. with descriptive Catalogue.

Auctioneer's Personal Comment. NOTICE!—In calling your attention to the above announcement I desire to impress upon you the unusual attractiveness of this offering. The reputation of this concern were universally renowned, and every item presented at this sale represents the very finest that can be secured, and adaptable for the finest retail, importing and manufacturing trade. Will sell positively without reserve. Auctioneer's Office, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. C. Telephone, Spring 4299.

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS SALE

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1915.
at 10:30 A. M. at our salesroom,
23 WALKER ST., CITY.

will sell at public auction for account of whom it may concern, entire salvage stock of B. & KAHN, (wholesale jobbers), 168 Canal St., New York City, inventorying about $15,000.00, consisting of

Jobbers' Stock

in original boxes and packages.

LADIES' MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SWEATER COATS, BATHING SUITS, CORSETS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, OVERALLS AND JUMPERS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKFS., UMBRELLAS, NOTIONS, Etc., Etc.,

COMFORTABLES. Also RAIN COATS.

85% of the stock in perfect condition, 5% damaged. Stock worthy of attention of the jobbing and retail trade. Stock arranged for sale by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer.

Liquidation Sale—The Entire Stock of Merchandise, Machinery and Fixtures formerly of S. Brooks, 118 West 17th St., manufacturer of waists and dresses, consisting of

50,000 Yds. of Piece Goods

(in original pieces) such as Crepe de Chine, Jap Silk, Crepe, Voile, Organdie, Batiste, Madras, Linens, Cambrics & Fancy Novelties.

100,000 Yards Allovers, Laces and Embroideries

of every description (in original pieces)

750 Doz. Ladies' Waists,

Made of above materials in the latest styles; 200 doz. Cut Waists, 5,000 gross Pearl, Crochet, China and Fancy Buttons, large line of Spool Cotton, Ribbons, Trimmings and Notions.

Machinery and Fixtures at 2 P. M.

Consisting of 10 special machines, such as Buttonhole, Hemstitching, Button Sewer, Tucking, Union Special 1 and 2 Singer Sewing Machines, Merrow Machine, Cutting Machine, Cutting Tables, Safe, Partitions, Desks, Chairs, etc. 1-10-H. P. Vreeland Gas Engine.

FRENKEL, Auctioneer, Sells
This Day, Tuesday, April 13, at 10:30 A.M.,
On above premises, the above stock in large trade lots. Telephone 2488 Franklin.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.

520-522 BROADWAY,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
To-day, Tuesday, April 13, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
1,000 TRADE LOTS
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel,
Dry Goods, Dress and Cotton Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MEN'S AND LADIES'
FURNISHINGS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
To-morrow, Wednesday, Apr. 14, 10:30 A.M.
Special peremptory auction sale, without limit or reserve. Large and seasonable high-class
Retail Stock
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING

Also Special Offering of
Summer and Palm Beach Clothing.

WHOLESALE JOBBER'S STOCK
ABOUT 20,000 YARDS
SILKS

Velvets, Plushes and Dress Goods,
Consisting of Satins, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Jap Silk, Bengaline, Poplin, Gabardines, Plain and Brocaded Velvet and Plushes, Cordurovs, Velveteens, Diagonals and Fancy Cloth. Will Be Sold To-day, Tuesday, Apr. 13, '15, AT 10:30 A. M., AT
23 Lispenard Street, N. Y. C.
Greenwald & Company, Auctioneers
PHONE—1264 FRANKLIN.

Van Praag & Co., Auct's, will sell
Today, Tuesday, April 13th,
At 10:30 a. m., at our salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
LARGE HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF
Haberdashery
Ladies' Furnishings and Dry Goods
Comprising 5000 Men's Manhattan,

Arrow, Cluett, Emperor and Lion Brand Negligee Silk and Pleated Shirts, Arrow and Silver Brand Collars, Men's Silk, Merino, Balbriggan and B. V. D. Underwear and Union Suits. Large, elegant line of Full Dress and Fancy Vests. Large line of Aders, Myers, and Forsyth Silk Kid and Suede Gloves. Elegant assortment of Silk Neckwear, Silk and Lisle Hosiery, Pajamas, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Belts, Suspenders and everything pertaining to a fashionable haberdashery establishment. Also a line of Ladies' Furnishings and Dry Goods, as Ladies' Walking Underwear, Kimonos, Skirts, Laces and Embroideries; also for account of B. W. Densen bill of Feb'y 22.

HENRY LILLY CO., Auctioneer,
84-90 Reade St.
Wednesday, April 14th, 10:30 A. M.
—SHOES—

In addition to usual assortment special offering of discontinued lines by a large mail order house. Trade sales of Shoes every Wednesday and Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey, in the matter of DAVID A. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

D. HARTMANN, Auct.,

Will Sell To-day, Tuesday, April 13, 1915,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M. at
15-17 MERCER STREET,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
Certain Assets of the Above Bankrupt,
Consisting of
AN EXTRA LARGE LINE OF HIGH-GRADE
TRUNKS
AND BAGS
COMPRISING

Wardrobe Trunks, Dress Trunks, Steamer Trunks, Shoe and Hat Trunks, All Leather and Leather Lined Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Fitted Bags, made of Walrus, Seal, Alligator and Sole Leather Hand Bags, a large line of Pocket Books, Coin Purses, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Bill Books, Toilet Sets, Music and Manuscript Rolls, Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets, Umbrellas, etc.

Also all the FIXTURES

Consisting of One Safe, Silent Salesman and Jewel Cases, Umbrella Case, Display Stands, Cashier's Desk, One Franklin Typewriter, Chairs, etc.

KAUFMAN & KAUFMAN, Trustees.
LEVY & FRANKENTHALER, Attorneys for Trustees, 37 Liberty Street, N. Y. C.
For information telephone Spring 4293.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer,

OFFICE: 139 BROADWAY.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
CONCRETE STONE BUILDING MATERIALS
at yard, 342 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Tuesday, April 13th, 1915,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Comprising large lots of best quality and thoroughly seasoned Concrete (artificial stone) Water Tables, Window Sills, Back sills, Window Lintels, Circle Limestone Centres, Flower Stands, Coping, Pier Blocks, Mouldings, etc., etc.

ALL OF STANDARD SIZES.

TERMS CASH—IMMEDIATE REMOVAL. Sale absolute and without limit or reserve. Take Broadway (Brooklyn) "L" to Halsey Street and surface car to Irving Avenue.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE—SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, sells on Wednesday, April 14th, at 10:30 A. M., at the place of business of Joseph Samuels & Co., Inc., No. 129 West 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, large amount of modern machinery used in the manufacture of braids, etc.; also office fixtures, to satisfy the balance due upon a mortgage of $37,000 made by Hortense Munter to Jacob Rosenthal. MARKS & MARKS, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 66 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet
Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

EXPORT—EUROPE.—Anglo-German Agency, established 16 years in London, with large European connection, opening French Office at Hamburg on peace-declaration, desires to arrange with American Manufacturers European agency. Only few important lines with good prospects of big sales accepted. Principals have large experience in European countries and are good organizers of big business. Highest Banking and Trade references. Representative now in New York could give considerable time to studying and preparing business to be represented. Please reply to F 281, Times Annex.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
SHANTUNGS;
ALSO POLO DOTS.
SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA,
114 EAST 23D ST.

FOR THE JOBBING TRADE. We are in the market for ladies' short coats of white chinchilla, shepherd checked, &c., for immediate delivery. Call between 10 and 11, 31 East 28th St., seventh floor.

MANUFACTURERS OF TRIMMINGS wish to represent silk or woolen mill, sell to jobbing, cut-up, and large retail trade; have factory and office busy business section near 6th Av. M 279 Times.

WILL BUY a quantity of heavy-grade satin striped crepe de chine; also a quantity of heavy quality of plain crepe de chine. West Well Waist Co., 15 West 24th. Telephone Farragut 9619.

CASH for jobs, surplus stocks, or regular numbers underpriced for ladies' and misses' wearing apparel of every description. Richmond, Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone 580 Spring.

READY TO CLOSE out 400 suits, latest styles and materials; 500 coats lined and unlined, checks, poplins, gabardine, at low prices. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th St.

Jobber looking at Fall coats of cloth and pile fabrics all week, from 9 until 12 A. M. Woolf Bros., 647 Broadway.

JOBBER ready to look at Fall samples cloth and pile fabrics, children's, juniors' and misses' coats. Write for appointment. Y 329 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, to sell hydraulic cloth hats to jobbing trade; salary and commission. W 151 Times.

Jobber looking at infants', children's, ladies' and juniors' pile fabric coats; sell when from 9 A. M. to 12. 6 W. 17th St., 9th floor.

Buyer for general stores desires jobs for cash in ladies' and misses' wearing apparel. S. R. S. Co., 7 Greene St. Tel. Spring 835.

WANTED—All kinds ladies' wearing apparel; cash. National Purchasing Co., 58 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WILL SELL AT COST 50 PIECES "JULLIARDS, 4037" silk poplin, 40-inch, in black and blue. M 158 Times.

CONTRACTOR WITH 20 MACHINES wishes to connect with a reliable dress manufacturer or jobber. Phone Stuyvesant 6096.

Trunks for sale; model, swatch, and ordinary; also time clock. 84 5th Av., 8th floor, Telephone Chelsea 4184.

Manufacturer making silk knitted coats wants jobber to take entire outfit. W 140 Times.

WILL BUY JOBS cheap men's, women's underwear, corset covers, hosiery. M 105 Times.

Big lots of snappy Spring coats to close out at once. Phone Bryant 8808. 54-58 West 34 St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SPECIALISTS. Salesman wishes to negotiate. N 48 Times.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 894 Broadway.

Salesman to sell our line of Windsors; all territories; commission. W 150 Times.

WILL LOOK at Palm Beach suits and silk coats. 39 West 29th St., 5th floor.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Wanted—Job in suits and coats. Call with samples, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,416.

We are looking at Fall cloth coats; snappy styles. Fourth floor, 40 West 17th.

Wanted—Jobs in woolen mixtures for skirts; cash. Leupit, 132 West 23d St.

OPEN for jobs coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

For Sale.—Remnants of piece goods and laces. Elgrade, 157 West 36th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday ...3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Side Lace Shoes May Not Last.

The vogue of the side-lace shoe is not apt to last long, according to a trade authority, if better care is not taken in fitting them. Apparently, too, few clerks know how, or take the pains, to fit these shoes properly, with the result that complaints are being heard of them already. When properly fitted, there appears to be no real reason why these shoes should not wear as well as those laced in the old-fashioned way.

Men's Tan Shoes Sell Best.

Reports from authoritative sources say that men's high tan shoes are selling well in all grades, even better than those with fancy tops. In women's high shoes, light-colored combinations and pumps are selling in equal proportion. Some tan vamp, contrasting color top lace shoes are shown, but there is not much of a demand for them. For misses and children the best business is being done on high white shoes. Boys' shoes are about the only ones that have not been affected materially by the season's style craze, and staple black shoes continue to lead the demand in that direction.

Some Difficulty on Plaids.

There is a feeling among the clothiers as well as some of the piece goods houses selling them that the popularity of plaid designs may prove short-lived. The reason given for this is the difficulty the manufacturers have in matching up the cloth so that the pattern in the completed garment will not be disjointed at the seams. Not only is the cutter's job made harder by the necessity of matching the pattern, but it is pointed out that more material is needed to obtain the correct result. Although this may be so, plaids are selling very well at the present time, and show no signs of dwindling sales.

Few Duplicates Yet.

The piece goods market has received few duplicates as yet from the clothiers. In fact, some of the large clothing houses are just getting their men out on their trips. What small orders have been taken give no indication of what the bulk of the business will be placed on. The outstanding feature of the market just at present is the demand for light-weight goods. Grays are wanted and plain plaids. The mills, however, are not inclined to go out of their way to meet this demand. The selling agents are of the opinion that it is best to confine their operations to the goods of the season and their looms are now on heavyweights.

Now It Is the Balmacaan.

While there exists a wide divergence of opinion regarding how balmacaans will sell for the coming Fall, there are some clothiers who still pin their faith to this once popular model and cloth. One clothier finds that a quantity of black and white balmacaan cloth that he had on hand after the vogue passed has been sold out since then to meet a steady demand. The balmacaan, however, is not known as such now. The new name for this model, with some difference in the construction of the sleeve, is the balmaroon. The sleeves are cut in the kimono effect, generally out of one piece of cloth. In the main the clothiers believe that, as an automobile coat, the garment will pass into the class of a staple.

The Army Contract Situation.

Factors who have been connected with the army contract business in the piece goods market are of the opinion that there will be some heavy orders placed in the near future by the French Government. Until the financing of these operations is completed, however, it is not expected that negotiations will be closed for such goods as are needed. From now on, it is predicted that the English Government will be inactive as far as giving out orders here. The British Inspectors have returned to the other side. Orders from some of the smaller nations are held up, it is said, through lack of available funds, several factors claiming that they have refused to take bonds or other securities in payment.

Millinery Ribbons Are Wanted.

From the millinery trade there is still a good demand for velvet ribbons in the widths most suitable to that industry. There is no question as to the extent of the call for black velvet goods of this kind, but opinions regarding the status of colored velvet ribbons do not wholly coincide. A fairly good business is reported on silk ribbons, with novelty stripes and checks in black and white, the most wanted from all accounts. In these small square and diamond checks are prominent, while a novelty in the larger checks shows small black threads running across the white squares. A novel striped ribbon shows a black ground with a white stripe about a half inch wide running down the centre of it, on each side of which are several narrower stripes of the same shade.

White Goods Reports Conflict.

Yesterday's reports from sellers of white goods conflicted as to the actual condition of business in these goods at the present time. As has been indicated before in this column, the demand was said by good jobbing quarters of the trade, but, in the opinion of at least one very well-known merchant, it could show a lot of improvement. There is not much doubt anywhere that white goods will do what was expected of them earlier in the season, but the merchant in question yesterday expressed the fear that so much of the demand will be crowded into the next month or so that the trade cannot profit from it in the way it would if it were spread out more. The demand for and scarcity of white cotton gabardine is said to be one of the features of the market at this time, these goods being slow in the weaving. A good call is also told of for a fabric known as goffine.

Wash Goods Still Moving.

A nice business in wash goods came to secondary distributors of this merchandise in the mails yesterday, some of it coming direct from the retailers and the rest from men who are now on the road with Fall lines and are picking up business on seasonable goods wherever it shows itself. A fair house business was also done, considering the lateness of the wholesale season. The demand is still principally for printed goods of various kinds, such as poplins, voiles, &c. Black and white check and floral combinations, black stripe and floral combinations, and black striped-seed voiles are among the popular goods, as are novelty coin spots of various sizes in black on white grounds. Some indication of an increasing demand for piece-dyed goods is noted in some directions for Fall. It is thought that the eyestuff uncertainty will militate against these goods more or less.

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Trading was active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and prices were firmer. Converters and bag manufacturers were in the market after sheetings, and a good business was done on several constructions of printcloth for deliveries running to July. Some good-sized sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3 7-16 cents for nearby delivery were reported in certain quarters of the market, but later reports indicated sales for delivery to July at 3¼ cents, which at the close appeared to be the accepted market figure for any delivery of these goods. Other good-sized sales at the advance included 38½-inch 64-60s at 3 7-16 cents for nearby delivery and 64-64s at 3¼ cents for prompt shipment at 4 cents. Business on 39-inch 80 squares was hampered by the unwillingness of the mills to accept bids of 6 cents for contract delivery, but sales of 72-76s and 68-72s were made for delivery during the next ten or twelve weeks at 5½ and 4¾ cents, respectively. Later in the day similar bids for the same deliveries of these goods were made and declined. Little business was done on 38½-inch 64 squares, 64-56s and 60-52s, and narrow printcloths were quiet also. Spot prices follow:

36-inch, 80-80s	4½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 56-48s	3½c
39-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	*2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3 7/16c	37-inch, 56-52s	*2½c

*Bid.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ANNIE BERKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Annie Berkowitz, dealer in house furnishing goods at 60 East 138th Street, by Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, $240; Butler Brothers, $149; Jacob L. Block, $96; Morris Bergman, $54, and Samuel E. Bernstein, $82. Liabilities are $5,000, assets $2,000.

LOUIS E. LEVY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis E. Levy, manufacturer of women's hats at 19 West Houston Street, by Finkelstein & Sons, $445; Nalove & Co., $346, and Morris Schwartz, $20. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on Saturday.

CHARLES S. BOUGHER of 3,657 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,827 and assets consisting of cash, $6; accounts, $63, and twenty-five shares of stock of the Consolidated Liquid Gas Company.

GIOVANNI SAVARESE, grocer, of 536 Ninth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $44,514 and assets consisting of stock, value unknown.

PELLMAN BROTHERS, cloak manufacturers at 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $14,150 and assets $12,344. Samuel Pellman has individual liabilities of $27,826 and assets $62,500. Louis Pellman has individual liabilities $15,545 and assets $29,000.

THE CITY LAUNDRY COMPANY, INC., of 627 East Eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,000 and no assets.

A. L. CHATTERTON CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of A. L. Chatterton Co., dealers in books and stationery at 354 Fourth Avenue, at 5 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities, $47,356.

H. L. BLEIER, INC.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of H. L. Bleier, Inc., furniture dealer at 2,140 Third Avenue, at 50 cents on the dollar. Liabilities, $16,526.

BERNHARD WEXLER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Bernhard Wexler, dealer in jewelry and general merchandise, at 6 East Fourteenth Street, at 20 cents on the dollar. Liabilities, $81,123.

EDWARD F. SCHULTZ.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Edward F. Schultz, trading as Otto J. Schultz's Son, dealer in furniture at 518 Madison Avenue, at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

MAX EILENBERG.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Eilenberg, dealer in furniture at 1,313 Third Avenue, at 30 cents on the dollar.

STEINBERG BROS., INC., manufacturer of underwear at 73 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Max Steinberg. The business was incorporated in July, 1913, with a capital stock of $100,000.

J. PERLSTEIN MANUFACTURING CO., INC., cloak manufacturer at 20 West Fifteenth Street, has made an assignment to Albert Wald.

NORMAN DRESS CO., INC., manufacturer of dresses at 19 West Thirty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Nathaniel Gallogly.

RACHMIL ROSENBERG, dealer in hats and clothing at 208 East 102d Street and 68 Moore Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Samuel Shulman.

HARRY SHEIBER, dealer in dry goods at 210 East 103d Street, has made an assignment to Philip Uhr.

THE GREENBLATT ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO. to 49 Warren Street and Reynoldsville, Penn., which made an assignment on Nov. 28 to Walter T. Kohn, has had its property reassigned to it.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

COLONIE, N. Y.—Crampton & Belden Mfg. Co., makers of sash and doors, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $44,420; assets, $91,492.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Receiver Christopher L. Williams of the defunct First National Bank expects to pay the 4,700 depositors a third dividend of 5 per cent. on June 1. The depositors have so far been paid 45 per cent.

CHICAGO.—John Lisser, a saloon keeper at 4,125-127 Halsted, petition; liabilities, $15,000; assets, $3,001. H. & M. Hirsch Company, cloaks and suits; involuntary petition filed in behalf of Harry Graf and others. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following bankrupts:

DEUTSCH BROTHERS, private bankers, of 310 East Houston Street; liabilities, $402,200.

FAY & FLANAGAN, plumbers, 101 West Sixty-sixth Street; liabilities, $53,731.

CHAUNCEY P. McKNIGHT, steam heating contractor, 401 West 126th Street; liabilities, $22,829.

LOUIS LEOUSSOVES, manufacturer of hair goods, 152 Third Avenue; liabilities, $17,427.

GEORGE F. CHISM, civil engineer, Pleasantville; liabilities, $4,698.

ORRIN SHEELEY, private watchman, Cushining; liabilities, $1,671.

ANDREW T. McKEE, stationer, Beacon, N. Y.; liabilities, $3,205.

SEYMOUR WOOLHEATER, contractor, Kingston; liabilities, $2,317.

JOSEPH J. ZEIGER, mechanic, 720 Oakland Place; liabilities, $1,680.

JOHN J. LEAHY, undertaker, 2,026 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $4,800.

ASCH & GILLETTE, men's furnishing goods, 1,570 Broadway; liabilities, $8,650.

JACOB EINTOSS, butcher's clerk, 340 East Fourth Street; liabilities, $3,326.

ANGELO D'ELIA, 2,800 Third Avenue, formerly liquors; liabilities, $2,104.

N. DIAMOND & CO., furs, 157 West Twenty-fourth Street; liabilities, $3,575.

MAX RUBIN, salesman, 206 West 130th St.; liabilities, $11,880.

JAMES J. DOYLE, machinist, 310 West 147th Street; liabilities, $5,111.

CHARLES S. MOORE, 601 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $2,684.

EDWARD F. McDONALD, formerly saloon, 496 Eighth Avenue; liabilities, $5,007.

MORRIS LEVITSKY, tailors' trimmings, 1,301 Wilkens Avenue; liabilities, $3,655.

SAMUEL ELKIN, pharmacist, 169 East 101st Street; liabilities, $4,407.

WEBER & KANTOR & CO., furs, 112 West Twenty-eighth Street; liabilities, $9,484.

GRENSTEIN BROTHERS, hats and caps, 699 Broadway; liabilities, $3,329.

I. ARONSON & SON, cloaks, 67 Fourth Avenue; liabilities, $9,705.

JOE NEUBAUER, clerk, 72 Thompson Street, formerly grocer; liabilities, $5,640.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Berkowitz, Samuel—S. Orbach, $154.59.
Burse, Edward H.—Consolidated Engraving Co., $121.91.
Borgas, William F. H., individually, &c.—Millwaukee Concrete Mixer & Machinery Co., $292.98.
Bordens Condensed Milk Co.—J. W. Hanna, $406.
Bankers Building Bureau—Rand, McNally & Co., $134.28.
Breen, Eleanor M.—L. Collitt, $116.66.
Block, Jacob—Garo Keshishian & Co., $116.21.
Bentley, Benjamin H.—Merchants & Farmers Bank, $1,001.20.
Bartos, Mor—Engineering Supervision Co., Inc., $178.57.
Bissell, Joseph B.—M. P. Myton et al., $266.17.
Blake, Michael—R. A. Sassoon, $126.66.
Birnbaum, Morray—American Distributing Co., $943.03.
Cohen, David—S. Hindin, $181.71.
Cohen, Julius, by guardian—J. Fischer, $107.45.
Cohen, Max—Same, costs, $127.49.
Cornwell, Jeremiah C.—Thomas Stokes & Son, $107.84.
Dormet Film Co., Inc.—Liebler Co., costs, $125.10.
Freeman, Charles, Jacob Rabinowitz and Samuel Rabinowitz—B. La Sala, $1,172.87.
Enfield, Elmer—Bronx National Bank of City of New York, $803.67.
Farmer, Annabelle T.—A. J. Freeman, $101.31.
Furst, Charles S.—A. S. Adler; costs, $108.36.
Fryer, Irving, Michael—Hubmark Rubber Co., $167.66.
Friedman, Nathan, and Isaac Koarner—J. Honig, $518.19.
Frommer, Bernard, and Osias Weisgran—Wolf Ain et al., $370.15.
Gould, George—A. Tripoul, $285.66.
Hayeck, Samuel G.—E. L. Williams, $5,144.16.
Harris, Jacob T.—E. C. Burt Co., $270.41.
Hollister, Phillip—Morris Kitzen—Finsilver & Still Co., $119.87.
Jones, Harry H.—American Contractor Pub. Co., $131.48.
Joseph Frank & Sons—H. G. Kosbelt, $180.22.
Johnson, John A.—B. Gerard et al., $3,679.71.
Kepple, Anton—H. Appell, costs, $113.78.
King, Jonas, and William Salkin—Spotz & Co., Martini, Inc., $195.18.
Krulewitch, Benjamin—State Bank, $1,004.75.
Same—Same, $870.18.
Kahn, Max—L. Hansen, $198.06.
Same—Same, $142.85.
Kimball, Francis H.—Jamaica North, Inc., $459.05.
Lucas, James—M. Dietz, $381.82.
Lucas, James—J. Dietz, $100.
Levy, Bernard—Max R. Murray, $2,099.83.
Lozrasso, Fred S.—Beacon Falls Rubber Co., $141.13.
Left, Morris C., and Abraham Levin—Gramercy Braid and Trimmings Co., $112.49.
Litwak, Israel, Julius Bohm & Son, Inc.—Alfred B. Bohm, and Julius Bohm—F. S. Doremus, $116.
Levine, Joseph, and Julius M. Ottarsh—M. Jacobs, $1,972.21.
McNally, Edw. B.—C. Feth, $520.80.
Marcus, Samuel—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs, $114.38.
Mallory, Roland—Frank A. Munsey Co., $833.56.
Mallory, Roland—Same, costs, $105.
M. Whiteloaw & Co., Inc.—Greenpoint Iron Works, $114.59.
Maas, Jacob, and Aaron Benjamin—General Gas Appliances Co., $285.15.
Munten, John D.—W. C. Lillehohn, $479.92.
Mount, John W.—W. C. Cutley, $4,940.14.
O'Brien, James—A. Catozella, $235.15.
Oliver, Teresa C.—E. S. Emerson, $2,052.98.
Pollock, Alice L.—P. A. Weinberg et al., $173.10.
Partashny, Princess Lwoof—C. D. Held, $377.65.
Pearlman, Samuel—J. Weis, $1,131.28.
Queens, Land & Title Co.—Chemical Engraving Co., $1,025.83.
Prince, Felix—H. S. Daning, $319.85.
Rashkiss, Julius, Max Rashkiss, and Isaac Rashkiss—J. W. Cushman & Co., $1,394.33.
Reiser, Adolf—J. Heymann, $614.31.
Reinheimer, Solomon J.—Columbia Ice Cream Co., $252.83.
Rosenstock, Jonas—S. Raplansky, $153.31.
Rosenthal, Edna—A. Drillman, $141.16.
Rothschild Realty Co.—W. J. Shaw, $1,094.79.
Rieger, Bela—R. Cohnumano, $6,144.06.
Redfern, Cora B.—and William W.—B. E. Siegelstein, $226.41.
Reproduction Co.—American Felt Co., $256.17.
Schoenborn, John, and Charles Herman—M. Schoenborn, costs, $101.80.
Schusterman, Bernard—J. Schulman, $253.36.
Schoonmaker, Carl—Georges Harjes Co., Senate, Samuel, and Senate Wine and Liquor Co., Inc.—Hannis Distilling Co., $204.15.
Schenck, Jack—I. Bunnell, $4,006.13.
Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.—H. Oppenheimer et al., $125,123.
Smith, Andrew A.—J. J. Cuddy, $126.
Steiner, Barjeh—B. Pitsker, $231.48.
Smith, Henry L.—J. Hill, $179.60.
Schoenfeld, Richard—W. S. Mack et al., $193.44.
Schlickerman, Alfred A.—E. L. Richards, $113.18.
Van Boskerck, Elisabeth or Lizzie—L. I. Gelabert, possession of property or $25,515.36.
Wheeler, William D. and John M. Ewen—M. G. Iekenderian, $372.15.
Wesel, Ernst E.—H. Huebner, $400.15.
Warner, Louis H.—H. A. Reynolds, $161.92.
Wolf, Jack—S. Frost, $168.58.
Weingarten, Sam, Dave Barsl, and Jacob Simon—H. Golding, $174.66.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co.—L. Hatch, $128.90.
Angel Construction Co., Inc., and Carmine Ciotti—L. Hatch, $113.49.
Birnbaum, Herman—M. Cutschneider, $162.83.
Bauernfreund, Adolph, and Emanuel Straus—John J. Tully Co., $853.06.
Dehrmann, Dora and William—G. F. Smith, $1,554.04.
Faulhaber, Charles—K. J. Schmidt

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Swayed Irregularly by Profit Taking and Fresh Buying—Trading Very Active.

Many people in Wall Street at the close of yesterday's trading were saying that they were glad that the market had become two-sided. It was that yesterday, as was clearly shown by the advances and reactions which accompanied dealings which were very large though much under the abnormally high total of last Friday. There was a good deal of liquidation, including a substantial amount of selling on foreign orders and much more selling for home account in the shape of realising sales. On the other hand stocks were still being bought freely. At the close of the session a reaction was under way in a number of stocks, including most of the major issues, but the tone was uncertain, as though not even temporary supremacy had been attained by the forces on either side of the market.

The broader forces which have contributed to this movement are not such as to be greatly altered from day to day, and there were no developments sufficiently important in the eyes of traders to influence prices materially. In a different mood the market would have paid more attention to the unfavorable impression created in Washington by the latest German note, and might have attached more consequence to the showing which was made in the unfilled order statement of the Steel Corporation issued at the close of Saturday's trading. The market, however, has lately been looking forward and has not been disposed to attach overmuch importance to any records having to do with past conditions.

The action of the market, particularly in the afternoon, when a number of issues sold off following a further abrupt rise in Bethlehem Steel, raised the question whether profit-taking sales and outside liquidation had yet become sufficient to offset the flood of public buying orders which has carried the market forward with such force. The market raised that question, but did not answer it clearly. The sentiment which has been back of the rise in prices appears, however, to be growing rather than diminishing.

The monthly freight car statement of the American Railway Association showed yesterday a decrease of 8,600 in the number of idle cars on April 1, compared with March 1. This decrease is not large, but it is the first which has been reported since the first of last October. From Nov. 1 to Feb. 1 there was an interruption in the publication of these reports, but the tendency during that time was strongly toward an increase in the number of idle cars, as is shown by the fact that between those two dates there was a net increase of over 100,000. This report thus shows a change in tendency which, while in itself is a somewhat weak indication of improvement, fits in with other indications of betterment, and the effect of these is cumulative.

LONDON MARKET STRONG.

Money Market Not Affected by the Payment of Big War Loan.

LONDON, April 12.—The money market was not affected by the payment of £18,000,000 ($90,000,000) of the war loan today. Discount rates were quiet.

American securities were again the feature on the Stock Exchange. A large business was transacted over parity, especially in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel, and New York appeared to absorb the stock freely. Canadian Pacific was below parity under liquidation. The market finished steady.

Rubber stocks and Kaffirs were the most active in the other sections, and the short supply of stocks held prices firm. Copper shares were in good demand, especially Anaconda and Amalgamated.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 12.—Trading was rather active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 57 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	5	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2½
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2½	2½	2½
ON TIME.				
60 days	2¾@3	5 & 6 mos.		3¼
90 days	3 @3¼	8 & 10 mos.		3½@3¾
4 mos	3¼@3½	11 & 12 mos.		4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3¼@4
Sixty to ninety days	3 @3½
Other Names.	
4 months	3¼@4¼
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼
Cables	$4.76	$4.75½	$4.76

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.75¼	$4.75½
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.81¾	.81¾
Austria	15.30	15.35
China—		
Hongkong	44.60	44.70
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.29	5.28½
Holland	.39½	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	...
Calcutta	33.50	...
Italy	5.78½	5.78
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia		43.00
Scandinavia	25.50	25.55
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	26.10	26.20
Switzerland	5.36½	5.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75½	$4.76	$4.74¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $233,529,572; balances, $14,377,022; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,551,922.

The local banks have gained $4,388,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 60c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, unchanged; New York, 50¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 10.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$934,818	$3,054,261	$163,865,737
Int. rev., ord.	1,082,968	8,226,596	252,217,846
Cor. & inc. tax	46,782	421,896	12,297,117
Miscellaneous	275,494	1,194,217	65,091,919
Total recets	2,339,514	15,137,009	493,973,621
Expenditures	2,965,946	23,427,912	579,529,904
Deficit	$626,430	$8,290,927	$85,556,283

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	882,008
Same day last year	*248,939*
Year to date	23,602,916
Same period last year	23,926,472
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.41 + .15
Same day last year	68.68 — .25

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	69.07	Apr. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36	36¼	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	36	36½	36	36	— ¼
13½	13¾	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	14	14	13½	13¾	+ ¼
51½	52	1,055	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	52	52¼	51½	52	+ ½
68½	68¾	64,900	Amalgamated Cop.	68	69½	67½	68¼	+ ¾
53½	54½	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52	53	52	53	+ 1
53½	54½	50	do., odd lot	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ 1
90½	91½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
46¾	46¾	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	46½	46¾	46	46	— ¼
35	35¾	28,800	Am. Can	36	36½	34¾	35	— ¼
97	97¾	900	Am. Can pf	98½	98½	97½	97½	— 1⅜
48¼	48¾	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅞
100½	101	400	Am. Coal Products	104¾	102	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
100¼	101	100	do., odd lots	102½	102½	100	100	...
51	51½	6,800	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	52½	49½	51	+1½
5⅞	6½	800	Am. H. & Leather	6	6¼	6	6	...
31½	31¾	2,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	31¼	31¾	30¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
31½	32	4,700	Am. Ice Securities	32	32½	32	32	+ ⅞
10½	11	900	Am. Linseed	11½	11½	10¾	11	...
29½	30	100	Am. Linseed pf	30	30	30	30	...
32½	32¾	2,900	Am. Locomotive	33	33	31¼	32¾	+ ⅜
...	...	300	Am. Malt	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
...	...	25	do., odd lot	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
69⅝	69¾	7,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69¾	70¾	69⅝	69½	— ⅛
104¾	105	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105	105	105	105	+ 1
79¼	80¼	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	78¾	79¼	78½	79¼	+ 1
105	107	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	105	105	105	105	+ 1
31⅞	32¼	600	Am. Steel Fdries	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
107¾	108¾	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	108½	108¾	107½	107½	— 1½
107¾	108¾	10	do., odd lot	109	109	109	109	...
60	61	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	60	60	60	60	— ¾
119½	119¾	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120⅜	120⅜	119¾	119¾	— ⅜
230¾	231½	300	Am. Tobacco	231½	231½	230¾	231½	+1⅜
106½	107	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
19	19⅜	300	Am. Woolen	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
34½	34½	17,600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34⅝	35¼	34	34⅜	— ⅜
102¾	102½	7,900	Atch., Top. & St. F.	102⅞	103	102¼	102½	— ⅜
98¾	99¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	...
98¾	99¼	50	do., odd lot	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	...
108	110	400	Atlantic Coast Line	108¼	108¼	108	108½	+2¼
35¼	39½	700	Baldwin Loco	39	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ¾
75¼	75½	7,500	Baltimore & Ohio	75½	76¼	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
70⅞	71¼	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf.	71	71	70½	71	— ⅛
...	...	3	Bank of Commerce	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	...
124	124⅜	28,900	Bethlehem Steel	107¼	125	107	124	+16
107	108	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	107	108	107	108	—1⅛
90	90⅝	2,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90⅞	91¼	90	90	—1
15	15⅝	400	California Petrol	16	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
41	43¼	300	California Pet. pf	44	44	43½	43⅝	+ ¾
167¾	168	5,700	Canadian Pacific	168	169⅜	167¾	167¾	—1½
78½	83¼	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
37¾	38	10,100	Central Leather Co	37¼	38¾	36⅞	37¾	+ ⅞
103	103	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103	103	103	103	...
45¾	46	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	...
8⅝	9¼	100	Chicago & Alton	9	9	9	9	...
12½	12⅝	800	Chi. Gt. Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅞	3,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34⅝	35⅛	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92¼	92¾	91¾	92	+ ⅛
126½	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	— ⅛
129	129½	400	Chi. & Northwest.	129¾	129¾	128¾	128¾	— ⅞
34	34½	19,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	35½	36	34½	34½	— ⅜
40⅜	41	9,000	Chino Copper	40½	41⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
100	101	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	100	100	100	100	—1
30⅜	31¼	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	32⅜	32⅜	30⅜	31¼	—1⅛
30⅜	31	100	Colorado Southern	31	31	31	31	...
53¼	55	100	Col. South. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	— ¼
121	121½	500	Consolidated Gas	122	122	121¾	121¾	...
61	63	1,500	Continental Can	62	62½	61	62	—1⅝
94½	96	100	Con. Can. pf. s. 50 f.	95	95	95	95	...
12⅝	12⅞	2,803	Corn Products Ref.	13¼	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
73½	74	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	73⅞	74	73⅞	74	...
57	60	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	58	58	58	58	—2
92	95	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
80	90	100	Deere & Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅜
150	152	400	Delaware & Hud.	152	152	151⅜	151⅜	+ ⅜
416	429½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	429⅜	429⅜	429⅜	429⅜	+ ⅜
14¼	14⅝	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	14½	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
14¼	14⅝	50	do., odd lot	14	14	14	14	...
10	10¼	4,900	Distillers' Secur.	10¼	10½	9¼	10¼	+ ⅜
27⅜	27½	23,900	Erie	27¼	28¼	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
44	44½	3,900	Erie 1st pf.	44⅜	45¼	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
35	35⅞	200	Erie 2d pf.	35	35¾	35	35¼	+ ⅛
195	200	90	General Chemical	197	197	197	197	...
107	107⅞	400	Gen. Chemical pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107⅛	...
147	149	300	General Electric	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ¼
144½	145	3,450	General Motors	146¼	146¼	141	141⅞	— ⅞
104	104½	1,000	General Motors pf.	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	12,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50⅝	52¼	50¼	51	— ⅝
119⅝	119⅞	3,060	Great Northern pf.	120	120¾	119⅜	119½	— ⅛
38⅝	39¼	56,000	G. N. certs. ore prop.	39½	39⅞	39	39⅛	+2½
56	56½	2,900	Guggenheim Explor.	56⅜	56⅞	55⅞	56¼	— ⅛
115½	120	23	Homestake Mining	116	116¼	116	116¼	...
108¾	109	100	Illinois Central	108⅞	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅝
29⅛	30	14,200	Inspiration Copper	30	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	1,625	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
67⅝	68	4,600	Inter.-Met. pf.	68	68¼	66⅞	67⅝	— ¼
100	102	1,500	Int. Harvester, N. J.	101¼	102	101½	101½	...
92¾	115	200	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100	...
9¼	9⅝	500	Int. Paper	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
38¾	39	1,200	Int. Paper pf.	38⅞	39	38¾	38⅝	— ⅛
1½	2	100	Int. Steam Pump	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25	25⅜	1,000	Kan. City Southern	25⅜	25¾	25	25	—1
58	59	300	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59	59	— ¾
120	126	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	125	125	125	125	+2
36	38	400	Lackawanna Steel	37	38	37	37	—1
103	105	900	Laclede Gas	100	103	100	100	—2
141	142	8,700	Lehigh Valley	142⅜	142¼	141	141	—1
225	227	300	Liggett & Myers	224⅜	225	224⅜	225	+ ½
22	24	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¼	23	22½	23	+ ½
120½	121¼	300	Louis. & Nash.	120¼	121¼	120¼	121¼	+ ½
77¼	79	200	Mackay Cos.	77¾	77¼	77¼	77¼	—2
45	45½	8,550	Maxwell Motors	46¾	47	44½	45	—2
82½	83½	4,850	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83	83¼	81½	82	—2
38½	39	3,400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	39¼	40	38⅜	38⅜	—1¼
43½	48	200	May Dept. Stores	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
73⅝	74	7,000	Mexican Petroleum	74¼	74½	72⅝	74	—1⅛
24	24⅜	5,055	Miami Copper	24¼	24½	24	24	— ⅛
16⅜	16¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
40	43	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
119⅜	119½	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
13¼	13½	7,650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	14¼	13	13⅝	— ½
37	37½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅝
15⅜	15⅞	61,700	Missouri Pacific	14½	16⅞	14½	16⅜	+1⅝
51½	51⅝	100	Montana Power	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
100	102	200	Montana Power pf.	101	101	101	101	...
122½	125	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	123	123	123	123	+2
120	122⅞	400	Nat. Biscuit	120	122½	122¾	122¾	+2½
121	124	100	Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	+ ¾
74	76	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	74	76	74	76	+2¾
74	76	80	do., odd lot	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
15⅝	15¾	2,700	Nat. En. & St. Co.	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ⅜
62⅝	63	2,200	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63¼	62¼	62¼	—1¼
108¾	109¾	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
5⅝	6	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	...
13⅞	14¼	2,930	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
70½	72	100	N. Y. Air Brake	72½	72½	72½	72½	+1
87⅞	88	5,130	N. Y. Central	89	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	—1¾
61¼	61¾	5,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¼	62¾	60¾	61¾	— ⅝
28	28½	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28⅝	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
104½	105	1,000	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
66	68	200	North American	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	—3½
107⅝	108	6,950	Nor. Pacific x. d.	106¾	108½	107¼	107¼	— ⅝
22½	22¾	1,200	Pacific Mail	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+1
27⅜	30	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
35¼	36	100	do., odd lot	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
104¾	105	1,300	Penn. R. R.	104⅝	105½	104⅝	105½	—1⅛
119¾	119¾	400	People's Gas, Chi.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
78	79	200	Philadelphia Co.	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	6,300	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	23⅜	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
95	96	2,800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	95½	95¾	94⅝	95	+ ⅜
34½	34⅝	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
155	156	400	Pullman Co.	155⅝	155⅝	155½	155½	— ¼
...	...	400	Quicksilver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	2	1,800	Quicksilver pf.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
26	27	700	Railway Steel Sp.	26¾	27	26	26¾	+ ⅝
80	87	100	Railway St. Sp. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	8,400	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
150⅜	150¾	50,800	Reading	151¼	152¼	149⅞	150⅜	— ⅛
26	26¼	3,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	26⅞	27	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
84	84½	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	84⅜	85	84¼	84¼	+ ⅜
...	...	2,100	Rock Island Co.	1¼	1¼	1	1	...
...	...	5,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	1¼	1¼	1	1	...
...	...	2,200	Rumely (M.) Co.	4¾	5¾	4¾	5¾	+ ¾
9	10⅝	1,600	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9	10⅝	8⅝	10	—1
...	...	1,900	St. L. & San Fran.	3¼	4	3¼	4	+ ½
11	12	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11	11	11	11	+ ½
7	8	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7	7¼	7	7¼	+1½
35	36	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+3½
15⅞	15⅝	700	Seaboard Air Line	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	...
40	40¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	41	41	41	41	— ¼
138½	139½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	139	139	139	139	...
123⅜	124⅞	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	—1½
35	36	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	34⅞	35¾	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
91½	91⅝	17,300	Southern Pacific	91⅜	92	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	So. Pacific r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	—2
45	50	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	46	46	46	46	+2
84	100	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	96¼	96¼	93¼	93½	—4½
18¾	19	3,000	Southern Railway	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19	...
59¾	60¼	300	So. Railway pf.	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ¼
65	65½	8,400	Studebaker Co.	65⅝	66	64	65	—2½
99¼	101	400	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	101	100	100	—1
99½	101	20	do., odd lots	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
32⅜	32¾	2,000	Tennessee Copper	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
139¾	141	700	Texas Co.	138	139	137½	139	+ ½
15½	15⅞	1,700	Texas & Pacific	15½	16¼	15¾	16	+ ½
53⅜	53½	2,200	Third Avenue	53½	53⅝	53	53¼	...
6¾	8	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7	7	7	7	...
120¾	120⅝	33,500	Union Pacific	129⅝	130½	129½	129¾	— ⅝
80½	81	800	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	81	80⅝	81	+ ¼
89½	90	100	do., s 20 pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
13	13½	2,600	United Rys. Invest.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
32	33	1,400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32⅝	33⅜	32⅜	32½	—1
32	33	200	do., s 6 f.	32½	32½	32	32	...
42	45	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	43	48	42	42	—1
77	80	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	79	79	79	79	...
43	45	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	44	44	44	44	—3
...	2½	300	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
72½	72¾	20,960	U. S. Rubber	72	74	72	72¼	+ ⅛
106¼	108½	800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108¾	109	108	108½	+ ⅜
55⅝	55¾	106,160	U. S. Steel	55	56⅜	55⅜	55⅝	...
106¾	107	900	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
59¼	59¾	12,700	Utah Copper	59	60	58½	59¼	+ ⅛
25¾	26	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	25¾	26⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
90½	91	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	91	91	90	90	—1
43	46	100	Va. Iron, C. & C.	44	44	44	44	+2
5	10	30	Vulcan Detinning	7	7	7	7	...

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COTTON REACTION ON PROFIT TAKING

Market Advances to New High Levels, but Drops Sharply Under Heavy Realizing.

DAY'S LOSS 3 TO 8 POINTS

Liberal Selling Due to Favorable Weather in the South and Congestion at Foreign Ports.

Cotton made a further advance yesterday to new high levels, but there was enough realizing on the advance to cause a reaction of 15 to 17 points, and the market closed at a net loss of 3 to 8 points for the day.

Liverpool was steady, with a good demand for spots; but the contract market failed to respond fully to the strength that developed in New York after the opening. This and the outlook for favorable weather in the South were responsible for heavy realizing, in which commission houses generally were prominent. On the decline there was a good demand from some of the leading spot firms, and offerings were well taken. Southern spot advices generally report a slackening in demand. This is partly ascribed to lack of freight room and high ocean rates.

A good deal of cotton is coming to New York, but it does not seem likely that a very large proportion of this will be delivered on contract. It should be borne in mind that the combined freight to New York and ocean freight rate to Liverpool make it really cheaper to export cotton from New York than to ship directly from Gulf ports.

Liverpool mail advices throw some interesting light on the situation in the English market. There is said to be a fair amount of covering by local jobbers, but this is of much smaller proportion than formerly, as there is difficulty in getting cotton released from the docks. The congestion at the great English cotton port is still quite serious.

According to English mail advices which were received yesterday it is estimated that of the present stock at Genoa, amounting to about 575,000 bales, only about 175,000 are for Italian spinners, and almost all the remainder is destined for Germany and Austria. There is a great shortage of facilities to handle the enormous amount of cotton and other material which has been accumulating in Genoa for several months. It is said that Italian cotton spinners are complaining of the difficulty of obtaining regular supplies of raw material and that a good deal of short time has resulted from this situation. Instructions have now been given to forward supplies to Italian consumers in preference to foreign firms.

Sentiment on the market is somewhat divided. Business was less active yesterday, and the trade appears to be awaiting some fresh incentive for operations.

Out of exports of 28,000 bales yesterday, 17,000 went to Great Britain and 9,000 to the Continent.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; New Orleans, 6 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 10.10c. for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.96	9.80	9.79@9.80	9.87@9.89
July	10.26	10.06	10.15@10.16	10.25@10.26
Oct.	10.69	10.50	10.53@10.54	10.56@10.58
Dec.	10.88	10.71	10.72@10.73	10.77@10.78
Jan.	10.91	10.76	10.78@10.80	10.83@10.84
March	11.09	10.98	10.99@10.98	11.00@11.01

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,781	13,918	7,432
New Orleans	9,071	5,369	5,779
Mobile	378	243	1,482
Savannah	4,059	4,174	2,949
Charleston	1,122	928	1,253
Wilmington	1,188	346	354
Norfolk	4,709	4,557	1,432
Total port receipts, 28,888 bales, against 21,037 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	598	659	634
Memphis	1,940	4,791	1,416
St. Louis	....	4,470	3,077
Houston	9,041	16,645	8,326

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,000 to 17,500	19,629	8,434
N. Orleans	10,700 to 12,700	8,715	8,876

Total exports yesterday, 28,218 bales; so far this season, 6,775,367, against 8,000,967 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
Sales.			
1,100 New Orleans	9.37	367,734	167,574
50 Mobile	9.00	42,736	26,801
4,727 Savannah	9.00¼	163,503	75,836
785 Galveston	9.60	406,044	236,444
.... Wilmington	9.00½	56,005	24,374
1,987 Norfolk	9.13	75,513	40,271
825 Augusta	9.13	129,549	48,485
900 Memphis	9.13	177,588	107,043
.... St. Louis	9.00¼	....	33,770
2,321 Houston	9.70	141,229	123,397

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance at 5.75d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 9,000 bales, all American. *Market closed quiet.*

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	327
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	48	50
*American Gas & Electric	89	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	94	98
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	21
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	64	67
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf.	55	57
Colorado Power	17¾	19
Colorado Power pf.	80	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	82	85
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	90	93
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	89½	90¼
Dayton Power & Light	33	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	89	92
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	5	7
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	25½	27
Northern States Power pf.	81	83
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49½	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Southern California Edison	72½	75
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	21	22½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	9¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	27	30
United Light & Rys.	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	70	72
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	68	71
Utah Securities	13¼	14½
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	68	80

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'28	4	@4½	4.55	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		4.88	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'28	5		5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'24	4½		4.80	4.60
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½		4.80	4.70
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.70	4.60
C., C. & St. L.	1915-'25	5		5.00	5.15
Del. & Hudson.	1914-'22	4½		4.80	4.60
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	4	@5	4.80	4.80
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.55	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.40
Mo., K. & T.	1915-'25	5		5.55	5.40
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'22	5		6.00	5.25
N.Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½	@5	4.95	4.80
Norf. & Western.	1915-'24	4½		4.40	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1914-'22	5		5.30	5.00
Penn. Gen. Ref.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'23	5		5.30	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	5		4.95	4.80
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	5		4.85	4.60
Southern Pacific.	1914-'22	4½		4.58	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.15	4.90

NEW HAVEN SELLS NOTES.

$27,000,000 Issue to J. P. Morgan & Co. to be Offered Soon.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has sold to J. P. Morgan & Co., $27,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. collateral notes. The notes will be offered to the public within a few days, but the price has not yet been determined. Associated with J. P. Morgan & Co. in the distributing syndicate are the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

Announcement of this financing was made last week, but it was thought that the amount would be nearer $30,000,000. It was stated yesterday that while $30,000,000 was required to meet the New Haven's May 1 maturities, $3,000,000 of this amount would be taken from cash on hand. The maturities to be met are $20,000,000 New Haven 5 per cent. notes and $10,000,000 Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad 5 per cent. notes. The $27,000,000 of new notes are secured by the stocks and bonds of eight railroad companies which have a total market value of $40,278,442.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Harriman National Bank of Seward, Alaska, will open its doors for business on April 21. The Harriman National Bank of New York will be its principal Eastern correspondent.

The Bankers' Trust Company as trustee under the mortgage of Aug. 1, 1908, securing 6 per cent. gold debentures of the United States Brewing Company, is receiving sealed offerings to sell to it on July 1 sufficient of these debentures to exhaust a fund of approximately $95,000. All bids must be received on or before April 30.

H. C. Nickerson, 115 Broadway, is offering City of Edmonton (Alberta, Canada,) Public School District 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds at 95 and interest, yielding the investor 5.30 per cent.

The $2,125,000 5 per cent. bonds of the City of Quebec recently purchased by Kountze Brothers, A. B. Leach & Co., Colgate, Parker & Co., and Spencer Trask & Co. have all been sold.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have issued an analysis of the market position of public utility securities in relationship to their interest and dividend rates.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.04	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.23	Savage	.06
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.21
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Mexican	.32	Yellow Jacket	.25

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.75	Comb. Fract.	.13
Jim Butler	.91	D'field Daisy	.06
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.02
Midway	.16	Florence	.83
Mispah Exten.	.29	G'field C. M.	1.65
Montana	.40	G'field Merger	.27
North Star	.16	Jumbo Exten.	1.32½
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Exten.	3.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.42	Vernal	.05
West End	.73	Nevada Hills	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.36
Atlanta	.41	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.39	Man. Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.06	Man. Big Four.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. F'pot.	3¾	4	McKinney	.32	34½
Elkton	43¾	44½	Old Gold		1¼
El Paso	.135	150	Portland	115¾	118
Findlay	3	3½	Vindicator	103½	105
Gold Sov.	1½	1½	Golden C.	167½	168
Isabella	.16	16¼	R. B. H.	3¾	4
Jackpot	.6	8			

BETHLEHEM STEEL STILL SKYROCKETING

Touches New High Record at 125, Quickly Recedes to 119, and Closes at 124.

UNSETTLES REST OF LIST

General Decline Accentuated After Leader Jumps Forward, and Trading Slackens.

Bethlehem Steel shares again yesterday supplied a striking contrast to the rest of the stock list by establishing a new high record at 125. There was not a great deal of activity in the stock, but bidders in the late afternoon found only a small supply available, and a dozen transactions carried the quotation from 119 to the maximum figure.

Jumps from one to three points between sales occurred, and when several good-sized blocks appeared around the top price, a quick recession was forced to 119. A subsequent recovery left the closing quotation 124.

There was no development in the day to account for the extraordinary movement of Bethlehem Steel. Evidently the same condition prevailed as last Thursday, when a scarcity of stock in a market replete with buyers caused the shares to rise 29½ points. Yesterday's net gain was 16 points, as compared with a net rise of 17½ points last Thursday.

The skyrocket activity of the Bethlehem sares acted to unsettle the rest of the market. Stocks had been reactionary under profit-taking sales and apparent operations on the short side throughout the earlier part of the session, and after Bethlehem shot forward the general decline became accentuated.

Business in the first hour was at the rate of 1,500,000 shares for the day and some vigorous advances were fought briskly by the bears. Later, trading slackened and final results showed heaviness among leading stocks.

Reports Trade Conditions Better.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in a report to the federation says that the trade conditions here are getting better. The report states: "In the building trades generally work is picking up. The general industrial situation has improved considerably during the past few weeks, and in some industries at the present time conditions of employment are good, if not better than ever before."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt. Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
4	Com. Credit.	168	168	168	168
100	Con. Coal	92	92	92	92
50	Con. Power	106½	106½	106½	106½
100	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
20	Consden.	5½	5½	5½	5½
16	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19	19
976	Houston Oil	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜
295	Houston Oil pf.	35	35	35	35
1	Mercantile Tr.	178½	178½	178½	178½
10	Mer.-Mech. B.	29	29	29	29
10	New Ams. Cas.	51	51	51	51
10	Northern Cent.	84	84	84	84
633	Un. Rys. & E.	25¼	25¼	25	25
745	Way'l'd O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$3,000	Ans. & P. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Brune.-West. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,200	City Balt. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '31	93	93	93	93
6,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
500	City Balt. 4s, '54	93½	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	Con. Pow. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Fair. & C. Tr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
6,000	Ga., C. & N. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s, stamped	20	20	20	20
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 6s	36	36	36	36
2,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	40	40	40	40
1,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	97	97	97	97
5,000	Port. Ry. ref. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91
1,000	Southbound 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½
9,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
16,000	Un. Rys. & E. Inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
800	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84	84¼	84	84¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17	Ahmeek	335	335	335	335
2,368	Alaska	36¼	36¼	36	36
765	Algomah	8	8	8	8
100	Allouez	47¼	47½	47¼	47½
1,798	Amalgamated	68	69¼	67¾	68¾
2,105	American Zinc	30½	30¾	29¾	30¾
27	Anaconda	34¾	34¾	34½	34⅝
650	Aris. Com.	5	5	5	5
100	Butte & Bal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,270	Butte & Sup.	47¼	47¾	47	47
273	Cal. & Ariz.	64¾	64¾	63½	64
47	Cal. & Hecla	480	480	470	470
60	Centennial	20	20	20	20
400	Chino	40½	41¼	40½	41
8,379	Cop. Range	52¾	52¾	52	52
100	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,345	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
575	Franklin	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
395	Granby	77½	78¼	76½	76½
410	Greene Can.	30½	30½	30	30
200	Hancock	15	15¼	14½	14½
100	Helvetia	80	80	70	70
75	Indiana	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
195	Inspiration	30	30½	30	30½
110	Island Creek	44¼	44¾	44	44
280	Isle Royale	25¾	25¾	25	25
440	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
315	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
600	Lake	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
25	La Salle	5½	5½	5½	5½
150	Mason Valley	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,505	Mass. Cons.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
200	Mayflower	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
225	Miami	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
70	Michigan	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
367	Mohawk	65	68	63	66¾
120	Nevada Cons.	14	14¼	14	14
930	New Arcadian	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
380	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,491	North Butte	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
125	North Lake	3	3	2¾	3
135	Old Colony	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
240	Old Dominion	50	50¼	50	50
255	Osceola	77	77¼	76	76½
3,187	Pond Creek	15½	16	15½	15⅝
10	Quincy	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾
645	Ray Cons.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
700	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
638	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
171	Shattuck	27	27½	27	27½
611	St. Mary's La.	51	53	51	52½
540	Sup. & Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
195	Sup. Copper	31¾	32	31½	31¾
20	Tamarack	36	36¾	36	36¾
270	Trinity	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
1,700	Tuolumne	40	45	40	45
200	Union Cop. La.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,888	U. S. Smelting	27¼	27¾	27	27¾
335	U. S. Sm. pf.	44¼	44¼	44	44¼
500	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
280	Utah Cons.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
230	Utah Copper	59	60	59	60
100	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2	2
256	Winona	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
195	Wolverine	50	50	49	49
700	Wyandotte	.99	1.00	.99	1.00

RAILROADS.

60	At., T. & S. F.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	A., T. & S. F. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	A. G. & W. I. pf	13	13	13	13
10	Boston & Elev.	84	84	84	84
6	Bos. & Lowell	125	125	125	125
85	Bos. & Maine	33¾	34	33¾	34
85	B. & W. El. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Connec. River	154	154	154	154
10	Fitchburg pf.	70	70	70	70
35	Mass. Elec. pf	44¼	44¼	43	43
515	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61¾	62	61¾	61¾
25	Union Pacific	130¾	130¾	130	130¾
5	West End	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
5	West End pf.	87	87	87	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem.	52	53	52	53
222	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	90¾	91	90¼	90¾
50	Amer. Can.	38¾	36¾	36¾	38¾
373	Amoskeag	62½	63	62¼	63
348	Am. Fn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
280	A. F. Serv. pf.	17	17¼	16½	17
218	Am. Sugar	109	109	108	108
30	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
594	Am. T. & T.	119¾	120	119¼	119¾
91	Am. Woolen pf.	81	82	81	81½
6	Cumb. Power	40	40	40	40
740	East Boston Land	12¾	13	12	12¾
501	Edison	240	241½	240	240½
8,793	Edison rights	2	2	2	2.00
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	115	115	115	115
1	Gen. Electric	150	150	150	150
172	Mass. Gas	51	51	50	50
2	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	N. E. Tel.	130½	130½	129¾	130½
100	Pullman	155	155	155	155
76	Reece Button	95	95	95	95
45	Swift & Co.	110	110	109¾	109¾
708	United Fruit.	130½	131½	130¾	131
4,145	Un. Sh. M.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
215	Amal. Copper	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
10	American Can	36	36	36	36
10	American Gas	102½	102½	102½	102½
5	Am. Locomotive	92	92	92	92
103	American Rys.	32¾	33	32	33
26	Am. Rys pf.	100	100	100	100
100	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
169	Bald. Loco. pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100
468	Cambria Steel	47¾	47¾	47	47¾
328	Elec. Storage	51	51	50¾	50½
100	Erie	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
275	Gen. Asphalt	27	27¼	27	27¼
324	G. Asphalt pf.	66¾	67	66¾	67
5	H. B. & T. pf.	14	14	14	14
34	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
2468	Lake Superior	5¾	6	5¾	6
141	Leh. Nav. stock	76	76½	76	76½
17	Lehigh Valley	70½	70½	70½	70¼
20	L. V. Transit	16½	16½	16½	16½
155	L. V. Tran. pf.	31	31	31	31
30	M., K. & T.	14	14	14	14
317	Penn. R. R.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
184	Penn. Salt. M.	85	85½	85	85½
134	Penn. S. Mfg.	85	85½	85	85½
100	Phila. Co.	39	39	39	39
1069	Phila. Elec.	24	24¼	24	24¼
109	Phila. R. T.	11	11	10¾	10¾
45	Phila. Trac.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
100	Reading	75½	75½	75½	75½
100	So. Pacific	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
100	So. Railway	18½	18½	18½	18½
90	Tonopah Bel.	5	5	4¾	5
510	Tonopah Min.	7¼	7¼	7	7⅜
488	Union Trac.	36¾	36¾	36	36
229	United G. Im.	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
1738	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	U.R. & E.L.B.	25	25	25	25
20	Welsbach	35	35	35	35
10	Wm. I. & S.	3	3	2¾	2¾
50	York Rys.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼

BONDS.

$6,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85¾	86	85¾	86
1,200	A. G. & E. 5s	85¼	86	85¼	86
71	Cam. S. s 1916	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
531	Cam. S. s 1917	96½	96½	96½	96½
3,000	Dist. T. 1st 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	E. & P. 4s ctfs.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
5,000	Har. Elec. 5s	96	96	96	96
4,000	Lake S. in. 5s	30	30	30	30
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
3,000	Pen. R. R. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
3,000	P.R.R. c. 4½s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Phil. Co. c. 5s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Phil. E. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
25,000	Phil. E. 5s	101	101	101	101
4000	Phil. E. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Read. gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000	Un. Rys 4s c.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾

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PLAN RATES TO MEET RIVALRY OF CANAL

Western Lines Announce Intention to Overcome Competition on Pacific Seaboard.

LOWER BACK-HAUL CHARGES

Freight to be Distributed at Interior Points—Seacoast Cities Enter a Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—That transcontinental railroads propose to meet the competition of the Panama Canal by making rates that will divert freight to points just east of Pacific Coast terminals for distribution was made clear today in hearings before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark on the adjustment of rates in so-called back-haul territory.

Charles Donnelly, representing the Great Northern and other transcontinental roads with terminals at North Pacific points, served notice on the commission of the carriers' purpose.

"If the construction of the Panama Canal," he said, emphatically, "has lowered rates to Coast points to a degree that will make our Pacific Coast terminals useless machinery so far as transcontinental traffic is concerned, we have the right to make rates that will send the freight to an intermediate point for distribution. If rates to Seattle prevent us from competing in the transcontinental trade, we have a right to make a rate that will send that freight to Spokane for distribution in that competitive territory. And we propose to support that right before any court or commission."

Mr. Donnelly said that the railroads proposed to cut the rates in back-haul territory by reducing the terminal rate which forms a part of the back-haul charge.

Representatives of San Francisco, Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, and other seaport terminals opposed the plan, declaring it was a discrimination against them because it would operate to deprive them of the benefits of water competition by lowering the rail rates from the East to near-by interior points.

Representatives of Spokane and Sacramento supported the plan. Joseph N. Teal, representing Portland, Seattle and other Oregon and Washington seaports, and Attorney Mann for San Francisco asserted that the proposal would give to interior points approximately the same rates enjoyed by the seaport terminals, and would overcome the natural advantage of water competition.

J. B. Campbell of Spokane said that while Spokane interests were not entirely satisfied with the plan because they believed the rates to near-by interior points should be made lower, they would agree to it "to secure harmony."

"Any scheme," he said, "which gives a long haul a less rate than a shorter haul is wrong. We should have at least the same rates from eastern points that Pacific Coast terminals have."

Jay W. McCune of Tacoma supported the argument made by other seaport representatives. J. W. Hadley of Sacramento argued in favor of the railroad proposals. Representatives of Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago, and other interior cities outside of the back-haul territory expressed dissatisfaction with the details of the plan.

OPPOSE NEW COTTON RATES.

Dry Goods Shippers Object to Proposed Increase by Western Roads.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Testimony today before W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, concerned the increase in freight rates proposed by the forty-one Western railroads on cotton piece goods, one of the commodities on which they seek higher transportation charges.

Two long tables in the room where the hearing was held were heaped with bolts of dry goods, exhibits presented by Leon Smith of Kansas City, called by the shippers. "If we could sell our cotton goods at the prices presented by the railroads," said Mr. Smith, "we could make more than 100 per cent. profit."

A reply to the objection of the railroads to answering thirty-six questions touching on the financial condition of the roads was filed with the Commissioner by Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the shippers' committee. Mr. Thorne insisted in his reply that the request was reasonable and would entail little expense to the railroads, and contrary to the view of the objectors, the questions were not asked out of curiosity, but were vital to the case.

REPLY TO PRENDERGAST.

Mayor and Mr. McAneny Deprecate Politics in Tax Discussion.

Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen replied yesterday to Controller Prendergast's long statement of Sunday in defense of the State Republican financial policy. The Mayor said it was unfortunate that Mr. Prendergast had brought partisan questions into the controversy over the direct State tax. Mr. McAneny mildly rebuked the Controller for injecting politics into the discussion.

"In answer to the question whether I have any reply to make to the Controller's statement of this morning," said the Mayor, "or concerning the question of partisanship in connection with the direct State tax, I have to say that it seems to me that partisan questions have no connection with this matter, and I think it unfortunate that such a consideration has been injected into it. It is purely a business question, and a matter of the protection of the city of New York against the imposition of any unnecessary direct State tax, or any portion of a direct State tax which may be unnecessary. My views concerning the necessity of a direct State tax I will express shortly."

TO SIGN MARGINAL ROAD BILL.

Mayor Declines to Listen to Assemblyman Burr at Hearing.

Mayor Mitchel held a public hearing yesterday on bills affecting the city that have come before him. The most important measure is the one to amend the charter so as to permit the city to make contracts with trunk railroads and to own stock in a marginal railroad to be built along the Brooklyn water front. After the hearing the Mayor announced that he would sign the bill. Gov. Whitman will hold a hearing on it in the Executive Chamber in Albany next Monday, April 19. It has been charged that the Mayor favors the bill because it gives to ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, his friend, an opportunity to sell some of the property involved to the city.

Only a few persons were on hand to oppose the bill. Among them was Assemblyman Frederick S. Burr of Brooklyn, who attacked it in the Assembly.

"Are you Assemblyman Burr?" asked the Mayor.

"I am," was the reply.

"Well, I don't care to hear you," replied the Mayor. "Your misrepresentations before the Legislature were so gross I don't want to hear from you."

"I have not misrepresented facts," Mr. Burr protested. "I appear here as a citizen to protest against a proposition to turn over the best water front in the city to a railroad company."

"That is not true," said the Mayor. "That is just what I call your misrepresentation."

Senator T. F. Cullen of Brooklyn stepped up and said there had been a general misunderstanding about the bill. "It is only an enabling act," said the Brooklyn Senator. "It empowers the city or the Board of Estimate to do something. That's all this bill does. It does not give to the railroads something for nothing."

STOCK EXCHANGE NOMINEES

H. G. S. Noble Heads Regular Ticket for Re-election as President.

The regular ticket of officers for the Stock Exchange, to be voted upon at the annual meeting May 16, is headed by H. G. S. Noble, who is renominated for President. Charles M. Newcombe, now Vice President, has been nominated for Treasurer to succeed Henry C. Swords, who held the office for many years. The Vice President for 1916 will be selected by the Board of Governors after the annual meeting.

These candidates are up for election as Governors to serve four years: Bayard Dominick, Albert R. Fish, Ernest Groesbeck, W. Strother Jones, Newton E. Stout, Arthur Turnbull, Willis D. Wood, William G. Borland, S. L. Cromwell, and Albert H. Marckwald. The last three have never served on the board.

Mr. Groesbeck has been nominated as Trustee of the Gratuity Fund for a five-year period. Louis E. Hatzfeld is a candidate for the Governing Committee to serve two years.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Thirty-nine companies incorporated today had capital stocks which aggregated but $494,500. They included:

The Manrodt Motor Company, Brooklyn, machinery, motors, autos, supplies, $100,000; Jacob Schaefer, Adolf W. Behrens, Henry Manrodt, 1,022 East 2d St., Brooklyn.

Frank E. Bolway & Son, Syracuse, phonographs, musical instruments, $100,000; Elisha B. Powell, Frank E. and Frank E. Bolway, Jr., Oswego.

Niagara Emery Mills, manufacture, mine emery, minerals, abrasive ores, $30,000; Nicholas Betjeman, A. T. Weode, Arthur Starke, 534 West 157th St.

Lake Erie Porch Box Company, Portland, cement, concrete products, vases, jardinieres, $50,000; Urban B. and Henry H. Boyle, Francis C. Bertram, Portland.

Shea's Bread Company, Brooklyn, general baking, $40,000; Metcalf P. Hatch, Anna L. and John J. Shea, 136 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Stoney Foundry Corporation, North Tonawanda, castings, finished products in iron or other metals, $50,000; Edwin C. Andrews, John T. and Raymond E. Stoney, North Tonawanda.

Morgan Metropolitan Corporation, realty, stocks, bonds, securities, $30,000; Charles R. Smith, Albert Winter, Louis S. Reed, 25 Broad St.

Brill & Dimonda Company, merchandise, solicitor of patents, $50,000; Julius Di Monde, Edward W. Drucker, Arthur C. Brill, 1,179 Broadway.

Holland Pump and Supply Company, engines, motors, apparatus, pumps, $30,000; O. S. Sharrett, L. L. Wetmore, F. W. Walton, 90 West Broadway.

Oakwood Bungalow Company, Oakwood Heights, bungalow colony pleasure ground, hotels, moving pictures, $15,000; Julius V. Amodio, F. Piasca, Godfrey H. Carstens, Princes Bay.

Famous Tire and Rubber Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; William A. Ihne, William R. Jackson, Emanuel Newman, 591 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Ots-Da-We Farms Company, Binghamton, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; Norton C. Wilcox, Ethan A. Hutchins, Robert R. Lacey, Binghamton.

Hopaltrun Realty Co., $10,000; Edna J. Bergensen, Jay A. Gilman, Harry A. Bloomberg, 5 Beekman St.

Ball Library Service, leather binders, folders, book covers, $10,000; Edward Herrimann, Theresa N. and Ashley L. Ball, 110 West 40 St.

Hexagon Brothers, Warsaw, quarry stone, construction, $10,000; Rae A., John K. and Gertrude C. Hanigan, Warsaw.

Revival Realty Co., $5,500; Isaac Chaitin, Barnet Zilevitch, Alexander Diker, 426 Washington St.

Accounts Realization Co., stocks securities, bonds, realty, $5,000; Isidor Geri, Albert Finkelstein, Gustav H. Loeb, 188 West 95 St.

The Klein Press, Buffalo, printing, publishing, $5,000; Julius Weiss, William and Rose Klein, 40 Davis St., Buffalo.

Dick Brothers, White Plains, stock and bond brokers, realty financial agents, capital no par value; Earl T. Shaw, George L. Lewis, Ralph Polk Buell, 49 Broadway, Manhattan.

American Bromide Co., printing, photography, novelties, $5,000; Charles Wolf Coleman M. Faludy, Ludwig Winkler, 112 West 110 St.

The Process Co., ladies' cloaks, suits, $5,000; Mollie Harris, Joseph E. Davidson, Woolf Shavelson, 342 Vermont St.

Authorizations: Connecticut Electric Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., stoves, electric appliances, $25,000; repres've, Elbert B. Hamlin, 59 Wall St., New York.

Trumbull Motor Car Co., Bridgeport, Conn., autos, motor vehicles, tools, $300,000; repres., Elbert B. Hamlin, 59 Wall St., New York.

The Ventilating Lock Co., West Mahwah, N. J., locks, adjusters, traps, garment hangers, $200,000; repres., Samuel G. Wellman, 112 So. Third St., Olean.

The Plant Butler Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, shoes, $100,000; repres., David J. Gallert, 31 Liberty St., New York.

The Memorial Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $20,000; repres., John R. Armstrong, 247 Fifth Av., New York.

Capital increases: Sugar Factories Construction and Equipment Corporation, New York, $7,200 to $100,000; the Sweetser Co., Brooklyn, $35,000 to $45,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Merchants Discount Co., Manhattan; George Ebsam, Utica.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,302,029	+$101,526
Six roads	5,206,334	— 801,267
Total (9 roads)	$7,010,863	—$699,741

DELAWARE & HUDSON for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross railroad	22,595,029	24,153,495	22,480,108
Exp. and tax	15,719,371	15,833,414	14,667,725
Net railroad	6,875,407	8,320,083	7,812,380
Gross coal	15,517,041	16,045,508	13,397,557
Exp. and tax	14,876,154	15,249,616	13,166,013
Net coal	640,887	801,892	230,944
Other income	1,901,060	1,809,471	2,132,699
*Net income	9,417,404	10,931,244	10,176,023
Int. and rents	4,809,541	4,756,508	4,669,985
Surplus	4,607,862	6,174,736	5,506,089
P. p. on stock	10.84	14.52	12.95
*All sources.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ASSOCIATED OIL CO. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, as follows:

Net earnings	$4,240,041
Charges and taxes	167,112
Interest on bonds	764,402
Total deductions	931,514
Surplus	$3,317,527
Depreciation reserve	2,052,774
Profit and loss surplus	1,264,753

ATLANTIC GULF & WEST INDIES for fiscal year to Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Div. from sub. & sth. cos.	$1,195,530	$914,144	$281,386
Int. on inv. &c.	300,047	270,564	29,483
Total income	1,495,577	1,193,708	301,869
Int. tax and other chgs.	845,089	813,013	32,176
Special depr'n	.....	†155,000	*155,000
Surp. for year	650,488	224,795	425,693

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for February—

Gross	444,421	451,276	*6,855
Net after taxes	256,450	263,371	*6,921
Surplus	45,842	56,594	*11,752
Gross, 2 mos.	917,614	830,881	*20,717
Net after taxes	550,206	545,772	*15,566
Surplus	108,471	129,711	*21,240

*Decrease. †On investment.

MIAMI COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Sales of 32,879,447 lbs. cop. at	4,889,026	5,049,807	5,385,801
Silver proceeds, &c.	134,709	106,546	49,083
Total income	4,823,825	5,156,353	5,434,594
Exp., taxes, &c.	3,116,446	3,621,668	3,263,193
Net profits	1,430,879	1,534,685	2,271,386
Interest	53,564	52,914	72,525
Depreciation	188,278	223,874	169,286
Balance	1,291,336	1,257,897	2,029,704
Dividends	1,120,375	1,491,989	1,100,112
Surplus	111,163	*234,092	929,652
Prev. surp.	1,336,625	1,535,216	598,324
Miscel. credits	.....	37,500	55,045
T. & L. surp.	1,147,788	1,334,625	1,523,216
*Deficit.			

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,098,703	1,165,858	1,160,813
Net aft. taxes	292,935	320,829	354,450
Other income	44,397	50,381	33,591
Total income	337,332	351,210	388,040
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,379	73,923	89,058
7 mos. gross	7,906,164	8,341,012	8,226,150
Net aft. taxes	2,259,733	2,483,076	2,445,420
Other income	295,337	236,326	259,350
Total income	2,540,070	2,715,401	2,704,770
Sur. aft. chgs.	537,804	728,089	750,324
Pass. carried	156,414,743	164,631,701	.....

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total rcpts.	$810,892	1,158,508	1,305,574
Chgs., dep., &c.	160,196	191,800	207,980
Net profits	650,706	966,706	1,096,670
Divs. paid	600,000	480,000	500,000
Surplus	50,707	516,705	605,876

*Total receipts are arrived at as follows: Net sales, copper, sulphuric acid, &c., $1,307,865; less cost of commodities sold, $2,325,404; selling expenses, $75,960; administration and general expenses, $97,456, leaving net earnings $809,045; add other income $14,349 and deduct miscellaneous income charges $8,871, and balance is $810,892.

SUBWAY FRANCHISE HELD TO BE TAXABLE

United States Supreme Court Rules Against Interborough, Upholding Court of Appeals.

LIMIT PUT ON EXEMPTION

That Deemed to Cover Lessee's Interest Under Contract, but Not Operating Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States today sustained the Court of Appeals of New York in holding that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company must include its earnings from the Subway in the amount upon which its franchise tax is paid. The court, in its opinion, handed down by Justice Holmes, seemed to accept the corporation's view that the statute under which the Subway was constructed amounted to a contract exempting the operator from taxes upon his interest in it. But in sustaining the lower court the Federal tribunal adopted its reasoning that the franchise tax, though measured by earnings on exempted property, was not a tax on that property, but merely on the privilege of operating it in a corporate way.

The case was that of the People of the State of New York ex rel Interborough Rapid Transit Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Sohmer, Controller of the State of New York, an action based on a writ of certiorari to review an assessment by the Controller. The present assessment was upheld by the Court of Appeals, but the petitioner contended that the assessment amounted to a violation of contract within the inhibition of the Constitution of the United States.

The court referred today to the various acts under which rapid transit facilities were provided by New York State in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants. Under the laws of 1894 the City of New York contracted with one McDonald, on Feb. 21, 1900, to build a subway for $35,000,000. This contract required the builder to maintain and operate the Subway for a specified time, paying to the city as rental an amount, equal to the interest on the bonds issued by the city for the building and a specified additional amount for the sinking fund. The statute under which this was done exempted the builder's interest in the road and its rolling stock from taxation.

The Interborough also operates under leases the elevated railways of the Manhattan Railway Company. The present tax is imposed by various paragraphs in the laws of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. The corporation did not dispute the tax for doing business as to the elevated tracks, but did dispute it as to the earnings of the exempted subway line, contending that its contract protected it from taxation.

"Therefore," said the court today, "the matter for this court to consider is narrowed to whether the words of the exemption extend to a tax on the privileges to operate a corporation under a charter from the State, in case the interested parties should decide to operate this road in corporate form. If such a tax is allowable we understand there is no dispute as to the amount or the mode of measuring it.

"Whether it be admitted or not, if the franchise to operate the subway as a corporation can be taxed, we can see no difference in the legitimacy of adopting as a measure of the tax property that is exempted by contract or property exempted by simple law."

The decision says that counsel for the company put forcibly the difficulties attendant upon building the subway and cited numerous instances showing the popular belief that the exemption from taxation was absolute. But a large business could not be undertaken, says the court, upon these offhand impressions, but only after the proposition had been studied line upon line.

"Scrutinizing it in this way," the opinion goes on, "the Court of Appeals observed that the exemption was from taxation in respect of the person's or corporation's interest under the contract. However probable and expected it may have been that a corporation would run the road, it was left possible for a natural person to do it, as in fact an individual took and held the first contract for two years. The exemption applied to one to the same extent as to the other, for either would have the same interest under the contract as the other.

"The right to be a corporation, even when the corporation was created and was expected to be created to carry out the purposes of the act, was not an interest under the contract, but only a very great convenience for acquiring and using that interest. For these reasons the Court of Appeals held that that right might be taxed.

"The construction of the statute by the Court of Appeals, although not conclusive upon its meaning as a contract, is entitled to great deference and respect. As a literal interpretation it is undeniably correct, and we should not feel warranted in overruling it because of a certain perfume of general exemption. We must accept the words used in the strict sense."

It was pointed out yesterday at the offices of the Interborough that the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the franchise tax would be merely that it would have to resign its claim to about $1,500,000, which it has already paid to the State. According to the established practice of the company, it has paid the sum demanded each year under protest, and consequently it will not now have any heavy arrears to make up.

The tax has amounted each year to between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, according to the amount of the earnings of the Subway. The aggregate, which the decision affects, is about $1,500,000.

NOT RESERVE BANK AGENT.

Morgan Admits Error in Statement as to Stuart Gibboney.

Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Trust Companies' Association, made public yesterday the contents of two letters relating to a statement made by George W. Morgan, counsel for the association, at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Banks and Codes at Albany last week. Mr. Morgan, who is assisting the trust companies in their contest to prevent legislation that would permit national banks to assume trust company powers, said that Stuart Gibboney represented the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and had attended a hearing before the Senate Committee on March 30 at the suggestion of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

The statement brought a letter to Mr. Merrill from Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, which said:

I beg to say, first, that Mr. Stuart Gibboney does not and has not represented the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, directly or indirectly, in any way, shape, or manner whatsoever. Second, that the attitude of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York toward the pending legislation of this State was made public on March 17 last, and was to the effect that the Directors of this bank were of opinion that the bank should take no action at the present time in regard to any legislation in this State, such announcement being in accordance with the vote of the Board of Directors of the bank.

Mr. Morgan has written this to Mr. Gibboney:

I should have stated that you acted as counsel to the Organization Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank, and not as counsel to the Federal Reserve Bank of this district.

I have no desire, even indirectly, to attribute your activity in behalf of these bills to the Federal Reserve Bank of this district, or to its officers or Directors.

Mr. Merrill expressed regret that the error had occurred, saying there had been no intention on the part of anyone representing the Trust Companies' Association to imply that the attitude of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was not correctly stated in the resolution made public on March 17.

KRUTTSCHNITT OPTIMISTIC.

Southern Pacific Chairman Reports Western Business Better.

There is a distinct improvement in the general business of the Western States, according to Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Kruttschnitt has just returned from the Pacific Coast. The only trouble with the country, he said yesterday, was that it was suffering from too many laws. The general feeling seemed to be, he thought, that there ought to be a repeal of some legislation. Laws preventing rebating and other unlawful practices were in order, he said, but there should be a letup on legislation which had proved oppressive to the railroads.

"The feeling of the people throughout the West," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, "seems to be good. In California there is much activity on account of the two fairs. The attendance at the San Francisco fair has been larger than expected and much better, proportionately, than at the Chicago or St. Louis fairs. The smelting business shows some improvement. Many of the smelters are working longer hours and are turning out more ore.

"The lumber business is not good, and many of the sawmills are closed. There is also a small movement of cattle over the Western railroads.

"Sentiment throughout the country seems to be distinctly better. The people as a whole are gradually getting educated to the new condition of affairs."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was firm on evidences of foreign buying, and while values failed to hold all the advance, final quotations were ⅞ to 2⅛c above the final of Saturday. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,064,000 bushels for the week and bonded wheat decreased 62,000, but the Canadian visible increased 1,366,000, making a total increase of 240,000 in America. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.42¾ and No. 2 hard at 1.47¾, all rail, cost, insurance and freight, track No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.57, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.55½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.....	.....	1.62⅝	1.61	1.00¼
July	.....	.....	1.31⅞	1.31	95¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE PRICES.

May	1.66⅝	1.65⅝	1.66¼	1.64¼	..
July	1.57⅛	1.56	1.57⅝	1.55¼	91¾
July	1.23⅜	1.22½	1.23¼	1.22¾	89¾
September	1.11⅜	1.10¼	1.10½	1.10	86

CORN.

The corn market was firmer early in the day in sympathy with wheat and on firmness in Liverpool and in Argentina. The visible supply showed a decrease of 3,426,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,266,000 last year, but late in the day the market sagged under renewed selling owing to reports of larger country offerings, and final quotations were ⅛c net lower to ⅛c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	77⅝	75¾	76⅝	75¾	67¼
July	76⅜	75¼	76	75⅜	66¾
September	77⅜	76⅛	76⅝	76⅜	68

OATS.

The oats market was steady early, but prices eased off late under increased selling pressure through commission houses and closed ⅛c to ¼c net decline. The visible supply decreased 927,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 475,000 last year. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 63@63¼c; No. 2 white, 63¼@63¾c; No. 3 white, 62¼@62⅝c; No. 4 white, 61¼@61¾c; fancy clipped white, 65@66c; ordinary clipped white, 64@64¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	58¾	57¼	57¼	57⅝	37¼
July	54⅛	53⅞	54	54⅜	37¾
September	46¾	46	46	46¼	36¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products made moderate gains early in the day on more active buying, part of which was credited to packers and influenced by an advance of 5 to 10 points in the hog market, but the bulge again attracted selling, and late in the day the market was easy, closing at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000 head, estimated for Tuesday, 18,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 7,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.35	10.22	10.22	10.27	10.59
July	10.62	10.47	10.50	10.57	10.76
Ribs—					
May	10.22	10.15	10.15	10.12	11.12
July	10.55	10.45	10.45	10.45	11.30
Pork—					
May	17.60	17.42	17.45	17.55	20.80
July	18.12	17.90	17.97	18.00	20.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm early in the day, with a little aggressive buying, prompted by the early upturn in lard and in absence of pressure of crude offerings. When the lard market declined in the afternoon, selling developed, however, and late in the day the market was easy, closing 2 to 3 points net lower for the active positions.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	6.50@	6.50
April	.....	.....	6.50@6.73	6.55
May	.....	.....	6.72@6.74	6.74
June	6.90	6.73	6.88@6.90	6.90
July	7.08	7.01	7.00@7.01	7.02
August	7.14	7.12	7.11@7.13	7.13
September	7.31	7.27	7.25@7.26	7.25
October	.....	.....	7.12@7.25	7.24
November	.....	.....	6.90@7.05	6.90

COFFEE.

Fear of May liquidation was again apparent in the coffee market, and while statistical reports from Brazil were rather bullish, there was an absence of confidence on the buying side, and values were heavy most of the day, although at the close there was a rally on evidences of a lack of selling orders, and final quotations were 1 point lower to 1 point net higher. Total sales for the day were 18,750 bags. In the local spot market quotations were unchanged to ⅛c lower, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	5.80@5.81	5.79
May	5.82	5.80	5.80@5.81	5.84
June	.....	.....	5.90@5.91	5.86
July	6.97	6.97	7.00@7.01	7.00
August	.....	.....	7.08@7.09	7.08
September	7.15	7.14	7.15@7.17	7.16
October	7.20	7.20	7.19@7.20	7.21
November	.....	.....	7.25@7.26	7.26
December	7.31	7.30	7.31@7.33	7.31
January	.....	.....	7.38@7.39	7.38
February	.....	.....	7.45@7.46	7.45
March	.....	.....	7.52@7.53	7.52

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,092 packages. A little more fresh butter is in sight and the market is sensitive at the moment. For the day the feeling was about steady for the choice and fancy grades of fresh table butter, but decidedly firm on the secondary qualities, which comprise so small a part of present offerings. Creamery, extras (92 score), 32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29½c; thirds, 26½@27c; dreamery, held, extras, (92 score), 29@29c; firsts, 28½@27¼c; seconds, 26½@27c; thirds, 25¼@24c. State dairy, finest, 31@31½c; good to prime, 27½@30c; common to fair, 22@26½c; renovated, extras, 28½@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladle, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 36,178 cases. General trading quiet and term unsettled and irregular. Highest qualities are generally held steady owing to the high cost of stock arriving and the continued strength of Western advices. But the trading here is limited, and much of the stock is going into storage for shippers' account or for the account of contractors. Regular packed cases are selling at irregular prices, the bulk of them in a range of 20@21½c, very few going any higher. Dirties more plentiful and outside quotations more extreme, though still occasionally obtained. Nearby white eggs steady, market being supported by storage of surplus. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 20½@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; thirds and poorer, 19½@19½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19c; checks, good to prime, 17½@18½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near by, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 23½c; defective, 22@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21½@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, nearby browns, 22½@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 25@26c; Baltimore, per dozen, 24@25c; Western, 23@24c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 22@24c; Far Southern, 21@22c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@50c.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

P. M. Brown, C. H. Brosa, and R. R. Allen, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

150—J. P. McGowan v. H. E. Parish.—Decree reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

284—People of New York State, Interbor, R. T. Co. v. W. Sohmer, Comr. of the State.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

528—Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Co. v. L. M. Garrison, Sec. of War.—Decree affirmed, costs, cause remanded.

208—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy v. Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

264—S. B. Christie, U. S.—Judgment reversed, cause remanded.

194—E. L. Chott v. Thomas Ewing, Comm. of Patents.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

208—Southern Pacific Co. v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

483—Texas & Pacific Railway Co. v. Clara Hill.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

190—Texas & Pacific Railway Co. v. Miss May Marcus.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

190—Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills v. W. Menefee.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

201—L. & N. Railroad Co. v. L. M. Rhoda.—Judgment reversed.

731—E. A. Peters v. H. L. Ferris and Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

724—Pacific Livestock Co. v. J. H. Lewis et al., &c.—Motion to advance denied.

288—J. A. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Motion to pass denied, without prejudice.

890—W. L. Dayton v. A. H. Stanard.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

906—Railroad Supply Co. v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

784—American Bonding Co. of Balt. v. A. R. Brown.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

883—H. Hichtel v. The Hess-Bright Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

904—Trussed Concrete Steel Co. v. T. Ewing, Comm. of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

919—Continuous Glass Press Co. v. Schmertz Wire Glass Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

816—J. F. Cubbins v. Miss. River Commission.—Continued.

887—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. v. L. D. W. Mays.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

631—J. M. Clark v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

910—Washington Post Co. v. James O'Donnell.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

862—McKee Glass Co. v. Libbey Glass Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

881—Furness, Withy & Co. v. Yang-Tsze Insurance Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

889—C. G. Arbuthnot v. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, &c., et al.

890—A. H. O. Dennistoun v. Same; and,

890—A. H. Brandt v. same.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

907—J. Collins v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

920—P. P. Beals v. P. R. Sleight.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

776—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co. v. J. T. Craft.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted.

875—Milton Ochs, petitioner, v. the Commr. of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

762—F. B. Clark v. C. Hamilton.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

368—Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. v. U. S.; and

769—Yazoo & Miss. Valley Railroad Co. v. Same.—Argument continued.

712—F. W. Ellis v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today—712, 813, 217, 220, 262, 223, 228, 225, 226, (and 227, 228, 229 and 230,) and 261.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Auerbach<US. Cahill<SS Olympic.
US<Cahn Const Co. Low-Lou<US.
Re Tear Off Bottle Seal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Berman<N Y. N. H. & Brown<US.
H RR. Recito<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Com. Co.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Berger<Hartford. US<30 Ladies' watches
Steel<Lawrence. Kleist<Brierley.
Rumbell<Moran T & T Co. Weingart<John Hancock Mut Life Ins. Co.
Brown<Gen. Elec Co. Sound Trans Co<D L & W RR. Same<Mass Mut Life Ins Co.
Hart<North Deutsche Ins Co. Same<State Mut Life Ins Co.
Brechter<Fidelity & Dep Co of Md. Frankfurt Barnett Co<Wm Prym & Co.
US<Dunsmore. US<One Pear-Shaped Diamond
Fletcher<Trenton Brass & Mach Co. Same<One Set Furs, Stole & Muff.
US<Bldg. & Driver Pub Co. Same<One Pearl Necklace.
Same<Feist Rlty Co. Cohen<Penn RR.
International Bank<Elec Cable Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323.—Equity calendar.

Reynolds<N Y State Conn Co. Solotoresy<Rosenthal.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. Re Daly, (Transfer Tax.) Re Beal, (same.) Graupe<Lauffer.

Re Wallach. Re Congregation Bikor Cholem. Re Watson. Re Clark.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:

Syentic Trap Rock Co<William. Lynch<Central Brew Co.
Stewart<Franchetti, R. & L. Co<Fraser, Fraser<R. & L. Co. Re Thompson. Slavic<Wahlig & Sonsin Co.
U. S Trust Co<Pleasant Av Rty Co. General calendar; Baumgart<Rosenthal. Ottman<Blaugas Co. Himowich<Moore. Equitable Trust<Hammerstein. Sbanly<Ryan. Sprung<Hexter. Roger<Roger. German-Am Button Co.<Heymsfeld. Vickers<Sheridan. Mott from Wix<Brooks. German<German.

Batterson<Raymond Travis<Carrel (3.) Baumner<Band. Hopper<Malatesta (2) Safron<Kleban. McNulty Bros<Ford. Godebrod<Skinner. Simbery<Simbery. Easley<Easley. Phillips<Phillips. Goelts<CNT. Strauss<McDonald. Wuerst<Wuerst. Baldwin<Gregory. Robbins<Bunin. Miller<Miller. Norcia<Margarita.

Fajans<28 W 59th St Co. Everard's Breweries<Brulatour. Brulatour<Brulatour. Davis-Brown, Inc<Hammerstein Opera. Fallbee & McCall<Raisler. Siegel<Siegel. McNamee<Doctor. MacLeod<MacLeod. Klein<Klein. Newman<Newman. Counee<Cranidos. Clear.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Public Serv. Comm<I R T. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Sheard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.:

Adams<Delehs.
Chas Bldg Co<Empire City Lumber Co.
Automatic Con Mixer<Brown.
Traub<Levinson.
Olive<Ehrlich.

Zoppetti<Ferrau. Busch<Van Auken. Grifenhagen<Seamen's Bk for Savings. R Dollar Co.—Chase. Talbot & Co.<Clear.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Stewart<Penn RR. Roswell<Beadleston & Woerz. Culligan<E Rutzler Co. Grose<Weiss.
Hubner<Freedman. Sieber<Erie RR Co. Case on.
Malatsco<Ryan.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Dansig<Steavig. Fox<CNY. Carroccio<Shults Bread Co.
Bracket<CNY. Kelly<Fed Pig Co. Mulligan<CNY. Casey<N Y C & H R RR.
Slavis<N Y C & H R RR. McKearney<N Y Consol RR.
H V Aller & Co<Post. Fay<Levy. Case on.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Jennings<Degnon Cont Co. Andreas<Rosellmsky. Geiger<Nassau E RR. Roddy<Yale Club. Schuitheiss<Snyder. Goldsmith<Wowereit. Clear.
Cohn<Baer, (2.) Tosto<Clyde SS Co. Orlinsky<London. A Barth<O'Keefe. D. Barth<Same.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Little<Neptune Bath. S Schwartz<Ost Rty. M Schwartz<same. Boffe<Consol Tele. &c., Co.
J Lyon<Belmont. S Lyon<same. P Fressiello<Linch. L Fressiello<same. Clear.

PART VII.—Recess. No further day calendar.

PART VIII.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Whitehorn<L & S Const Co. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Wasbkowski<Bockhaus. Cox<St Luke's Home. Haggerty<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Held<Mutnick. Makoski<Reid. Case on.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned until April 19.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Spitzer<B Un Ex RR. Costantino<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Helin<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Ebert<B H RR. Bronstein<Wuerz. Telcher<Roney. Sweeny<McGovern. Goodman<Kaminsky. Brown<Degnon Cont. Reidy<Leslin.
Molian<NY NH & H RR. Pascole<Telcher. Pompeian Co<Roncallo. Abrahams<Int R T Co. Rottenstreicher<Ebret. Hirschhorn<L I RR. Union & N H Trust Co<Ketcham. Esterkes<Lieb. Kennedy<Reach. Case on.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Pollock<Bklyn Heights RR Co. Wilson<Degnon Cont Co. Antopolsky<Neal & S. Roach<Hudson Nav Co. Fay<Reynolds. Weinstein<Glassheim. Williams<Glassheim. Conlan<O'Brien. Trewin<Lerder. Mann<Kobre. O'Connor<Loach. Baker<Jennings. A Davis<Bradley Cont Co.
S Davis<same. Lahey<Nelson. Subway Co. Williamson<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co. Gerson<Fitzpatrick. Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co. Niles<Riley. Sidransky<Bklyn Heights RR. Kobbe<Am Art News Co. Chittiar<Goldstein. Reilly<Earley. Sabella<Kerry. Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Honesdale Nat Bk<Fisher. Levy & Nathan<Century Bldg Co. Pankin<Von, Raitz. Smith<Ubert. Van Norden<Van Norden (2). Zadek<Olds Wortman & King.
Sullivan<Silverman. Whalen<Whalen. Potash<Manno. Vorhaus<Assuchkewitz. Trop<Max Held, Inc. Shongood<Verderher. Osten<Campbell. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Burchard<Beer. Dalyel<Harriman Nat'l Bank. Talcott<Slater Bros, &c. Co. Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Farley<Schwars. Cramp & Co<Mass Bonding & Ins Co. Bennett<Monarch RR Co. Morris<Lennon. Ehrich<Lockhart. Clark<Cullen Transp Co. Shoemaker<Burrows. Pendleton<Barker. Am Locomotive Co<Calumet Construction. Littlefield<McTigue. Case on.

Delmar<Highland Knit Mills. Darling<The Mayor, &c. Gallo<CNY. Gray<Am Surety Co. Van Gorkum<Chlapfonso Co. Stone<Burnham. Brothers Valley Coal Co<Garfield, &c. Co.
J—At 10:30 A. M. Hochstein<J W Hill Co. Hollander<Blum. Plymouth Rubber Co<Jenkins Raincoat Co. Stocking<Seed Filter, &c. Co.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, Inc.—White<Hales. J Roach Rty Co<Stone. Schnurmacher<Ham Bremen Fire I Co. Carroll<Bradley. Sherry<Federal Terra Cotta Co. Natl Surety Co<Stallo. Ballets Rty Co<London & G Co. Kirby<Spiegel. Martin & Martin<Woodend. Patti<Filippi. Butler<Isman.
J—At 10:30 A. M. Andreas<Rosellmsky. Geiger<Nassau E RR. Roddy<Yale Club. Schuitheiss<Snyder. Goldsmith<Wowereit. Clear.
Molian<NY NH & H RR. Pascole<Telcher. Pompeian Co<Roncallo. Abrahams<Int R T Co. Rottenstreicher<Ebret. Hirschhorn<L I RR. Union & N H Trust Co<Ketcham. Esterkes<Lieb. Kennedy<Reach. Case on.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Walter<Radio Tel Co. Sheffner<Emp Liab Assn Corp. Bloch<Miller. Conient<Robertson. Doll<Williams. White Co<CNY. Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rty Co. Magouley<Press Pub Co. Int Tr Co<D Lesser.
Andrew L Ireland, Louis Tobias. Abraham B Frank, Anna Goodman. Isabel M Talbot, Priscilla W Nelson, Henry Baum. *Abraham Block, infant,* Wolf Barat, infant. William P Kirk. A Frederick Behre. Solomon Scheinberg, Annie A Fennell, Thomas J Fennell, infant. Louis G Schiffer. Annie E S Grant. Manning C Brown, Magdalena Heuser, Eliza P O Crocker, Hattie K Hilton, Alice L Griffin, John H Harris, Frederick O Barton, Leopold Well, Thomas F Costello, Joseph R Megrue, Elizabeth Connell. Wills for probate: Jeremiah English, Louis Braunschweiger, Catharine Parke, William Nelson, Harrison B Marre.
PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART XIX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART XX.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART XXI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART XXII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hopt<Markowitz & Co. Case on—United Express Co<Moisant. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Gussie Weis, &c., Abraham Schiesinger, Wm H Sieberg, Ann Ward, Johanna Kemmna, &c, Catherine H Van Riper, infant, *Elisabeth Fishbinder,* infant, Solomon Cohen, Phineas C Kingsland, Jacob Mojesvich, Mabel C Guinan, &c, Sara M Campbell, Louis Neundorff, Maximilian Keeney, Salvatore Lombardo, &c., Guiseppina Pulito, Francesco Basile, Catherine Sullivan (2,) Emma G K Halsey, &c, Frederick H Sauer, Dennis Lehane, Theron R Butler, (2,) Thomas Rudden, Margaret P Doyle, Traugott F M Roediger, David Nugent, Aloysius F Dunne, Abigail Lewis, Frederick A Siegel.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Schlang<Pac Cloak, &c. Co. Lavies<Handel & Co. Brukenfeld<Wechsler. McChesney<Bobel. Schmid<Lovitz. Standard Bar Co<W T & J Cohn. Bluthenthal & Bickart<Bohrman. Buell<Talpfer. H Behlen & Bro<Kimball. Penn Refining Co<Pratt. Vitole<Nappi. Bruno<Duxlauer. Rosenthal Paper Co<Nat Folding Box & Paper Co. Snasht<Friedland. Leff<Margolies. Baruch<Saxe. Bernstein<Steiner. Rokh<Skeer. M Waterman Co<Barad. Commi Trust Co<Reid Witch Co. H RR. Smith<Herschman.
Stokes<Drow. Siegel<Bloom. Greenfield<Snow. Glace<Rinaldi. Kasher<Cowen & Bros. Lax<Feldman. Tettlebaum<Moto Car. McKeown<Merrick F. Phila & China Trading Co<Feldman. Hess Rty Co<Paine. Welham Co<Mattenzo. Strasser<Klein. Cuyler<Sicilian Asp Pav Co. Yale Custom Tailoring Co<Haft. D'Olsbury<Roth-Carnegie, Inc. Hogan<Kelly, Howell & Co. Romaine<Koster. Shaffer<No Brit, &c., Co. Levy<L De Graff & Son. Brukenfeld<Wechsler. Lager<Knowles.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.

Forster<Roeder. Kunz<Kuns. Herrick<L I RR. Schmadeke<Gladke. Gibbons<L I RR. Re N Y Municipal Ry Co (Rubbo.) Evers<Paladino et al. Fisher<Fisher. Chalmers<Chalmers. People<Luban. Hoecker<Hoecker. Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz. Russo<Jacobs & Davies, Inc. Lifschitz<Dramen. Richi<Sessa. Walcott<Walcott. Pines<Newton et al. McCormick<N E Cont.
Dougherty & Dougherty et al. Clasen<Bide Co<Cuoco et al. Undechi<Wallin et al. (2.) Richmond Assets Coll Co<Bache et al. Farrington<Farrington. Stry<Jacobus & Grauviller. Re Ave Z (Eagle Savings & Loan Co.) Independent Veal & Lamb Co<Yasbene. Home Title<Nutman et al. Re Roosevelt Av (Rochowill.) Walsh<Amrein. Davino<Dodd. Butler<Moore (2.)

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Clarke<Hartmann Bldg Co. Goldstein<Haines. Schaeffer<Schaeffer. Feeser<Feeser. Yoost<Yoost. Blessing<Blessing. Alden Corp<Doyle. Friedman<Friedman. Di Janni<Di Janni. Gregory<Gregory. *Becker*<Becker. *Smyth*<Tomlinson. Schiffman<Illona. Burbaker<Am S. & 10c Stores. Bonanza<Bonanza. Yates<Conrad Rty Co. Davidson<Lippmann. Wynberg<Lester. Gaynor<Gartland. Re Public Service, 1st Dept. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,010.
Blitz<Blitz. Realty Oper Co<Ostrow Const Co. Same<Stoutenburgh. Gatesky<Brown. Greenbaum<Bonsin Warlig Const Co. Goldstein<same.
Haurahan<Pastulo. Kodwelis<Hansen, Jr. Beuns<B H RR. Edelstein<B Un Gas. Flack<Moser. Walker<McCauley.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Bobowik<Kronberg. Hines<Deutsch. Burke<N Y Rys. Seidman<Advine Con. Gervay<Battaglia. Rodrez<Carmina. Const Co. Highest number reached in regular order, 178.
Wilson<Wilson. Lasher<Zarel. Baggs<Hencken. Schroeder<Elftein. Cooper<Read Rty Co & Am Surety. (4.) Case will be added from day to day.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pellegreno<Smith Co. Whalen<L Isl RR Co. Venciusc<I & B RR. Stines<B, Q Co & S RR. Driscoll<L I RR. Corbett<Shannno. Schuitz<N Y & Q Co Ry. L I R R<Stanwood Towing. Andre<B H R R. Flood<Weeks.
Fleming<CNY. Cush, as admr<N Y & Q Co Ry. Boyle<N Y Rys. Just Co<Coffee & Title G & T. Parrott<N Y & L I Trucking. Milewski<Jamison et al. Fernauer<Fire Assn, Philadelphia. Millang<Gilkinson. McGuiness<Degnon C. Leidich<Margolies. Cassidy<Mulcahy & G. Duffy<B H R R. Green<L I Elec Ry. Robinson<Eon Eng & Const. Heil<Gillmann. Bradley<B H R R. Hyatt<same. Kasykowski<Balcom. Rae<Sibbell. L I R R<Houghtaling et al. Kelly<Ryan Con. Golden<B H R R. Noreco<Bradley Con. Rogan<Go Pacific. Mary<Schaefer Brew. Kuntz<Peterson. Mooney<Rich Coop.
Wilson<Wilson. Lasher<Zarel. Baggs<Hencken. Schroeder<Elftein. Cooper<Read Rty Co & Am Surety. (4.) Case will be added from day to day.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Edward Tostman<Chas. Schmidt—Armin H. Mittelman, Gilbert L. Nicoll<Abraham Waldinger—Barnett Berger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Constantani<Mascarelli. Hemenway<Lockwhit Co. Vonasek<Board of Education. Lingham<Lingham. Zak<Karzan. E'Riv Sav Inst<Bassford Realty Co.
Bliss<Bliss. Realty Oper Co<Ostrow Const Co. Same<Stoutenburgh. Gatesky<Brown. Greenbaum<Bonsin Warlig Const Co. Goldstein<same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Bobowik<Kronberg. Hines<Deutsch. Burke<N Y Rys. Seidman<Advine Con. Gervay<Battaglia. Rodrez<Carmina. Const Co. Highest number reached in regular order, 178.
Haurahan<Pastulo. Kodwelis<Hansen, Jr. Beuns<B H RR. Edelstein<B Un Gas. Flack<Moser. Walker<McCauley.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J. Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M. Gerstein<L I R R. Pellegreno<Smith Co. Whalen<L Isl RR Co. Venciusc<I & B RR. Stines<B, Q Co & S RR. Driscoll<L I R R. Corbett<Shannno. Schuitz<N Y & Q Co Ry. L I R R<Stanwood Towing. Andre<B H R R. Flood<Weeks.
Fleming<CNY. Cush, as admr<N Y & Q Co Ry. Boyle<N Y Rys. Just Co<Coffee & Title G & T. Parrott<N Y & L I Trucking. Milewski<Jamison et al. Fernauer<Fire Assn, Philadelphia. Millang<Gilkinson. McGuiness<Degnon C. Leidich<Margolies. Cassidy<Mulcahy & G. Duffy<B H R R. Green<L I Elec Ry. Robinson<Eon Eng & Const. Heil<Gillmann. Bradley<B H R R. Hyatt<same. Kasykowski<Balcom. Rae<Sibbell. L I R R<Houghtaling et al. Kelly<Ryan Con. Golden<B H R R. Noreco<Bradley Con. Rogan<Go Pacific. Mary<Schaefer Brew. Kuntz<Peterson. Mooney<Rich Coop.
The following causes will be passed for the day:

Wills of:
Charles C Alden,
Anton Keller.
Accountings of:
Finnie Dows,
Alice J Wilkins,
Johanna Nelson,
Ryan infants.
John E Bulwinkle.
Mary A Nisbett.
Anthony Fox.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,050.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Charles C Alden,
Anton Keller.
Accountings of:
Finnie Dows,
Alice J Wilkins,
Johanna Nelson,
Ryan infants.
John E Bulwinkle.
Mary A Nisbett.
Anthony Fox.

Armen Spencer.
John W. Bulkley.
Administrations of:
John A Caulfield.
Estates of:
May J. E Collins.
Charles Bleen.
Mary E Gentleman.
Agnes Bichert.
William Watson.
Helen Connaughton.

County Court.

PART IV.—Fawcett, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part IV., Room 6, at 10 o'clock.

O'Neill<Kopke. Levy<NY Consol RR. Mineo et al<B H RR. Burns<same. Fredericks<same. Goode<same. Kerwin<G I & B RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Triebel<Gallucci. Gallucci<Triebel. Meacham & Son<Hermann. Guyer<Stecker. Hirsch<Mayer et al.

Cases will be added from day to day.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Re Sarah C McGinnis (an alleged incompetent.) Ewal<Frank et al. Gibson<Schera. Hermanns<B H RR. White<Bradley Con. Williams<Nelson. Sager<Nassau RR. Schumacher et al<B H RR. Kramer<Nassau RR. Perry<B H RR. Karga<B H RR. Hoffman<Nas RR. Lindeberg<Nas RR. Sweeney<C I & G RR. Collins<Nassau RR. Elberth<CNY. Esposito<Martino. O'Rourke<Harland. Barsilay<Tr Dev Co. McCann<Arbuckle Br. De Carlos<Preanti. Marino<Finkeldey et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Friedman<Schlesinger. Liss<G I & B RR. Napoli<Wisconsin Milk Co. Svenson<B H RR. Tarpey<NY Rys Co. Griffin<B H RR. Rooney<B H RR. Mechanics Bk<Hendrickson et al. Benjamins<Siegel. Labriola<Kings Co Co. Halfpenny<F & D Co. Guttier<Bradley. Cent Co. Whipple<B H RR. Gerwerts Co<Board of Educ et al. Hayes<B H RR & ano. Dushop<CNY. Kroeger<Stommel. Auer<Ruegamer-McBride. Barry<Schaffer. Boardman<Smith. Hammerschlag<Uffa Iron Wks & ano.
Walsh<Hunter et al. Sampsony<Nassau RR. Keegan<Moyer et al. Sieck<Nas RR. Washkewich<Uptegrove Cigar Box Co. Meyer<B H RR. Lee<Hermann & Grace Co. McKeon<Lackner Co. Madoim<Singer. Schierer<L Consol RR. Collins<Edison El I Co. Muller<Farmer. Sauter<Sterns. Naqui<Ludwig. Browning<Coney I & B RR. Stern<Krott. Catanzera<Rothman et al. Owens<NY & Q Co Ry Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,116.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Smith<B H RR. Fischer<Weber. Hawley<G I & B Ry. A Potter<Bierwith. Kilien<B H R R. Shomar<Straeber et al. Coppola<B I RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Lucarelli<Kuebler et al. Deputski<Gudeski. De Bino<Smith Cont. Carpenter Co<Wellbrock. Gechminski<Daly Iron Co. Zambo<Walter. Fingerlin<Fingerlin et al. Meehan<N Y & Q Co Ry. Miller<B H R R. Kenerson<Ruoff. Lapolla<A C Horn Co, Inc.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,050.

Koster<G I & B Ry. Williams<N Y & Q Ry. Podfoni<B, Q Co & S Ry. Scherer<B H R R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 126.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Teachers' League of this city has invited William A. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., to speak at a meeting on Friday evening in the High School of Commerce. Principal Angelo Patri of P. S. 45, Bronx, who is in charge of one of the half dozen elementary schools where the Gary school system is on trial, will also speak.

It is planned to form an Alumni Association of pupils of P. S. 158, Manhattan, Graduates of the school between the years 1905 and 1910 are invited to attend the next meeting of the organizers, which will be held at an early date. Those who may wish to become members are requested to communicate with Richard J. O'Donnell at P. S. 158.

The Principals' Association of this city has just adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to disapprove of Senate bill 1,593 and not to approve at this session any bill having for its object a reorganization of the Board of Education or of the school system of New York City, "so that citizens may have a reasonable chance to consider carefully legislation before its enactment, and hasty, unwise and ill-considered laws may not be placed on the statute book."

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the Board of Education request an appropriation in order that the Summer schools may be open this year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental examination for promotion to Inspector of Public Works, Grade 2, will be held on May 14.

The mental examination for promotion to third-grade clerk in various city departments will be held tomorrow.

The commission has adopted an amendment to the classification relative to the measurement for patrolman. The minimum height is now 5 feet 7½ inches, weight 140 pounds, expanded chest 36½ inches, chest mobility 3 inches.

United States.

The Civil Service Commission announces for April 20 a competitive examination for mine surveyor, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,400 to $2,700 a year.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. They must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BIRMINGHAM, MARK; (details elsewhere).

DUNNE, MARY J., (March 27;) personalty, $4,500; John J. Lyons gets $1,000 and one-half residue; Margaret Collins, $300 and one-half residue; eleven other bequests to friends and relatives.

MOORE, HARRISON B.; (details elsewhere).

SANDE, LOUIS, (March 1;) realty, $7,000; one-half each to sisters Helen and Edith.

SINN, OTTO; (details elsewhere.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The northern storm has reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and is passing rapidly northeastward. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States, while a change to much warmer weather is in progress over the North west. Generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the country. Temperatures will be somewhat lower Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and it will rise in the North Plains States, the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday: North and Middle Atlantic, light to moderate, variable; South Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; East Gulf, light to moderate, variable; West Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Ohio, West Pennsylvania, West New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday, fair, with rising temperature.

Oklahoma, New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, East Texas, West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Arkansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
3 A. M.	40	53	4 P. M.	57		61	
6 A. M.	42	51	6 P. M.	58		60	
9 A. M.	40	56	9 P. M.	53		54	
12 M.	50	61	12 P. M.	51		53	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57, for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54, at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:01—208 E. 109 St.; Henry Goodstein Slight
12:09—Ludlow and Underhill Avs.; Julius Eleckson $3,000
11:20—1,507 Ave. A; Milton Daileman $35
P. M.
12:06—107 2 Av.; Sam'l Kraner ..... Slight
12:55—1,533 Fulton Av.; Jacob Rosenfeld, Slight
1:15—112 W. 28 St.; not given ..... None
2:45—60 Canal St.; John Rowsky ..... Trifling
4:00—5 Prince St.; Marie Demattea ..... Slight
4:00—807 E. 162 St.; C. Borsky ..... Slight
4:30—3,941 3 Av.; Morris Sahlnguin ..... Slight
6:26—614 E. 14 St.; Jas. Doyle ..... Slight
7:00—1,764 3 Av.; Minnie Cohen ..... Slight
7:10—578 Prospect Av.; Herman Mackler, Slight
7:20—173 Brook Av., Bronx; Sam'l Katz, Slight
7:55—614 W. 34 St.; N. Y. C. R. R. $25
8:20—15 E. 109 St.; Louis Herstein $200
9:05—Monroe St.; Betty Porenick ..... Slight
9:15—985 E. Houston St.; Amron $100
10:20—56 St. at 5 Av.; Isaac Fried (auto) ..... Slight
11:35—39 Union Sq. West; Nathan Cohen, Apache ..... Not given

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired 12 P. M., April 10: Patrol. J. J. O'Neil, 10th, at $700 a yr., app., Apr. 16, 1889.

Transfer and Assignment, 4 P. M., April 13: Patrol. F. H. Meybert, 4-1 D., to 149.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. J. F. Loonam, 43, to C. O., during 10 days; Lieut. H. C. Pooks, 16th, and 1st Lieut. E. Addis, 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. S. L. Canady, 18th Cav., is attached to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, at San Diego, Cal.

Maj. R. H. Rolfe, Q. M. Corps, to Missouri, City, Texas, on official business; then to his station.

Capt. F. W. Guiney, Q. M. Corps, in addition to his other duties will take charge of the office of Capt. E. S. Walton, Q. M. Corps, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., during absence of Capt. Walton.

First Lieut. H. A. Meyer, 10th Cav., relieved from treatment at Fort Bayard (N. M.) Hospital, and will report to commanding officer, Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination for fitness for duty.

Orders March 25 assigning Capt. J. C. Kay, 24 Inf., to the 7th Inf., May 1, revoked. He is detailed for service in Q. C., May 16, vice Capt. J. C. Brady, relieved and assigned to 4th Inf., May 16.

Orders April 2 are amended to assign Capt. G. W. Whitcrum, Q. C., to station at Chicago.

Following will report on or before April 20 to commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to battleships of the Atlantic fleet, to witness practice, which will begin about April 20:

Capts. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C.; G. E. Humphrey, Corps of Engineers, and C. G. Metzger, Ordnance Dept., and First Lieut. A. Gibson, C. A. C.

Leaves: Maj. J. D. L. Hartman, Q. M. Corps, 2 months; Capt. E. S. Walton, Q. M. Corps, 21 days and First Lieut. R. M. Lyon, 11th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lieuts. C. C. Baughman, the Maine, to the Chester, and C. S. Gillette, to command the Perry.

Ensigns G. R. Hoey, the Henley, continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster W. W. Lamar, the South Carolina, May 1, to Norfolk (Va.) Yard, June 1.

Civil Engrs. C. D. Thurber, N. Y. Yard, April 29, to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., and J. V. Rockwell, Bureau of Yards and Docks, April 29, to N. Y. Yard.

Chief Gunner H. Rieck, the Michigan, continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Gunner J. Munroe, the Louisiana, continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chief Machinist C. R. Johnson, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, May 10, to the Nebraska.

Machin

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for the highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in currency or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHAS. STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, three months, and Hay (timothy) and FUEL, KEROLINE, MINERAL OIL, BEEF and MUTTON, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1915, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., April 14, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1915, for furnishing and delivering charcoal, smithing and gas coal, gasoline, mineral oil, forage and straw, required at this post for the fiscal year 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JULIA CODDINGTON and EMILY M. CODDINGTON, Plaintiffs, against ROSE LEAVIT, Harriet E. Reese, Monie Klein and Mrs. Klein, his wife, if any, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's first true name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Victor Kosow and Rebecca Kosow, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, January 8th, 1915.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Monie Klein and "Jane" Klein, his wife, if any, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendants' first true name being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward E. McCall, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 12, 1915, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on March 13th, 1915.

Dated, New York, March 13th, 1915.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 19,626. GAETANO MALITO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gaetano Malito, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 3rd, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,819.—In Bankruptcy. HENRY SCHNELL and ISIDOR H. JACKSON, individually and as members of the firm of SCHNELL & JACKSON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Henry Schnell and Isidor H. Jackson, individually and as members of the firm of Schnell & Jackson, are hereby given notice that on April 5th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 24th, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In 21,441.—In Bankruptcy. THOMAS TRAYNOR, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Thomas Traynor are hereby given notice that on March 26th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,258.—In Bankruptcy. SIMON WEINBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Simon Weinberg are hereby given notice that on March 10th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 24th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21491.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER A. LYONS, Bankrupt.

Walter A. Lyons was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 7th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 23rd, 1915, at 10 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MAYNARD COXE, Referee.

April 12th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,707.—In Bankruptcy. —MAX WALDMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Max Waldman are hereby given notice that on December 12th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 24th, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APPEAL FOR FRENCH BABIES.

Americans Are Asked to Send Malted Milk to Save Them.

The American branch of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, of which Joseph H. Choate is the Honorary and A. Barton Hepburn the active President, received a letter yesterday from the committee in Paris, which in part read:

A great necessity that exists is that of supplying milk for children. There are a great number of very young babies who are suffering and dying for lack of milk. This is particularly true in the North and East. The demand is chiefly for powdered milk (malted milk,) as it is less bulky and quite as nourishing.

The American office of the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies is at 15 Broad Street, this city.

Belgian Relief Grows.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,072.62, and the fund now totals $1,018,131.81. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were as follows:

Con. through Bd. of Missions, Nashville, Tenn.	$134	F. T. Langford	10
Belgian Calendar Committee	94	Mrs. J. L. Sperford	100
Edwards St. Sewing Circle, New Haven, Conn.	76	H. U. Nicholds	10
Alex. C. Soper	100	Mrs. Hackett	25
A. C. Ludlum	50	Mrs. H. S. Coffin	10
Zenith Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.	49	*Mrs. C. Hathaway*	*10*
Baby Burnand and A. Schlesinger	10	Mrs. R. K. Miller	25
Friends, Clark Mills, N. Y.	18	Anonymous	10
Mrs. H. L. Watson	10	H. P. Baker	10
C. Broadhead	25	Mrs. C. F. Spahr	10
Mrs. E. L. B. Norris	25	W. B. Bailey	25
		T. B. Kerr	10
		Mrs. S. Clark, Troy	17
		First Cong'l Ch., Lancaster, Wis.	26
		Amer. Nat'l Red Cross, Middlesex (Conn.) Chapter	21
		R. H. C. Club	14

To Deliver Cash in Belgium.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announces that the commission is prepared to receive cash payments at its offices, 71 Broadway, and will make a similar payment to any Belgian or Belgian institution in Belgium at the exchange rate of 5 francs, 50 centimes, for each dollar.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of the money by the person to whom it is directed will be produced of the money returned. More than 2,000 such payments have already been made.

American Red Cross Fund.

The American Red Cross European War Fund now totals $479,028.62, of which $864.34 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Bronx Co. Chapter, Red Cross	$146	Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Howland	$60
Dr. B. Cornelius	197	5th Av. Branch Red Cross	15
N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	100	S. H. Howe	15
Anonymous	99	T. B. Kerr	15
C. A. Brewster	15		

Secours National Fund.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street for the Secours National Fund for the relief of destitute Frenchwomen and children in France amounted to $44, making the total $65,465.03. Among the donors were Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham, $20, and Mrs. Edwin A. Root, $10.

American Ambulance Hospital.

A cable dispatch has been received by the American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris asking for twelve volunteer nurses. These nurses, who are all trained surgical nurses, have been selected and will leave on the steamship Rochambeau next Saturday.

Contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital Fund, which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, were received yesterday from the following persons:

Miss M. Van Vorst	$200	Willis Ludlow	$25
Mrs. Robert Bacon	140	W. W. Cutler	10
J. C. Thaw	100	J. G. Talcott	10

The total subscriptions now amount to $385,516.84.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

New Lists of Successful Applicants for License No. 1.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that there have been placed, as of March 26, 1915, on the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the names of the following applicants:

H. Buder	82.49	A. A. Lavin	74.38
H. Fisner	81.47	Frank Klein	74.14
E. P. Meyer	81.20	B. Strumpf	74.08
A. Markowitz	80.36	L. Frankel	73.86
J. F. Wing	79.67	M. Hayman	73.71
M. Pitler	79.28	E. Hayman	73.67
Otto Muller	79.02	D. F. Stevenson	73.67
G. S. Youngwirth	78.64	E. Karowsky	73.63
S. Finkelstein	78.61	Max Kalb	73.60
I. I. Kraner	77.80	E. Fleisher	73.37
M. Schwarzbarth	77.78	W. Shapiro	73.25
W. Umans	77.20	J. Greenberg	73.04
J. Feyer	76.72	J. Siegfried	72.81
S. Jaffe	76.71	Louis Siegel	72.45
S. Hirschberg	76.58	A. Wiener	72.02
Bernard King	76.45	J. Bankoff	72.00
G. J. Mesem	76.37	J. Goodman	72.00
T. Goodman	75.37	E. Gross	71.90
L. J. Regard	75.01	M. Laufer	72.00
M. A. Furman	75.01	S. Neuman	72.00
H. Brotman	75.00	M. Rosenkrans, Jr.	72.00
M. Harvey	74.62		
Paul Cohen	74.54		

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, on the eligible list of women holding License No. 1 the names of the following applicants:

Feb. 1, 1915.

†N. de S. Mendes	88.40	Rose M. Bailey (Mrs.)	..
‡A. Stracker	86.00	Mary Broderick (Mrs.)	..
F. P. Staples (Mrs.)	79.00	Hattie S. Browd (Mrs.)	..
F. Devremb (Mrs.)	77.66	Ida C. Reynolds (Mrs.)	..
R. L. Levitch	75.22	J. S. Workman (Mrs.)	..
T. Paschpis	75.86		
Belle Oakes	73.00		

March 1, 1915.

†Sadie Boehm	86.00	Mary Broderick (Mrs.)	..
Grace T. Travis (Mrs.)	84.66	Ida C. Dumville (Mrs.)	..
†J. Redmayne	83.27	G. McGivney	..
Emma Clark	77.06	A. Mayer (Mrs.)	..
†Irene Frank	75.56	M. E. Mulvihill	..
E. L. Bacon	75.29		

*Replacement on temporary license.
†Replacement on permanent license.
‡Retired teacher, replaced on permanent license.

INSTRUCTION.

The Brown School of Tutoring.
Boys' School & Office. Girls' School.
941 W. 180th St. Tel. Col. 3894. 230 W. 75th St.
Founded 1906. No classes. 7 years' work in one. All day study supervision. An A-1 school in preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study. A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

STAMMERED
FOR 33 YEARS
And can relieve you with my scientific and progressive methods. No instruments used. THE KLEIN SCHOOL, 70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

MILLER SCHOOL
LEXINGTON Av. AT 23D ST.
All business subjects. Day and night classes. Open the entire year. Catalogue free.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 125d St. and Lenox Ave.

Buccini's School of Languages and Arts. Superior instructors. Teachers want. 257 A. W. 109th St.

Wanted—Tutoring in English branches, including elocution. A. E. Covell, 230 W. 136th St.

SPANISH young man exchanges Spanish lessons for English. S. Vasconcelos, 414 W. 121st.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6190.

Barnard School of Household Arts, 226 West 79th.—Cooking, dressmaking, accounts, &c.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

N. Y. German Conservatory of Music, 905 Madison Ave., Near 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,491.—In Bankruptcy. —JOSEPH LANDES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Landes are hereby given notice that on March 25th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 24th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 276 and 278, s e corner of 124th St, 37.5x75; John J. Sipver to the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, April 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WOOSTER ST, 25, w s, 284.9 ft s of Canal St, 22.7x100; Marguerite M. S. Baslet to Kate C. Smith, 230 West 121st St, quitclaim, (mtg $17,000,) April 9; attorney William F. Schneider, County Clerk's office.....$100

28TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20.10x 98.9; Marie L. Collins et al. to Louis S. Burdett, 49 West 44th St, all title, April 6; attorney, Phelan Beale, 2 Wall St.....$100

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 45x100.5; William Rau to Albert L. Kutner, 2,026 Hughes Av, all liens, Jan. 3, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Albert L. Kutner to Ely M. Rau, 151 West 46th St, (mtg $200,) April 6, 1915; attorney same.....$1

50TH ST, 335 East, n s, 273 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.5; Haygold Realty Co. to Sigmund Loewenstein, 341 East 50th St, (mtg $9,000,) April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 221 East, n s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.4; Jonas Well et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. and s. all liens, April 7; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$180

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Well, 21 East 83d St, and another, b. and s., all liens; attorneys same.....$100

73D ST, 229 East, s s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 29.2x102.2; Benjamin J. Well to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. and s., all liens, April 9; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Well, 24 East 83d St, b. and s., all liens, April 9; attorneys same.....$100

74TH ST, n s, 200.6 ft w of West End Av, 25.6x72.9; Eckel M. Stiger to Frank Bradley, 303 West 75th St, (mtg $50,000,) April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

97TH ST, 135 West, n s, 475 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100.11 x e 100.11 to street x w 16 to beginning, (a course out, e course to Manhattan Transportation Co. 468 West 140th St, all liens, April 12.....$1

129TH ST, 110 West, s s, 97 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11; Louis Haupt to Otto F. Meeske, 730 Riverside Drive, (mtg $28,000,) April 1; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

140TH ST, 205 West, n s, 128 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Rachel Stern et al., heirs, &c., of Rosa Blum, to Emanuel Blum, 205 West 140th St, (mtg $22,000,) March 26; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 280 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 112.3 ft s of 179th St, 100x90; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., to Eugenie Ulrich, 788 East 175th St, April 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance.....$100

155 Broadway.....$100

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 50x100; Michele Morreale to Martino Delisi, 2,503 Hughes Av, (mtg $4,000,) April 9; attorney, A. E. Sarkon, 3,076 Hughes Av.....$100

LOTS 37 to 39, map of Henry Morgenthau; Tiber Building Corporation to Sarah Jacobs, 4 East 86th St, (mtg $35,000,) April 8; attorney, Hallin & Hallin, 280 Broadway.....$100

LOT 445, map of Van Nest Park, Randolph N. Senffront, referee, to Charles H. McBride, guardian, at Ontario Av and Poplar Av, Washington, 2d, C., (mtg $5,000,) April 9; attorney, Franz Neilson, 60 Wall St.$5,000

MULFORD AV, e s, 175 ft n of James St, 25x100; Pauline T. Wienecke to Jacob Kuhmichel, 1,864 Mulford Av, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, 4,270 to 4,280, e s, 58x100; Zelline Gillier to George W. Fraser, 2,076 7th Av, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, e s, 37.11 ft s w of 186th St, 45.8x110.5; Noble & Gauss Construction Co. to James Noble, Hartsdale, N. Y., (mtg $24,500,) June 1, 1914; attorney, James Noble.

PARK AV, 1,400, e s, Franklin Av, 100x100; Albert Lee Conner, 2,026 Hughes Av, all liens, Jan. 3, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Albert L. Kutner to Ely M. Rau, 151 West 46th St, (mtg $200,) April 6, 1915; attorney same.....$1

50TH ST, 335 East, n s, 273 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.5; Haygold Realty Co. to Sigmund Loewenstein, 341 East 50th St, (mtg $9,000,) April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 221 East, n s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.4; Jonas Well et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. and s., all liens, April 7; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$180

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97TH ST, 135 West, n s, 475 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100.11 x e 100.11 to street x w 16 to beginning, (a course out, e course to Manhattan Transportation Co. 468 West 140th St, all liens, April 12.....$1

129TH ST, 110 West, s s, 97 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11; Louis Haupt to Otto F. Meeske, 730 Riverside Drive, (mtg $28,000,) April 1; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

140TH ST, 205 West, n s, 128 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Rachel Stern et al., heirs, &c., of Rosa Blum, to Emanuel Blum, 205 West 140th St, (mtg $22,000,) March 26; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 280 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 112.3 ft s of 179th St, 100x90; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., to Eugenie Ulrich, 788 East 175th St, April 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance.....$100

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28TH ST, s s, 150 ft s of Madison Av, 20.10x 98.9; Marie L. Collins et al. to Louis S. Burdett, 49 West 44th St, all title, April 6; attorney, Phelan Beale, 2 Wall St.....$100

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 45x100.5; William Rau to Albert L. Kutner, 2,026 Hughes Av, all liens, Jan. 3, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

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70TH ST, 221 East, n s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.4; Jonas Well et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. and s., all liens, April 7; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$180

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Well, 21 East 83d St, and another, b. and s., all liens; attorneys same.....$100

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140TH ST, 205 West, n s, 128 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Rachel Stern et al., heirs, &c., of Rosa Blum, to Emanuel Blum, 205 West 140th St, (mtg $22,000,) March 26; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 280 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 112.3 ft s of 179th St, 100x90; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., to Eugenie Ulrich, 788 East 175th St, April 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance.....$100

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73D ST, 229 East, s s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 29.2x102.2; Benjamin J. Well to Bertha K

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

California Investor Buys $525,000 West Side Apartment —Midtown Loft in $425,000 Deal—Seventh Avenue Corner Trade—Builder Buys Heights Block Front—Good Business Leases.

One of the latest of the fine west side apartment houses, valued at over $500,000, figured in an important investment deal yesterday which gave an active tone to the opening day of the realty week. The property sold was the twelve-story Brixford apartment house, at 138 to 144 West Seventy-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

It was purchased by Clarence Payne of Menlo Park, Cal., from the builders, the Brixton Realty Corporation, Edwin S. Brickner, President, who completed the house last Fall, and it is now well rented.

The house covers a plot 80 by 102.2, and has been held at $525,000. In part payment Mr. Payne gave forty acres of land at Woodmere, L. I., being part of the former golf course there, which he bought over a year ago. The portion in the trade figured at a valuation of $150,000.

Mr. Payne made an investment in high-class Manhattan apartment property last year, when he bought the twelve-story building at 383 to 387 Park Avenue from the Montana Realty Company. The brokers in that, as well as in the present deal, were Robert E. L. Mordecai and Robert C. Knapp.

The Brixton Realty Corporation sold a year ago its former west side apartment, the Brixton, at 314 to 320 West Eighty-seventh Street, near West End Avenue, to Mrs. Henrietta M. Parker.

$425,000 Midtown Loft Deal.

The six-story loft at 132 to 142 West Twenty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, figured in an important deal yesterday. It was sold for the J. C. McCreery Realty Corporation by Leopold Weil to the Adams Real Estate Company. The loft property covers a plot fronting 120 feet by 98.9 deep. In part payment the buyers gave the one-story taxpayer building at 985 to 989½ Westchester Avenue, extending through the block to 980½ to 968 East 165th Street, the latter portion forming the southeast corner of 165th and Tiffany Streets, fronting 79 feet on Tiffany Street, 100.4 on 165th Street, and 102 on Westchester Avenue. The avenue frontage adjoins a triangular plot at the Tiffany Street corner. The property involves the lower half of the block. The aggregate value of the two properties is about $425,000.

Seventh Avenue Corner in Trade.

A Manhattan-Bronx deal involving Seventh Avenue property has been closed by Peter Doelger and the West Side Construction Company, Jacob Axelrod, President. From the latter Mr. Doelger has purchased the old building at 218 and 220 Seventh Avenue and 200 West Twenty-third Street, being the southwest corner. The avenue frontage is 98.9 by 25 on the street, and a depth of 75 feet for the 218 Seventh Avenue plot. A subway station will be at that corner. The sellers acquired the property in trade about two weeks ago.

In part payment Mr. Doelger gave the four-story flat at 1,163 Intervale Avenue, 25 feet, extending through to Home Street, 13 feet, and 61 feet on 169th Street. Edward L. King & Co. were the brokers.

Builder Buys Heights Block Front.

A block front in the active apartment house section of Upper Manhattan figured in a sale to a builder for immediate improvement. Max Raymond purchased the frontage on the south side of 172d Street, 246 feet, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenues, 95 feet deep. It was acquired from Ashbel H. Barney. Five five-story apartments will be erected on the plot. M. I. Strunsky & Co., in conjunction with E. G. MacManus, were the brokers.

Heights Apartment Traded.

James E. Barry & Co. have sold to Myron W. Robinson the five-story building known as 524 West 173d Street, on plot 37.6 by 100. In part payment Mr. Robinson gave 2,024 Madison Avenue, three-story private dwelling, between 128th and 129th Streets. This property has been in the Robinson family since 1875.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Mrs. J. M. Doremus has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman for occupancy 320 West Eightieth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 17 by 102.2.

Ennis & Sinnott have purchased, through Walter Baker, from Nettie D. Baker and Edith Grant, 209 West 131st Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100, near Seventh Avenue.

Harlem Tenement Sale.

Mortimer I. Harris has sold for Jacob Lowenthal the six-story tenement at 216 and 218 East 118th Street, on a lot 37 by 100, to a client.

Bronx Sales.

Brooks & Momand have resold for Harvie Blair to a client the property 1,462 Wilkins Avenue, a five-story flat house, on a lot 37.6 by 100 feet.

Brooklyn.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for Charles T. Root to the Quiller Morgan Company the property at 369 St. John's Place, a four-story apartment house. It has been held at $50,000.

Long Island.

Anna E. Combes, Frances A. Tomes, and Phebe S. Burney have sold to Abbott Chambers a tract of three and a half acres at Corona occupied by the Dr. Combes sanitarium. The property has a frontage of 508 feet on Jackson Avenue and 505 feet on Park Avenue.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has purchased the Bonny farm, located at East Moriches, comprising 120 acres, with a long frontage on the Long Island Railroad.

Westchester County.

J. S. Maxwell sold for Antonia Treupel a stone dwelling on Harold Street, Mamaroneck, to a client for residence purposes.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, plots to H. R. Snyder, George Smith, and William Axman.

Two Heights Apartment Houses Leased.

Haven Hall, occupying the southeast corner of 180th Street and Northern Avenue, and Birch Hall, on the corner of 183d Street and Audubon Avenue, two six-story elevator apartment houses, fully rented, have been leased for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $125,000 to Lewis Graelson by Sonn Brothers. William S. Baker negotiated the lease.

Millinery Firm on Bijou Site.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased for the Hopaltrun Realty Company the store, basement, and first loft of the sixteen-story building being erected on the Bijou Theatre plot, Broadway between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, to the New York Millinery and Supply Company, now at 628-30 Broadway.

This lease aggregates $300,000.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire store, basement and subbasement at 390 Broadway, running through to Cortlandt Alley, to Finn Brothers, dealers in desks and office furniture, and for the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company the store and basement at 402 Broadway, to the National Office Furniture Company.

Louis Schrag has leased for Teresa Rowan the store in the building at 133 West Twenty-second Street, to Locker & Lashin, and in conjunction with Henry Brady for Alfred J. Talley, the store in the building at 237 Seventh Avenue, to S. Rosenthal.

George W. Mercer & Son leased to the French Cable Telegraph Company the corner store of 74 Hudson Street. Also stores in the same building to Nathan Brothers and Morris Fogoda, and to Daniel Reeves, Inc., the store and basement of 166 Eighth Avenue.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased for Katharine A. Kingsland for a term of years the store and basement at 614 Third Avenue to John G. Kerkmann.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for P. Ballantine & Sons the five-story building 140 Washington Street, to the Anchor Corrugating Construction Company for a term of years. This completes the leasing, through the same brokers, of the buildings covering the block front on the west side of Washington Street, Albany to Cedar Street.

Pease & Elliman have renewed store leases at 137 East Thirty-fifth Street, to George R. Siefken; 258 Lexington Avenue, to Jacob Greenberg; 262 Lexington Avenue, to R. Swidler, and 254 Lexington Avenue, to A. Grantel.

The Real Estate Management Company have leased for C. C. Trepel the store and basement at 2,411 Broadway to R. Busano for a term of years.

$3,242,000 Placed on Mortgages.

William A. White & Sons report that since Jan. 1, 1915, they have placed on bond and mortgage loans aggregating $3,242,000, as follows: One hundred thousand dollars on 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, $155,000 on Cathedral Parkway and Seventh Avenue, $185,000 on the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 184th to 185th Streets; $187,500 on 330 St. Nicholas Avenue, $200,000 on 115 and 117 West Twenty-seventh Street, $195,000 on 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street, $210,000 on the northeast corner of Cathedral Parkway and Lenox Avenue, and $200,000 on 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street; also a loan of $1,800,000 on the west side of Eighth Avenue, which was reported a few days ago.

Mortgage Loans.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed an undivided interest in a first mortgage loan of $47,000, covering the premises 29 and 31 East 104th Street, a five-story apartment, on the northerly side of the street, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue; also a first mortgage of $4,000 for Mrs. C. i. Medler, covering her residence at 310 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, a two-story and basement dwelling on lot 18.9 by 85, and a first mortgage loan of $1,000 covering 19 First Street, Woodside, L. I., a two-story and basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

Whitley P. Westervelt has placed a mortgage loan of $40,000 at 5 per cent. interest on the six-story apartment house, 40 by 100, for Max Radt, on 149 and 151 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Oppose Park Avenue Bus Line.

At the annual meeting of the Park Avenue Association the following officers and Executive Committee were elected. The meeting unanimously confirmed the stand taken by the Executive Committee in opposing the application for the franchise to run bus lines on Park Avenue. Henry B. Anderson, President; Morgan J. O'Brien, Vice President; Oakleigh Thorne, Vice President; Robert Thorne, Vice President; Harold De Rasaloff, Treasurer; Edward W. Harris, Secretary; Executive Committee—Leo S. Bing, William A. Boring, George F. Johnson, Jr., Edgar A. Levy, Howard Mansfield, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien, E. Clifford Potter, I. N. P. Stokes, Arthur H. Van Brunt, S. F. Weaver, and R. J. Schaefer.

Realty Notes.

John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, will deliver an address on the Torrens law at a meeting of the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association, to be held this morning at 210 East Forty-second Street.

Joseph P. Day announced yesterday that James J. McCarren, who purchased at a partition auction last Thursday the southeast corner of Washington and Duane Streets, has received and declined an offer to resell at an advance of $3,500 over the purchase price.

Plans have been filed for a five-story convent and a church edifice for the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. It will have a frontage of 105.3 feet and a depth of 225 feet. It will be in the Gothic style, ornamented with a steeple. Bertran G. Goodhue, architect, has placed the cost at $525,000.

A mortgage of $315,000 was recorded yesterday on the Bar Association property in Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, obtained from the Seaman's Bank for Savings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

77th St, 12 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, four-story dwelling; adjourned to April 26.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

85th St, 102 West, s s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x102.2, five-story tenement.

Amsterdam Av, 1,969 and 1,971, e s, 49.11 ft n of 158th St, 50x100, six-story tenement and stores; Fee Simple Realty Co. against Middletown Realty Co. et al.; Jos. L. Prager, attorney; Adam Wiener, referee; partition; to the Placid Realty Co., a party in interest, for $74,986.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Stuyvesant St, 42, s s, 86.7 ft w of 10th St, 17x70.5x17.2x75.5, four-story tenement; Bella C. Peterkin against Sarah Lauterstein; Bailey & Sullivan, attorneys; John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $8,735.21; taxes, &c., $430.15; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 239 and 241 West, n s, 200.4 ft e of 8th Av, 49.8x99.11, six-story tenement; Chas. B. McClain against Inter City Land and Securities Co. et al.; Henry W. Kennedy, attorney; Jos. L. Kelly, referee; due on judgment, $7,414; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000; to the plaintiff for $500 over prior liens.

By Daniel Greenwald.

35th St, 217 and 219 West, n s, 147.1 ft w of 7th Av, 42.1x98.9; two four-story tenements and stores and two five-story tenements; also

8th St, 25, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; three-story tenement and stores; also

38th St, 250 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; five-story tenement; also

9th Av, 500, s e corner of 38th St, 24.9x100; five-story tenement and stores; also

11th Av, n e corner of 20th St, 49.4x55; two four-story tenements and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title &c., which Helena M. Richter had on Oct. 30, 1914, or since; Ferguson & Ferguson, attorneys; to the plaintiff, F. Lindermann, for $4,000.

AT 208 THIRD AVENUE.

BRONX EXCHANGE.

By Joseph P. Day.

182d St, 544 to 550 East, s w corner of 3d Av, 102.11x80, two five-story tenements, stores on corner; Regina Hyman against Corgil Realty Co. et al.; Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schalick, attorneys; Harry N. French, referee; due on judgment, $8,440.10; taxes, &c., $1,625; subject to mortgage of $60,000; to the plaintiff for $62,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

122d St, 122 West, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Margaret E. Napier et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Henry D. Patton, referee; due, $8,124.80; taxes, &c., $313.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 2,118, s e corner of 109th St, 17x95, three-story tenement and stores; City Real Estate Co. against Rose M. Coyle et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $5,446.20; taxes, &c., $168.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Kepler Av, 4,205, w s, 15 ft s of 235th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Eliz. A. Wilhelm et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Edward D. Bolton, referee; due, $2,008.98; taxes, &c., $68.15.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 66th St., for a five-story convent and a one-story and basement church, 105.3x225; Literary Society of St. Vincent Ferrer, 869 Lexington Av., owner; B. G. Woodhue, architect; cost, $525,000.

129th St, n s, 189 ft e of 3d Av, for a one-story brick factory, 42.10ax irregular; estate of C. L. Payne, 105 Broadway, owner; New York City Composite Brick Corporation, lessee; Hopkins & McEntee, 37 East 28th St., architects; cost, $15,000.

3d Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, for a two-story store and office building; J. A. Kelly, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 235 East 78th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Rice Av, w s, 236 ft s of Aldus St, for two five-story brick tenements, 44.6x93; Turek Realty Co., Harry Turek, 505 5th Av., President, owners; Samuel Katz, 1 Madison Av., architect; cost, $70,000.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Lovely Home

Mapleton Park, Brooklyn

ON NEW Sea Beach Subway

Demonstration trains now operating. Greatest benefit to Brooklyn since opening of first Brooklyn Bridge.

Twenty-six minutes from Park Row.

Easy Housekeeping

Prices $5,500 and $6,000—$500 cash; balance monthly, same as rent.

Twenty Years' Time Given

All modern improvements, steam heat, elec tricity, shower and parquet floors. Large porch, lawn and garden. Asphalted streets.

Booklet (A) on request.

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY

Capital $600,000. 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 2532.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250

$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 8 minutes from Ave. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EVERY LOT A WATER FRONT

JAMAICA BAY

L. I. R. R. runs through the property. 30 minutes to Manhattan. ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from anything ever put on the market. Cannot be duplicated or imitated.

LOTS $50 down, $10 monthly. $375 to $500;

KEEP YOUR BOAT AT YOUR DOOSTEP.

HAMILTON-ON-THE-BAY

Room A, 11 John St., New York.

At Douglaston Park.

Houses for sale, $6,000 to $15,000; bargain prices; easy terms; also for Rent $50 to $100 per month.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg., 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN COTTAGE.

7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, berries, and chickens; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. C. Colt, 243 West 34th St.

Business Men, Attention!

Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. A. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT MANOR

Right on deep water front; beautiful views. An elegant furnished residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, gas, hot water heat; ideal appointments; fireplaces, large verandas, &c.; large shaded grounds, shrubbery; garage. Rent for season $2,200, for year $3,000.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Builders' Opportunity or Investment

59 Restricted, fully developed lots, best section Mount Vernon, for sale. Would exchange for desirable Manhattan income property or residence vicinity Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle.

* O'CONNOR & McCANN *

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

Handsomely Furnished Residence

for season or year, 16 rooms, 3 baths; large garage; 8 acres; garden planted; beautiful shade trees; tennis court; 40 minutes to Grand Central.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42D ST.

Absolute Sacrifice Little Cash Needed — 5 ACRES

Modern half stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views, high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

NEW ROCHELLE

Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,

102 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RIVERSIDE ESTATES

35 Min. from Broadway.

TRAINS 40 DAILY TO LONG BEACH 10 MINUTES

INQUIRE RIVERSIDE ESTATES, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Double Shore Front.

80-foot frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back about 500 feet, fronting on harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; two fine building sites; 40 miles from N. Y. City. Price $8,200, terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

LYNBROOK RESIDENCE PRICE REDUCED

Big bargain for one desiring an elegant residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings, abundant trees; one acre; 210 feet frontage. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK

Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

SHORE FRONT ESTATE

Directly on shore, 3 acres, beautiful rolling land; sweeping views; fine beach; dwelling 9 rooms; improvements; garage; commuting distance. Price $12,000. Terms. THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

FREEPORT BY THE SEA.

Beautiful houses on large plots, restricted section; terms easy.

ALL COMERS REMAIN.

SEALY, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FARM and BOARDING HOUSE SACRIFICED.

1 Mile from City

A 16-room delightful house, with hardwood floors; electric light, running water, telephone, etc. Worth $8,000, and a 125-acre Stockfarm, with about 50 acres easy plowable rich fields, excellent pasture and woods, pond, troutbrooks, including 6 Cows, 2 Horses, Chickens, Wagons, Machinery, etc. Worth $6,000, together for BARGAIN PRICE of $5,500.

Only $4,000 Cash, Balance easy terms. $1.60 Fare; most popular boarding section in New York State. Splendid opportunity. Guaranteed income from start. Partners and

AMERICAN REALTY EXCHANGE,

874 Broadway, Corner 18th Street, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARNEGAT BAY Excursion to visit this section April 18 for sale of the lots right down on the beach and bay. Particulars and Free Tickets address M. Dow, 45 West 34th St., Room 607.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE TILTON MILLS

MEETING STREET, VALLEY FALLS, R. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915

at 12 o'clock noon on the premises.

Three tracts of land, containing about 5½ Acres.

MODERN BRICK COTTON MILL

Situated on the BLACKSTONE RIVER.

1050 LOOMS and other machinery required for the manufacture of

COLORED AND FANCY COTTON GOODS

Electric Power.

Arrangements can be made for a portion of the purchase price to remain upon mortgage.

For particulars see notice of sale in Providence Daily Journal, March 19th, 26th, April 2d, 9th, and 16th; and New York Telegraph March 19th, 26th, April 2d, 9th, and 15th; or inquire of the undersigned.

ARTHUR M. ALLEN, Trustee.

GREEN, HINCKLEY & ALLEN, Attorneys
816 Industrial Trust Co. Building
Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

Wm. A. White & Sons

Real Estate

announce their removal to

46 Cedar Street

(Twelfth Floor)

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Your Rent Will Buy

This attractive craftsman house, 7 large rooms and 2 baths; steamheat; large open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey, only 33 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.

E. W. BILL, JR.

50 Church St., Room 178. Tel. Cortlandt 8746.

BARGAIN

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is nearly new, is up-to-date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, &c. All the conveniences; sewer, water, gas, electricity; high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,
1328 Broadway, City.
'Phone, 380—Greeley. Room 516.

For Sale, Rent or Exchange

MADISON, NEW JERSEY.

House, 14 rooms, 4 baths; in best neighborhood; one-half mile from station; 50 minutes from Broadway; on D., L. & W.

29 Crescent Road, Madison, N. J.

ON THE SHREWSBURY

AT MONMOUTH BEACH

A brand new stucco bungalow, living room 24x13, large dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, and bath first floor; 2 bedrooms and bath second. All improvements, including gas range, electric lights, etc. Lot 75x150 within a minute walk of shore and clubhouse. Price low for quick sale.

J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

MONTCLAIR Beautiful brick veneer residence, large living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, solarium, sleeping porches, excellent location. $10,000 Colonial residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; large plot; fine shade. May be seen Sundays from 11 to 3. $9,500

Murdoch, on Lackawanna Ter., Montclair. CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Southfield Point

ON THE SOUND

AT STAMFORD

Waterfront Properties

FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION, BROKERS, OWNERS!

We have some of the best income properties, showing large returns; most desirable locations Brooklyn, consisting of avenue store properties and new elevator apartments; also steam heated and cold water flats to exchange; brokers protected. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Bklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION

111 EAST 19TH ST.

Four-story private dwelling; twelve rooms and three baths; all imp'ts; excellent order. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

38 WEST 59TH STREET, FACING PARK

Sublet, handsome, decorated, furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOUR BARGAINS IN OFFICE SPACE

42d Street Building, 30 East 42d Street—12th floor, Madison Avenue side; 640 square feet; choice space. Lease from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916.

Charles Building, 42d Street and Madison Avenue—About ¼th of a floor, 528 square feet; from May 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916. Exceptional light and floor plan.

U. S. Express Building, 2 Rector Street—Corner suite, 5th floor; about 650 square feet. Lease from May 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916. Fine offices for Lawyer.

St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway—9th floor, north light, 420 square feet. Lease May 1 to January 1, 1916.

Can arrange longer term lease on any of the above where desired.

Submit all offers to

DEAN WIDNER, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, OR 'Phone, Murray Hill—4490.

67 CORTLANDT ST.

Fine light First Loft to let. Size 24 x 66; electric light. Elevator; possession May 1.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

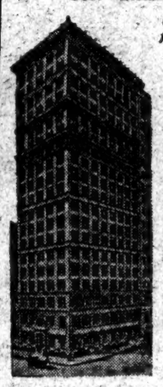
In the Heart of Financial District

Lord's Court Bldg.

27 William Street

Cor. Exchange Pl.

Under new and efficient management



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Offices Single or in Suites

Every modern convenience; 8 high speed elevators. Service of highest standard.

PEASE & ELLIMAN Agents 55 Liberty Street

Renting agent on Premises. Phone 333 Cortlandt.

STUDIO

Just off 5th Ave., below 59th St.

PROMINENT BUSINESS CENTER

To Lease for a Client in a New Modern Elevator Building.

Top Floor, About 24 x 60

Excellent Natural Light.

At Location for Artist or High-Class Photographer.

Apply 2601 BROADWAY, or Telephone 1300 Riverside.

OPPORTUNITIES WORTH CONSIDERING

2,500 ft. front, 500 ft. rear — Lower Broadway Counting Room $10,000—10 year lease.

8,000 feet 12th floor rear — Lower Broadway $10,000—5 or 10 year lease.

5,000 feet 4th floor front — Lower Broadway $7,500—10 years.

For Further Information Address

Box M 292 Times Downtown.

CANDLER BUILDING

Times Square

OFFICES

PECULIARLY SUITED TO ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS

One unequaled space of 2,000 sq. ft. on 23rd floor, with 60 ft. of unobstructed north light. Rent reasonable.

SMALLER OFFICES to meet your needs.

O. D. & H. V. Dike, AGENTS, ON PREMISES, 220 WEST 42D ST.

Cotton Sample Rooms

Excellent light; well located at

35 South William St.

Near Broad St.; entrance also on Stone St. Also adapted for export or import offices. Good elevator service. Possession now; reasonable rent.

On premises or

E. S. Willard & Co

Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St

437 LEXINGTON AVE.

N. E. CORNER 44TH ST.

Store, Basement and Floor Above To Let. Steam Heat. Low Rent.

Possession May 1.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station. In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES.

Ready for Occupancy.

$8,500 to $22,500, on Convenient Terms.

For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.

Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A. M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only), 1:36, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. SUNDAYS—9:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M., 1:08, 3:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:29 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station. In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES.

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Mortgage building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A KENSINGTON HOME.

Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. #1 W. 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

BELNORD

86th Street
Broadway
87th Street

THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK

Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SECOND FLOOR

Robinson Building

Cor. Church & Liberty Sts.

RENTAL VERY LOW.

1,800 SQUARE FEET.

Full Plate Glass Front.

Has exceptional advertising value. Suitable for any legitimate enterprise. Steam heat. Passenger and freight elevators. Convenient to all lines of travel.

Inquire American West Indies Co.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.

OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.

Modern Building Continuous Service

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

BROADWAY STORES

51st to 52nd ST.

REASONABLE RENTS.

Large or Small Space.

Wm. B. May & Co., 749 5th Ave.

NEAR 57TH ST. TEL., 270—PLAZA.

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT

Upper floors in 12-story building; light four sides; lofts 71 x 90; fireproof, sprinklers, freight and passenger elevators; steam heat, etc.; mfrs. or printers. Other light lofts for light or heavy manufacturing, 50 x 90 and 50 x 150. Brokers or office of E. W. BLISS BUILDINGS, 312 East 23d St.

145 CHAMBERS ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.

Five-story, Basement and Sub-Basement; size 25x75; electric lights, elevator. Rent low; possession May 1, 1915.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'dway.

20 E. 42d St. between 5th & Madison Aves.

LOOK AT THESE OFFICES—LIGHT & NEW

Rents $10, $18, $25 and Up.

One Office, 50x20; Very Desirable. Inquire Superintendent, 2d Floor.

BROOKLYN.

FACTORY TO LET

Easy Terms

25,000 sq. feet. All Light.

Four stories, brick.

Finest section for reliable help.

P. J. MENAHAN, Owner, 965 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

DE KALB AND GRAND AVS.

Light loft, approximately 8,000 square feet, 80% window opening; modern equipped building; watchman's service; electric power; insurance, 5c. Grossman Realty Co., De Kalb Av. and Steuben St.

NEW JERSEY.

FACTORY BUILDING

For Rent—Beginning May 1, 1915.

MAGNIFICENT FACTORY, now occupied by the National Casket Company, Third and Grand Sts., Hoboken, New Jersey.

This is a large and commodious factory, containing engine, boiler, and fully equipped as a woodworking plant.

The factory building is now thoroughly equipped with shafting and pulleys and two complete dry kilns, making it especially adapted for a woodworking concern. The shafting, pulleys and kilns are now owned by the present tenant, but can be bought cheaply.

The above property is also for sale, and can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Apply to PEIRCE & HOOVER, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J. Attys. for the Estate of John McLaren, Dec'd.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

IRVINGTON HALL

355 West 51st St.

Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

"IMPERIAL ARMS"

5 rooms, $50; 7 rooms, $70; now vacant.

RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 138TH ST.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $40

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117TH ST.,

near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; full service; home houses; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. on

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

**THE RI

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

FOURTH AVENUE.
1,615—Fourth Avenue.
Light Offices; Showrooms; or entire floor 20 ft. Unequaled elevator service. Fully equipped with sprinkler system. Apply WRIGHT BARCLAY, INC., 320 FIFTH Avenue.

Lofts up to 10,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can fill practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 243 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3564 Wms.

SIX LOFTS, 50x100.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
HEAT AND ELEVATOR.
LOW RENT.
NAESS, 141ST ST. AND RIDER AV.

Large, well-lighted loft to let; 16,500 square feet; sprinklered; lowest rate of fire and liability insurance; eighth floor; 587 4th Av., New York.
Apply Manufacturers' Building Co.

226 Lexington Av.,
Adjoining 34th St. Store.
Very reasonable rent.
Ainsworth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Small, desirable office, furnished or unfurnished; stenographic, typewriting, phone service. World's Tower, Suite 1,102, 110 West 40th St.

Desirable store, 20x45, Fordham Road, University Av. junction. Inquire afternoons. H. D. Vogt, 2,353 Decatur Av. Tel. 2295 Fordham.

Sublet—Splendid outside office mahogany furniture; stenographer optional. Suite 1,808, 170 West 40th. Tel. 3632 Bryant.

Two mahogany-furnished offices with waiting room, stenographer, telephone; view Hudson River. Room 1,376, 90 Church St.

50th St. & West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 250 SQ. FT. TO 4,000 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

18th, 657-643 East, (Between Avenue B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. Sohlau, 296 2d Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4900 Chelsea.

Desk room to let. Inquire Rooms 1,111 and 1,112 Singer Building.

Sublet, part of office or desk room; Wilson Bldg.; write or call. Room 615, 1,270 B'way.

Light, parlor floor store, 23x85; high-class business location. 924 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 18-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Fulton Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 230 W. 42d St., or the premises, 85 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

New Rochelle.—Fine, large house; garage; plot 106x150; five minutes all conveniences; bargain; $14,000; reasonable terms. Telephone 127 New Rochelle or 3844 South or M 210 Times Downtown.

Will sell two bungalows in best water resort, Long Island; price $2,800; terms $300 cash, balance $20 monthly; or will rent at $350 for season. Apply Samuel Eichen, 245 West 34th St., New York.

$2,500. North Freeport, L. I., 6-room house; all improvements; 2 blocks stores, trolley; large plot suitable for raising chickens; terms to suit. J. Schiegel, Roosevelt, L. I. Box 102.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. E. E. ACHERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N.Y.

All the houses to rent at Edgemere and Far Rockaway. Write for full particulars. Andrew McTigue Co., Far Rockaway.

Homes for rent in the Pines.
Brantwood Realty Co., 1 West 34th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM MANOR ON THE ESPLANADE.
9-room house, large plot, $75 per month or will sell.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Distinctive country estates, Westchester County, Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont; Leo Bugg, 40 West 23d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb), consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 691 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

An ideal estate of 123 acres in the hills of New Jersey; 58 miles out; modernized, artistic stone house; superb views; extensive rose-embowered lawns; no mosquitos; adjoins river; barns, garage, poultry houses; 362 fruit trees of various kinds; asparagus bed; garden plot, 5 acres in alfalfa; 17 acres in rye; 20 acres newly seeded timothy; 7,000 feet of new fencing, with iron gates; price, $12,000. E. Z. Sisum, 141 Broadway.

Morristown.—Big bargain; 42 acres; 2 miles from Fort Office; high altitude; beautiful views; large house, 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's house, large barns, sheds, poultry houses, swimming pool, fine garden, fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences; ideal country surroundings; terms reasonable. Henry Hamilton, Whitney & Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Brookhaven, L. I.—Large furnished house directly on the water, fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, electric lights and open fire places; nicely furnished; Weber piano, boat and fine garden; beautiful location. For photograph and particulars address C. R. Lush, Hempstead, N. Y.

NATURE LOVERS RETREAT.
Picturesque 5-room bungalow in the Cedars; on hill at Mountain View, overlooking river; elevation 427 feet; glorious scenery; large rustic porch; open fireplace; including plot $775; terms; commutation 13c; short run Erie or Lackawanna. Room 324, World Building; 'phone 4905 Beekman.

SUMMER HOMES.
ASBURY PARK
ALLENHURST
DEAL
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
622 Main St., Asbury Park, opposite Depot.

For Rent—Delightful home, modern in every way, on one of Ridgewood's best residential streets; refined surroundings; plot 100x250; shady lawn, brook, garage; modern dwelling of 8 rooms in A1 condition. S. S. Halstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Furnished house on North Shrewsbury River; 10 minutes by auto from Red Bank station or Sandy Hook boat; 13 rooms, 3 baths; large stable; gas, electric light, and steam heat; 400-foot waterfront on bluff overlooking river and ocean; dock, boathouse, and boats. Y 822 Times Annex.

BOGOTA, N. J.
Two modern dwellings, up-to-date in every respect, open fireplaces, hardwood floors; garage; rent $50 monthly. W. H. Cane, Woolworth Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

To let at Madison for season, furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; 2 acres; all conveniences; high and dry; 3 minutes to station. Room 1,020, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Country home, New Brunswick, 17 acres, elegant location; buildings grounds; sacrifice. Other farm bargains. Lokkweber, Bible House, Manhattan.

Cranford, N. J., houses; large plots; rent $24 to $80; sale $2,800 up; easy terms; all imps.; near sta.; com'n 10%. Shaneon, 304 Lincoln Av., Cranford.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; 9th Ward Realty Co., 406 Lafayette St.

$75 monthly rents fine ten-room house in Northern New Jersey, 45 minutes out; every convenience. N 45 Times.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.
Bungalows, private lake; all conveniences; close to railroad and supplies. Norman McKnight, Marshalls Creek, Pa. Post Office East Stroudsburg, Pa. R. F. D. No. 2.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Nearby Connecticut, inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

For Sale—2 farms. Write L. W. Hopkins, Scotland, Conn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR RENT.
Situated at Harriman, N. Y., Erie R. R., 40 acres tillable land, 20 acres now cultivated for seeding; spring lake, woodland, 150 tons ice, two cows, one horse, forty chickens, pig, running water; house new, all modern improvements; references required; must have capital to purchase livestock, wagons, machinery, and tools; about $650; ideal place for duck and chicken raising. Address M. P., care Harriman P. O. N. Y., or Room 1,606, 120 West 32d St., opposite Gimbel Bros.

FOR SALE.
A new camp on the Hudson River near Corlith; 17 miles from Saratoga Springs; 240 feet of river front; 2-story painted cottage, 8 rooms, completely furnished; large living room, with fireplace; 6 bedrooms; outdoor sleeping porch and outdoor eating porch. D. W. Bigoney, owner, 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

To rent for the Summer season, Maple Grove, Cape Vincent, N. Y., a Colonial house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms and bath, 2 verandas, large lawn and grove, waterfront; located on the St. Lawrence River, 10 minutes' walk from the village. C. E. Dezengremel, 147-149 Court St., Watertown, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Apple and cherry orchard, 8,000 trees full bearing; located at station with storage warehouse; sale or exchange for income property or first mortgages; equity, $35,000. Allemont Orchard, Lo Lo, Montana.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piguet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted, 7 or 8 room cottage with modern conveniences for Summer season; salt water bathing; within one hour commuting distance New York City; price, $250 or $300. H. K., 162 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3070.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA,
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. By month or year.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L" and Surface Cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9029 Col.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 106th.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10250 and 9755. Open evenings.

$50 Apartment for $40—April 15 to Oct. 1; 4 extra-large rooms in front; exclusive neighborhood; restaurant in building; piano. Apt. 1, 400 W. 118th St. Tel. 4769 Morningside.

5,600 Broadway, (140th.)—Whole or part 9-room apartment; all outside; view Hudson; immediate possession; reasonable. 1980 Audubon.

307 WEST 70TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive; tastefully furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; southern exposure; reasonable rental. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Near 91st St. Subway, magnificently furnished apartment; 6 rooms, 3 baths; new building; reasonable rent for Summer months; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 5985.

Will rent, furnished, for the Summer months, 7-room apartment, West End Av. and 82d St.; all outside rooms; cool and comfortable. Address Box A5, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

Five rooms and bath; modern elevator apartment, between West End and Riverside; sublet, furnished; best references required. 8432 River. Apartment 21, 315 West 99th St.

Attractive cool apartment, electric light, telephone, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; five months; roof promenade. Room 111, Hotel Chelsea.

Handsomely furnished suites, with bath kitchenette in doctor's private residence; perfect appointments; reasonable. 449 West 23d St., London Terrace.

836 St., 320 West, near Drive.—Furnished apartment; seven outside rooms; Summer rent, $100 monthly. Tel. 4040 Schuyler.

94th, 203 West, (Adjoining Apthorp, Corner Broadway.)—Five outside rooms, elevator, $60.

Fully furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths; linen and silver; piano; immediate possession; 85th St. and West End Av. W 108 Times.

GRANT COURT,
610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-8 room, beautifully furnished; high class. Fischer.

39TH ST., 2 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, beautifully furnished in 52 WEST. mahogany; phone, electricity

Attractive six room and two bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

Attractive four-room; reasonable. Aljamor, 828 7th Av., 53d. Apply hallboy.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; long lease; $75; immediate possession. Mack.

119th, 430 West, (opposite Columbia.)—8 rooms; housekeeping; all transits; Apt. 2.

Handsome four-room apartment; sublet to October; 98th, near Drive. N 65 Times.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $12 monthly and up.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

FACING GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractively furnished one-room and bath apartment; maid service; to sublet.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7870, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Until Oct. 1.—High-class elevator apartment; nominal rental. W. P., 2,483 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, foyer, 2 baths, 10 closets; possession May 15 to Oct. 1, 1916; all outside rooms, with unobstructed view of the Hudson; an exceptionally desirable apartment; $1,700 a year. See Superintendent, The Mentone, 896 West End Av.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINT CLAIRE, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

To sublet, very desirable 6-room apartment in West 90's; convenient to all transportation lines; all outside rooms; high-class residential section. W 153 Times.

20th, 422 West.—Unobstructed view; opposite college grounds; delightful in Summer; convenient in Winter; 4-5 rooms, bath; $35-$40; no children, owner in charge.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
306-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Rio Grande, 15 Fort Washington Av., near 187th St. Subway station, a step from Broadway; 2, 3, 4 rooms; every improvement; $32 to $56.

St. James Place, 224, (near Fulton.)
Exceptional 6-room apartment; $42; two flights; resident Superintendent. Golden Realty Co.

924 St., 251 West.—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Convent Av., 128, (134th St.)—3 rooms and bath; new; references; $27. Apt. 3C, or janitor.

The Evanston, 90th St. and West End Av.—A 10-room apartment, duplex, with 6 baths.

Broadway, 4,241, Haven Court.—4-room apartment to sublet. Apply Supt.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartments.

153d, 262 West.—All three, four room apartment; latest improvements; reasonable.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

888-894 Riverside Drive, near 155th St.; 4 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,500.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Ford landaulette, 1914 model, just like new in both condition and appearance; equipped with Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; will sell reasonably. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Studebaker touring car, 1913 model, in excellent condition throughout; any demonstration. $400. Diuguid Bros., 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—White, 30 horse power, 1914 roadster; special body; rumble; driven 1,700 miles; $1,500 or will exchange for touring car. Phone 7986 Plaza.

Hupmobile (1913) touring car in excellent condition throughout and fully equipped; no reasonable offer refused. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Modernize your car; Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1543.

PACKARD 1912, 48-5 PASS.
PACKARD 1914, 38-5 PASS.
Run less than 3,000 miles; cars good as new. KARP, 1,790 BROADWAY. 9869 Col.

Pierce-Arrow 1911, 36 horse power, five-passenger touring, first-class condition; fully equipped; private owner. T. Donohoe, 589 Park Av.

Rebuilt and guaranteed White trucks and taxicabs. The White Company, 1,877 Broadway. C. A. Smith, used car dept.

Simplex (1915) limousine, 38 H. P.; Packard (1913) phaeton, 48; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Franklin Sedan, first-class condition; plate age, mileage run, price wanted, etc. C 39 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults.
By Hour, Day or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 174 Circle. 138 West 52nd St.

Elegant Renault Landaulet for rent to responsible parties; monthly or season; owner drives; best of references. Address, Eulo, 234 E. 58th St., City.

Gentleman wishes to rent his seven-passenger Packard touring car few hours daily, with chauffeur; very reasonable. Wood, 114 West 70th St. Phone 7140 Schuyler, 7 P. M.

For Rent—Packard landaulette or touring car; monthly, weekly, or daily; owner drives. Gilbert 1780 Circle.

Beautiful Stevens, six, seven pass., car for rent, house, day, week; with my own chauffeur. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill.

Packard, Pierce Arrow, 1915 cars, to rent by month and year. Karp, 1790 Broadway. 9869 Col.

NEW PACKARD, BERLIN or Touring, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 80th St.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,765 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Will pay highest prices for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 9869 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Sublease six-room apartment until September, 1916; annual rental $1,500; will take $1,000; two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, servant's room, two baths; 88th, near West End; highest references. 2883 Riverside, 9 till 12 for appointment; no agents; vacant any time.

97th St., 39 West.—First floor; six large rooms and bath; steam heat; $70. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

East Side.

Madison Av., Corner 85th.—7 large, light rooms, steam heat, $45; 1,189 Madison Av., 6 large rooms, $35.

APARTMENT TO LET, 1,142 Madison Ave.—Seven rooms and bath; all light; elevator and hall service; rent $60. Inquire of Janitor.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high-class, light Housekeeping, $40-$50.

New Jersey.

Five rooms, modern, new two-family house, first floor facing river, three minutes' walk north Fort Lee ferry; $37.50. 26 Mountain Av., Edgewater, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; moderate.

37 EAST 53D ST.
References.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also single; excellent board.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unexcelled board; telephone. Table guests.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

57TH, 320 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; southern exposure; best accommodations; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, BAY WINDOW, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; BOARD OPTIONAL.

72D ST., Between Broadway and West End.—Will accommodate a refined couple. Phone 6330 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, $25 for two; superior table and appointments.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

76th, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, ten room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; excellent table; parlor dining; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; comfortable, homey; table guests.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large and small room; excellent table; parlor dining; moderate.

90TH, 114 WEST.—After April 17, large and small room; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small room; electric lights; Summer rates; reference.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway.)—Finest and healthiest section; The Audubon; select family hotel; bright rooms, good board, and service; reasonable rates. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

CENTRAL LOCATION.—Large living room, bedroom, bathroom; superior board; $20 couple; references. Apply Claremont, Morris, 30 East 42d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Two adjoining rooms, with connecting bath and extra washroom, to rent in exclusive boarding house; private garage attached to house; electric elevator in house; references exchanged.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Lady will give refined children privileges of her country home; instruction in gardening, piano, dancing; sleep out or in, as parents desire. Y 324 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—Quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished home, with or [illegible] meals; [illegible] also desirable

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

15TH, 106 EAST, (opposite Union Sq. Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 24.)—Parlor, bedroom, tiled bath, piano, electricity, elevator; telephone; handsome fireproof building; bachelor; $10.

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

27TH ST., (Cor. Madison Av.) — Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

35TH, 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms and suites, with bath; elevator.

45TH ST, 22 EAST.—Rooms, small and large, with bath; private.

55TH, 83 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

56TH, 88 EAST.—Elegant rooms, bright, modern. Greatly reduced prices. French teacher's house.

82D, 180 EAST.—Any one desiring refined home can secure Summer cool, large parlor room; private. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Airy, nicely furnished rooms; hot water; home cooking.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive front, sleeve room; also single and connecting rooms; telephone.

32D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful front room; elegant bathroom; steam; electricity; elevator; select.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegant room; every convenience; select household; reasonable.

47TH, 3 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; electricity, steam; select.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually attractive parlor floor; other rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; splendid bath; steam, electricity, elevator.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms.

55TH, 529 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; kept clean; quiet house; references; telephone.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heat, running water, Collins.

340 WEST 56TH.
Bachelor's apartment; newly furnished rooms. Howe.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern conveniences; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Small, airy room; large room, private bath; electricity; reasonable.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, exquisitely kept, $4 to $8; references.

70TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy room; top floor; front; running water.

71ST, 108 WEST.—Large and small rooms; comfortably furnished; house and table good.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Either of two attractive rooms, each having private bath; moderate.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Telephone Columbus —1894. References.

72D, (West End, 257.)—Private house, large *rooms; $6 up; gentlemen. Columbus 806.*

73D, 302 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, with, without board, bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 182 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Private residence; comfortable rooms; private lavatories; bath; telephone; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Quiet, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front room; all conveniences; superior house; references reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, every convenience; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, large rooms; homelike, private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home; double rooms, exquisitely furnished; superior table; electricity.

79TH, 218 WEST. — Delightful, large room, private bath; opposite Subway; small room.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Comfortably furnished medium-sized room; southern exposure. Phone 5503 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

82D, 27 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; permanent or transient rates; Summer rates.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two; also single rooms, light housekeeping if wanted. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST. — Exceptionally attractive room; southern exposure; all conveniences; rates very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST. — Comfortably furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; quiet; special rates.

83D, 17 WEST.—High class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; also single rooms; prices reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 4831.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small; refined private house; central location; telephone; moderate.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large, small rooms; private bath; skylight room; references.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive double or single room; new apartment; women. Miss Porter.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; homelike; running water; telephone; Subway; references.

87TH, 251 WEST. — Modern elevator apartment; connecting lavatory; large closet; references. Apartment 46.

92D, 68 WEST.—Two large rooms in private house; single or en suite; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; every modern convenience; telephone; references required.

93D, 253 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms, baths; singly, en suite; private residence.

93D, (3,491 Broadway.)—Double, sunny rooms; running water; elevator; private family. Purdy.

98D, 303 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; private baths; board optional. Phone 9095 Riverside.

99TH, 281 WEST.—Handsome, large room; running water; meals optional; reasonable. 7C.

105TH, 245, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny front room; select elevator apartment. Phillips.

110TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room; private family. White.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 13.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Adjoining bath, river view, subway, surface, bus. Apt. 62.

118TH ST., 155 West.—Desirable room, private house, refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH, 420 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Pleasant, sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

120TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; hot and cold water; bath; scrupulously clean; references exchanged.

121ST, 306 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and Drive; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful kitchenette, room; single room also; roof garden. See Yetman.

123D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; near Columbia; private family; after 5. Ogden.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; housekeeping accommodations; large room; also single; telephone.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; Subway convenient; appreciated when seen.

149TH, (3309 Broadway.)—Large, light room; adjoining bath; modern; $4. 5D.

150TH, 301 WEST.—Attractive nice room; electric light, telephone; private family; $2.50. Conried, 6498 Audubon.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, single, en suite; Summer rates. Audubon 5315. Ellsworth.

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Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $9.50 weekly each.

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Twenty-five cents an agate line.

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NURSE or attendant, who has had experience in a State hospital or sanitarium, for a sanitarium; pay $20 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for American boy 2½ years; lovely home life; 30 minutes from New York. Apply Mrs. Homer, 11½ West 37th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Assist children; country. "Farm," Y 323 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

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STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Telephone Operators.—Furnished free; competent help. Phone 9051 Spring. Elsie Diehl Agency, Evening Post Building.

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Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

To Lease.—Fully equipped modern metal working plant located in Newark; suitable for small hardware specialties or novelties; complete press, polishing, plating, and soldering departments, with all tools and accessories in absolutely first-class condition; excellent terms to right parties. Address Box M 278 Times Downtown.

Would be pleased to hear from any dress or waist manufacturing concern that needs the services of a man with executive ability; am discontinuing my own business; shipments last year, $188,000; have been attending to the buying, manufacturing, designing, selling, and office. Address W. W., Box 121 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre for lease, located heart of Brooklyn; combined Winter and Summer theatres; beautiful auditorium, 600 seats, same number in comfortable airdome; recently built, investment purpose; splendid opportunity for those desiring to enter business. Y 269 Times Annex.

A merchant on Pennsylvania Av., desiring to retire from business, wishes to assign his lease to responsible party; good opportunity for live merchant to obtain the best location on the avenue at low rental. Address Alexander Wolf, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Promoter to sell stock of an established, refined business of national reputation, or will sell half interest to first-class business man of means; only men of strictest integrity need reply; correspondences confidential. N 40 Times.

Farm partner wanted, with capital; poultry, dairy, fruit, and vegetables; business established seven years. W. N. Peck, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Foreign corporation, doing large import business desires young, active gentleman as representative for United States; must have *capital; able give bond. Y 305 Times Annex.*

Business opportunity for party with cash capital of $10,000 to invest in manufacturing plant, with active part in management. Address Y 298 Times.

Party touring to Frisco Fair will distribute circulars or samples for concern en route; good opportunity to get unusual service. W 128 Times.

Motion-Picture Theatre.—600 seats, with 800-seat Summer garden attached; conservative investment. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 B'way.

Treasurer wanted in successful manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 296 Times Annex.

Must sell exceptional rooming house, furnished in leather and fumed oak; profits $155 over rent. Call 46 West 76th.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

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Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Cash advanced manufacturer's, wholesaler's outstanding accounts and notes financed; furs, sweaters, underwear orders and storage financed. Y 220 Times Annex.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 500, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; promp

BILLY SUNDAY PAYS NEW YORK A VISIT

Talks on Baseball, Religion, and Value of Newspapers at the Press Club.

HOW HE EQUALLED TY COBB

Evangelist Meets Mitchel at City Hall and Thinks Young Mayor a Compliment to the Town.

"Billy" Sunday came here from Paterson yesterday, visited Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall, and made a speech at the Press Club, where he was applauded with great enthusiasm. The evangelist, "Ma" Sunday, Rodeheaver, trombonist, and William Ackley, pianist of the Sunday party, all dropped in on the Mayor in the morning. After shaking hands, Sunday said that New York was a great city, and Mayor Mitchel asked:

"Are you going to come over here and help us rule it?"

Sunday smiled, without committing himself. Later, after making inquiries about the Mayor's age, he said:

"It is a great compliment to a city that so young a man can rule it."

Before Sunday arrived at the Press Club Rodeheaver formed a choir of the newspaper men who had been with Sunday at Paterson, and they sang "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." Two moving-picture cameras were planted outside the building at 19 Spruce Street when the revivalist arrived in a limousine. The cameras followed him inside and clicked away throughout his talk. The auditorium of the Press Club was filled, and Sunday talked from a dais, occasionally pounding a table which had been nailed down in preparation for the occasion.

Obligated to the Press.

"I would rather be taking a look-in from the grand stand than umpiring this game," he said, "but I am glad to have a chance to thank you for inviting me here. There is no man in this country who is more obligated to the press than I am.

"I believe that an honest newspaper is invincible. You can't stop it any more than you can sink a battleship with a shotgun, smash Gibraltar with a pea-shooter, or dam Niagara Falls with toothpicks and haircombs. If the newspapers were all suppressed I believe that crime and sin would increase 100 per cent. overnight and all hell would hold a jubilee. The good people would fall on their knees and pray that the newspapers should be restored.

"I guess I have been getting more space than any other man in the country. I have never tried to tell the newspapers what to print about me. I have always said: 'Go ahead and write what you like. If you want to soak me, go on, and I'll laugh while you're jabbing me.'"

Sunday was in a picturesque attitude, and there were cries of "Hold that" from several photographers. He smiled and held the pose while flashlights exploded.

"Now, I have traveled in nearly every town in this country," the evangelist said, "and I am as well qualified to judge as anybody, and I can say to you that I have never known of a case where a newspaper was subsidized.

"When my friend Henry Allen went to Wichita, Kan., and started a paper, he found forty saloons running illegally. He began to attack them, and a delegation from the booze gang called on him and told him he would last just one year if he kept it up. A delegation of business men called on him and threatened to withdraw their advertising if he did not give up his crusade within forty-eight hours. He tried to get them to put the threat in writing so that he could print it on the front page, but they did not have the nerve. He kept up the fight and won it, and I'll put Wichita against any city of its size for cleanness and decency, and it jumped from 30,000 to 65,000 in population since Allen came there.

"The newspapers are the great influence for good next to the pulpits, and often they have the pulpits skinned a block."

His Baseball Chums.

Sunday told how he had "tanked up" at a "suds parlor" in Chicago thirty years ago and was sitting on the curb at State and Van Buren Streets when he heard some street evangelists playing a tune that he had heard as a child. He told how his chums on the old White Sox treated him kindly, instead of ridiculing him, when he was converted.

"Oh, that was the greatest team of ball players that ever lived," he said. "There are some good ones now, but I would put the old White Sox against any of them. They crow nowadays when Ty Cobb gets home from second on an infield hit. Why, I pulled that twice in a series nearly thirty years ago. We pulled all the tricks they have today, although they have found new names for them since then."

The revivalist imitated the delivery of John Clarkson, whom he described as the greatest pitcher that ever lived. Clarkson was the only pitcher, he said, who had a ball that made the drop and the upshoot on the same flight from the pitcher's box to the plate. The evangelist dropped his voice to add that Clarkson had lost his mind through smoking cigarettes and died in an asylum.

"Pay attention to this, you fellows," he said. "Throw away the cigarettes. If you must smoke, smoke pipes or cigars."

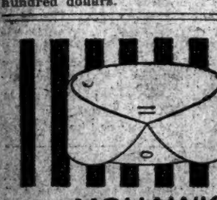
The evangelist was applauded vehemently, and before he went away every one in the room marched past him and shook hands with him—a modified form of hitting the trail."

After leaving the Press Club the evangelist and his wife went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where Sunday had a talk with John K. Tener, President of the National League, who was giving a dinner to the National League umpires. Then the party motored back to Paterson.

ROBBED WHILE AT HIS CHURCH

Burglars at Home of Pastor, One of "Billy" Sunday's Sponsors.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—While the Rev. William A. Waldo, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and one of the prime movers in having "Billy" Sunday come here, was conducting services in his church this evening, burglars (inmuled their way into his home at 450 Van Houten Street, and took everything of value in the place. When the pastor and his wife got home from church they found the house ransacked from top to bottom. Silverware, cash, and jewelry were taken. The pastor says his loss will amount to several hundred dollars.



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TANZER SISTERS INDICTED.

Young Women Who Identified Osborne Charged with Perjury.

Rose and Dora Tanzer, the two elder sisters of Rae Tanzer, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for perjury. The indictments were handed to Judge Cushman in the District Court and word was sent to Harold Spielberg, the women's counsel. They had been waiting for news of the action of the Grand Jury all the afternoon in his office. They were not arrested, as District Attorney Marshall was confident that Mr. Spielberg would produce them in court this morning.

The indictments against the women are identical. Both charge that on March 24, while testifying for their sister, Rae Tanzer, who had been charged with using the mails to defraud at a hearing before Commissioner Houghton, they gave testimony which they knew to be false. They then asserted that James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was the person whom they had known from Oct. 17 to Dec. 24 as Oliver Osborne.

At the hearing Dora Tanzer in particular went into detail about the visits of Oliver Osborne to her home, told how he had given Rae Tanzer jewelry and had promised to send a turkey to them for Thanksgiving. All this she told with Mr. Osborne sitting in full view of her.

The Grand Jury is not through with its investigation. It will hear two more witnesses this afternoon and will then consider whether indictments are to be returned in the conspiracy which it is alleged is behind the suit for breach of promise brought against Mr. Osborne.

TAKES BED UNDER PROTEST.

Aged Mrs. Donnelly Wants to Resume Sleeping on the Ground.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 12.—After spending five nights in the open following her eviction from a house on Main Street for non-payment of rent, Mrs. Mary Donnelly, who says she is 100 years old, agreed to spend tonight at the Andover Hotel after much persuasion from Mrs. William Eldridge, wife of the proprietor. Mrs. Donnelly insisted that she was going only for a single night, but her friends hope that after a taste of life indoors she will no longer insist on remaining under the oil cloth shelter, with carpet walls, which has been her home during the rainy weather since her eviction.

She declares that she will get her son, Michael Donnelly, who with a boarder, Peter Gallagher, has been occupying the oil cloth shelter with her, to dig her a hole in the ground which she will cover over and use as a retreat in wet weather.

Neighbors have furnished food for the party since Mrs. Donnelly was turned out by her landlord, who had many times offered to have her removed to a home and curious automobilists who have turned aside to visit her have left various sums of money from time to time.

JERSEY SHORT OF PRIESTS.

Students to be Graduated Early to Fill Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—Owing to the large number of deaths among priests of the Diocese of Newark during the last year announcement was made today at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception attached to Seton Hall College here that the Right Rev. John J. O'Connor will ordain eight students of the seminary next Saturday morning, instead of waiting until June. The ceremony will take place in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception.

The seminarians to be ordained are John D. Carty of Glen Ridge, Francis X. Derivaux of Newark, Julian F. Spillman of Jersey City, John D. Salamon of Passaic, Joseph A. Shevlin of Hazelton, Penn.; John A. Tracy of Orange, John P. Reilly of Philadelphia, and Michael J. Connor of New York.

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MRS. HARRIMAN PUTS LAWYER IN A MUDDLE

He Tells Court She Is Too Ill to Testify, but She Goes to the Theatre.

DOCTOR SENT TO SEE HER

Financier's Widow Subpoenaed in Suit of Woman Who Tried to Insure Her.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the railroad financier, failed to appear in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday in answer to a subpoena calling on her to testify in the suit of Miss Sarah Lynch against the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Justice Scudder was told by Murray Downs, the company's attorney, that Mrs. Harriman was ill. The Justice then adjourned the trial of the case until today and appointed Dr. Julius Bierwirth of 253 Henry Street, Brooklyn, to visit Mrs. Harriman and learn if she was too ill to appear then.

Frederick W. Sparks, a lawyer representing Miss Lynch, said that Mrs. Harriman was a most important witness for his client and Justice Scudder announced that the case would be adjourned "if it be the fact that she is ill and that her illness is of a nature to be made critical by her appearance."

Telephone inquiry regarding the nature of Mrs. Harriman's illness was made at 11 o'clock last night at the Harriman home, at 1 East Sixty-ninth Street. A servant who answered the telephone said that Mrs. Harriman was out and that he understood that she had gone to a theatre. She had been out walking in the afternoon, it was said. The servant said he did not know anything about the case in Brooklyn, but that any report to the effect that Mrs. Harriman was ill was exaggerated or at any rate, that her illness was not known of at her home.

Mr. Downs, when asked about the matter late last night, said that Mrs. Harriman was ill two weeks ago and that her deposition was taken at that time. The defendants contended, he said, that her actual appearance in court was unnecessary and that the deposition would answer all purposes. He acknowledged that Mrs. Harriman had been subpoenaed and that she was not ill yesterday, but said the reason she did not appear in court was because the date on the subpoena was illegible and looked as much like "April 19" as "April 12." He said he "supposed" Mrs. Harriman would appear in court today.

Miss Lynch, in her suit, alleges that the insurance company made a special verbal contract with her in May of 1912, by which she was to act as their agent, and, if she was successful in procuring Mrs. Harriman's insurance, was to be made head of a women's department which the company planned to establish. She says she worked thirteen months, and at the end of that time succeeded in getting Mrs. Harriman to agree to take out an insurance policy, and that soon after this stage of her work she learned that Mrs. Harriman was advised by representatives of the company not to take out insurance through her. Miss Lynch is suing for $2,500 as compensation for time and service in the thirteen months of her work.

The company contends that it made no special agreement with Miss Lynch and denies that she was delegated to insure Mrs. Harriman.

Dr. Bierwirth said last night that he would not comment on his part in the case until he reported to the court today.

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Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

VETO ON BRYANT'S JOB.

Gov. Fielder Says Labor Department Bill is Political.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—Gov. Fielder tonight vetoed the bill which merged the Statistical Bureau into the Labor Department and did not disturb the term of Labor Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant. As the other bills in the economy and efficiency series oust the present Commissioners, Gov. Fielder said he regarded the labor measure as purely political and did not care to be a party to it. The Legislature may override the veto. The Governor also told a delegation of prominent manufacturers this evening that he would disapprove the bill introduced by Speaker Godfrey of the Assembly to extend the term of Gen. Bryant for three years.

The Governor replaced Thomas J. Hillery, Republican member of the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners, by Judge John W. Slocum of Monmouth County, a Democrat. Slocum was President of the Senate last year until named to the Common Pleas bench. This is said to be the first time in the Utility Board's history that all three members have been of the same party. The term is for six years and the salary $7,500 annually. The other members are John J. Treacy of Jersey City and Ralph Donges of Camden.

The special committee of seven Assemblymen to investigate the rumors that bribery played a part in the passage of the osteopath bill organized today by electing Republican Leader Runyon as Chairman and Assemblyman Sullivan of Hudson County as Secretary. The first hearing is to be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

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NOW TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15. (SHORT ENGAGEMENT)
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MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats 75c., $1, $1.50.
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BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy's; Wanamaker's; N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St., 7th Ave.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Tom'w. INSIDE THE LINES
CANDLER West 42d Street. Evening 8:20. Popular 50c to $1.50 Mat. Tom'w. ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00. Sat. Eve.
PARK Col. Circle, 59th. Phone 9580 Col. Evgs. MAT. TOMORROW 25c to $1. 8:15. POLYGAMY LAST WEEK
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Twice Daily. Mats. 25c & 50c. Evenings 25c to $1. FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM COMPANY'S Supreme Dramatic Triumph of the Screen. THE ETERNAL CITY WITH PAULINE FREDERICK.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TODAY Matinee at 2. Last Performance of CARMEN
Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Toscanini. Prices $1 to $5.
Wed. at 8:15. Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Rada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Herts.
Sat. at 1:45. (Double Bill.) L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Boheme. Farrar, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Gioconda. Destinn, Duchene, Robeson; Martin, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8:15. Iris. (Same Cast as above.)

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Every Evening, 8:30. Sat. Matinee, 3.
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Sembrich—Gluck
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Tickets $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Boxes, $25-$50. Now at Hall. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Night, Apr. 25, at 8:15, SEASON'S FAREWELL CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK
"POPULAR REQUEST" PROGRAM.
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., April 18, at 3.
BAUER & GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
BANDBOX THEATRE, 305 East 57th St. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 o'clock Song Recital, GEORGE HARRIS, Jr. TENOR. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
62d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
GALA FAREWELL WEEK.
Tonight, "La Malice des Femmes." Wed., "Blanchette." Thurs. Mat. & Night "La Petite Chocolatiere." Friday Benefit for CLAUDE BENEDICT.
Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant.

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OLD AND MODERN MASTERPIECES.

BROADWAY 41ST STREET.
Continuous, 11:30 to 11:30, 10-15-25
Betty Bellaire, "SPANISH JADE" Chaplin Comedy, "THE TRAMP." Wonderful South American Scenics
81 St. Theatre, on B'way.—NOW: 1638 WILLARD in a moving picture; Clyde Fitch's "The Cowboy and The Lady" and a Chas. Chaplin picture. Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland." Best Vaudeville. 1:30 to 11. 10c, 15c, 25c.
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Anniversary Week. VICTOR MOORE in "SNOBS." 10-50c. Next W'k. Dustin Farnum, "Cast Courtesy"
VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. PAWNS OF MARS & 2 Special Dramas 2 Special Comedies
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Tonight, "Flachsmann als Erzieher." Wed., Thur. & Sat., "Prof. Werner." Fri., "Inner Feste Druff."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—JESS WILLARD (Himself), Dunbar's Bell Ringers, Rooney & Bent, Jimmy Britt, 8 others.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX Adults 25c Every Day Children 10c MUSEE

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN & DAVID BELASCO'S All ★ Cast CELEBRATED CASE
Seats for the entire engagement terminating May 29, now on sale.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. MARGARET ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3063 Bryant.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers In the New Mirthful Musical Medley, FADS and FANCIES
NEXT MONDAY AT 8:15 SEATS THURS. CHARLES FROHMAN presents A PLAY OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM THE HYPHEN
BY JUSTUS MILES FORMAN
CAST INCLUDES: W. H. THOMPSON, GAIL KANE, ROBERT HAINES, DAVID POWELL, WILLIAM BURRESS, GRANT STEWART, BERTRAM MARBURGH, LOUISE SYDMETH, JOHN N. WHEELER, RUTH ASHMEAD and others.
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. M. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE
LIBERTY 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05. D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle, THE BIRTH OF A NATION. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. Symphony orch. of 40. Auspices Mutual Film Corp. H. E. Aitken, Pres.
THE HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS SHOW SHOP
FULTON 46th St. W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS
WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER To-night & Every Monday, Tuesday, Thurs. & Sat. Wed. & Friday Mat. 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles and The Lion Every Wed. & Fri. Evg. & Sharp; Wed. Mat. 2. BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma Sat. Mat. 2. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
HUDSON THEATRE TODAY AT 3:30. SPECIAL ALSO Thurs., Fri. & Mon. Aft. 3:30, and Sat. Morn. 11 "ALICE in WONDERLAND" 50c to $1.50. Mon. & Tues. Mats., All 2nd Bal. Seats 25c.
ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs
Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Phone Greeley 4150. Arnold DALY in BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY. YOU NEVER CAN TELL
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. THE NATURAL LAW
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN SUNDAY NIGHT Elbert Hubbard $1, 75c, 50c. "Co-operation."

B. F. Keith's PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Matinees, 25, 50 & 75c. Mercedes, Spring Fashion Show with Audrey Munson and 20 HANDSOMEST WOMEN IN THE WORLD. Willard Mack & Co., Beatrice Herford, Nina Morgana, others, and Bernard Granville.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. CAROLINA WHITE, Swor & Mack, Claude & Fannie Usher, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES," others.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVE. War Talk and Pictures from the Front by Scribner's War Correspondent, ARCHIBALD PRICES 25c TO $1.00.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Matinee Today. WINNING WIDOWS.

TO-NIGHT "KEEP SMILING." DANCING. BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. Cuisine said to be the best in New York and the most reasonable.
Luncheon, Tea, and $1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner. Open Fireplace. CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT GARDEN SUPPLIES DAILY FROM CRAFTSMAN FARMS Dining Room on Top Floor, with Rest Room below 6 E. 39th Street.
Carlton Terrace Broadway and 100th Street
Cafe Moderne Open Evenings at 10. Dancing. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Special Sunday Evening Dinner $1.50, with wine.
AMONG SPRING FLOWERS! MATINEE LUNCH, 60 CENTS. AFTERNOON TEA. Strawberry Shortcake. CLUB DINNER, 75c.-$1.00. OPEN SUNDAYS. "THE OLDEST TEA ROOM IN NEW YORK." The Fernery Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street. SMOKING PERMITTED IN THE CONSERVATORY.
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3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 54TH ST. Murray Hill 2628. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.
STRATTON SCHOOL, 3 Ave., 22d St. MODERN DANCES. Lessons $5. All Ballroom Dances guaranteed.
THE MISSES SIX, W. 42d St.—All dances taught in 6 strictly private lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
Wohlgemuth taught in 6 strictly private lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1. Murray Hill 8200. ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION
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CAFETERIA DAILY, 11:30 TO 2 P. M. NO ADMISSION CHARGED. DANCING.

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Dancing
Commencing at Ten o'Clock
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Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at *75c*, which represents a revelation in quality and an innovation in service. Served in Ballroom, where Dancing starts at one o'clock. Luncheon guests cordially invited to make use of Ballroom for Dancing.

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"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution."
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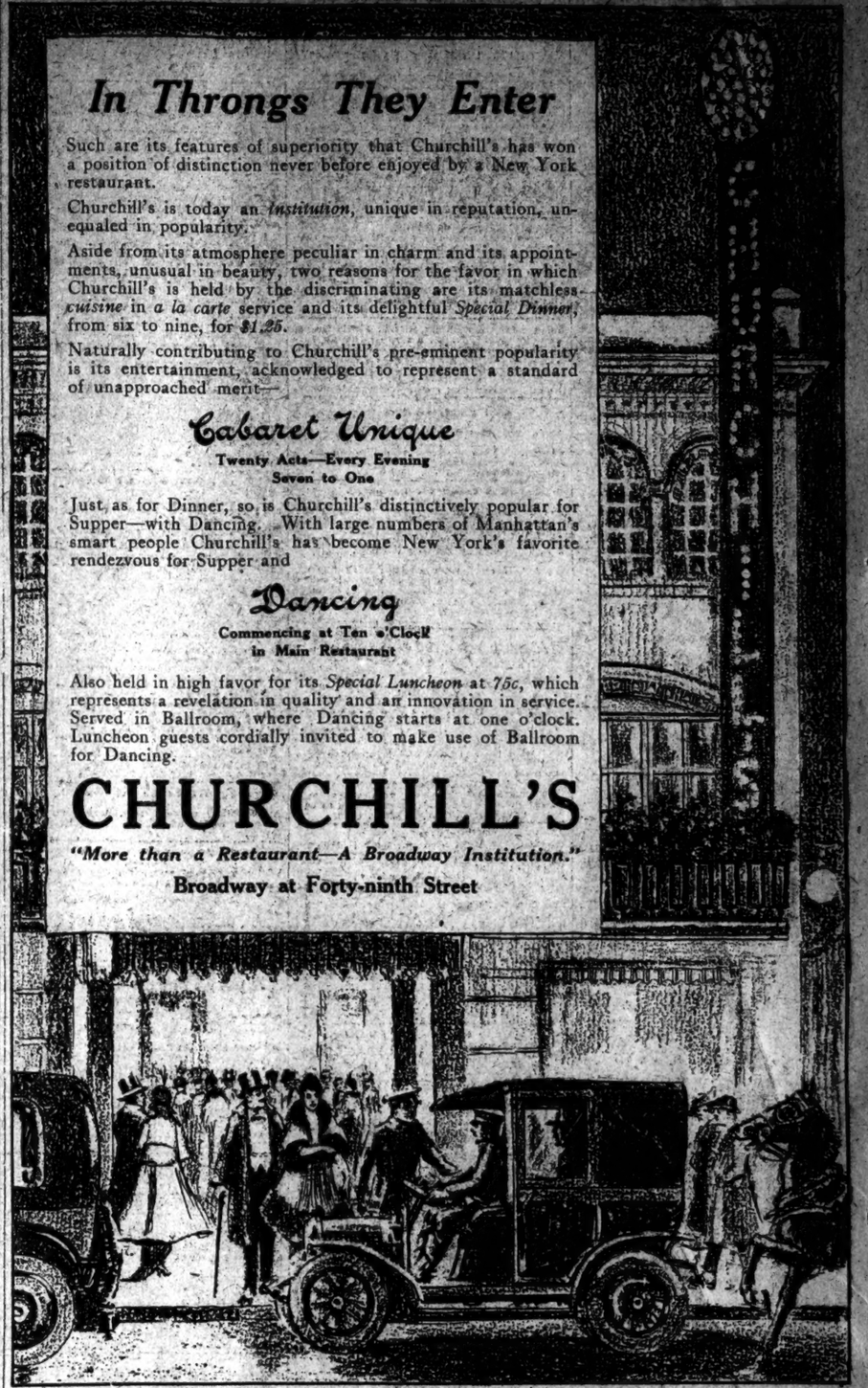

LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS ALL SEATS $2. 26th WEEK.
CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover
STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mats. Today & Thurs. 25c & 50c. MUTT & JEFF in MEXICO
PUNCH & JUDY Thea., W. 49th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Sat. 2:30. THE CLEVER ONES
Bramhall Playhouse Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today. "THE IMPORTANCE OF COMING AND GOING" By BUTLER DAVENPORT. Mad. Sq. 2052.

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MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Best Seats $1. The Law of the Land Julia Dean & Original Co. Next Week—"The Blue Bird." Seats Thursday.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640 Columbus.
Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30. Sundays, 7:30 and 10:30. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
A Host of Beautiful Girls
TOO MUCH MUSTARD
Edna Whistler, Marie Lavarre, Sam Ash
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Dine and Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
THE RIGHT QUINTETTE, Wonderful Singing and Playing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sunday Noon to Ten
Mixed Pickles. Olives.
Choice.
Appetizer (Reisenweber). Grapefruit. Selected Blue Points. Little Neck Clams. Half Shell or Cocktail. Crabmeat Cocktail.
Soups (Choice.)
Cookey Leekey Soup. Potage Bretonne. Chicken Okra. Consomme.
Fish or Entrees (Choice.)
Kingfish Saute, Meuniere. Broiled Bluefish. Scallops and Oysters. Halibut Salad. Sirloin of Beef. Calf's Head. Half Squab. Kminee of Mutton.
Roasts (Choice.)
Half Roast Chicken. Leg of Canada Mutton. Roast Fresh Shoulder of Pork.
10-to-15 Minutes.
Half Fried Chicken. English Mutton Chop. Broaded Veal Schnitzel. Emince of Chicken in Cream. Fresh Mushrooms. Lamb Chops. Vol au Vents of Sweetbread. Chicken Livers. Broiled Deviled Pig's Feet. Ragout a la Deutsch. Hamburger Steak. Omelette, with Chives, Ham or Cheese. Omelette aux Fines Herbes. Spanish Omelette. Scrambled Eggs with Sausages. Kippered Herring or Mackerel Roe.
Cold.
Rite of Beef. Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken. Star Ham. Virginia Ham. Bologna. Salami. Sliced Chicken. Sliced Ham and Turkey. Leberwurst. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tongue. Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese. Deep Sea Herring in Wine Sauce. Bismarck Herring. Delicatessen Herring. Marinierter Holland Herring. Rolled Mackerel Roes. Potato Salad. Cold Slaw, or Dill Pickle served with every cold dish if desired.
Salads (Choice.)
Lettuce. Romaine. Beets. Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice.)
Apple Pie. Apricot Tartelette. Lemon Water Ice. Vanilla Ice Cream. Chocolate Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Raisin Cake. Macaroons. Fancy Cakes. Lady Fingers. Rose Cream. Neufchatel. Brie. Cake. Demi-Tasse.

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